UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
LIBRARY

Class 942 Book G796 Volume 6

Mr10-20M

CENTRAL CIRCULATION BOOKSTACKS
The person charging this material is responsible for its return to the library from which it was borrowed on or before the **Latest Date** stamped below.

Theft, mutilation, and underlining of books are reasons for disciplinary action and may result in dismissal from the University.
TO RENEW CALL TELEPHONE CENTER, 333-8400
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

JUN 1 9 1993
APR 2 4 REC'D

When renewing by phone, write new due date below previous due date. L162

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2021 with funding from
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

https://archive.org/details/calendarofstatep01grea_3

CALENDARS.

Instructions to Editors.

The Master of the Rolls desires to call the attention of the Editors of Calendars to the following considerations, with a view to secure uniformity of plan in the important works on which they are engaged :—

He is anxious to extend, as far as is consistent with proper economy and despatch, the utility of the Calendars of State Papers now publishing under his control: 1st. As the most efficient means of making the national archives accessible to all who are interested in historical inquiries; 2nd. As the best justification of the liberality and munificence of the Government in throwing open these papers to the public, and providing proper catalogues of their contents at the national expense.

The greater number of the readers who will consult and value these works can have little or no opportunity of visiting the Public Record Office, in which these papers are deposited. The means for consulting the originals must necessarily be limited when readers live at a distance from the metropolis; still more if they are residents of Scotland, Ireland, distant colonies, or foreign states. Even when such an opportunity does exist, the difficulty of mastering the original hands in which these papers are written will deter many readers from consulting them. Above all, their great variety and number must present formidable obstacles to literary inquirers, however able, sanguine, and energetic, when the information contained in them is not made accessible by satisfactory Calendars.

The Master of the Rolls considers that, without superseding the necessity of consulting the originals, every Editor ought to frame his Calendar in such a manner that it shall present, in as condensed a form as possible, a correct index of the contents of the papers described in it. He considers that the entries should be so minute as to enable the reader to discover not only the general contents of the originals, but also what *they do not* contain. If the information be not sufficiently precise, if facts and names be omitted or concealed under a vague and general description, the reader will be often misled, he will assume that where the abstracts are silent as to information to be found in the documents, such information does not exist; or he will have to examine every original in detail, and thus one great purpose will have been lost for which these Calendars have been compiled.

A. 2138. Wt. 2045.

As the documents are various, the Master of the Rolls considers that they will demand a corresponding mode of treatment. The following rules are to be observed :—

1st. All formal and official documents, such as letters of credence, warrants, grants, and the like, should be described as briefly as possible.

2nd. Letters and documents referring to one subject only should be catalogued as briefly as is consistent with correctness. But when they contain miscellaneous news, such a description should be given as will enable a reader to form an adequate notion of the variety of their contents.

3rd. Wherever a letter or paper is especially difficult to decipher, or the allusions more than ordinarily obscure, it will be advisable for the Editor to adhere, as closely as is consistent with brevity, to the text of the document. He is to do the same when it contains secret or very rare information.

4th. Where the Editor has deciphered letters in cipher, the decipher may be printed at full length. But when a contemporary or authorised decipher exists it will be sufficient to treat the cipher as an ordinary document.

5th. Striking peculiarities of expression, proverbs, manners, &c., are to be noticed.

6th. Original dates are to be given at the close of each entry, that the reader may know the exact evidence by which the marginal dates are determined.

7th. Where letters are endorsed by the receivers and the date of their delivery specified, these endorsements are to be recorded.

8th. The number of written pages of each document is to be specified, as a security for its integrity, and that readers may know what proportion the abstract bears to the original.

9th. The language of every document is to be specified. If, however, the greater part of the collection be in English, it will be sufficient to denote those only which are in a different tongue.

10th. Where documents have been printed, a reference should be given to the publication.

11th. Each series is to be chronological.

12th. The Prefaces of Editors, in explanation of documents in the volume, are not to exceed fifty pages, unless the written permission of the Master of the Rolls to the contrary be obtained.

⁂ Editors employed in foreign archives are to transcribe at full length important and secret papers.

CALENDAR

OF

STATE PAPERS,

DOMESTIC SERIES,

WILLIAM III.

July 1—Dec. 31, 1695,

AND ADDENDA, 1689—1695.

CALENDAR

OF

STATE PAPERS,

DOMESTIC SERIES,

OF THE REIGN OF

WILLIAM III.

July 1—Dec. 31, 1695,

AND

ADDENDA,

1689—1695.

PRESERVED IN THE

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

V 6

EDITED BY

WILLIAM JOHN HARDY, F.S.A.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, AND WITH THE SANCTION OF HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
BY MACKIE AND CO. LD., 2, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, E.C.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN AND SONS, LD., FETTER LANE, E.C.; or
OLIVER AND BOYD, EDINBURGH; or
E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1908.

942
S796
v.6

CONTENTS OF THIS VOLUME.

	Page.
Preface	vii
Calendar	1
Addenda	148
General Index	359

Special History 20Rg10Harding 4.25 V.6

161047

PREFACE.

THE present volume of the Calendar covers a very short period, namely from July the 1st to December the 31st, 1695, but it includes, as Addenda, a number of documents dating from 1688-9 to 1695, which were either accidentally omitted from past volumes of the Calendar, or which have been found out of place in the State Papers of other years. In the present preface the Calendar and the Addenda will be dealt with separately.

As the autumn of 1695 approached, preparations were made for the King's return to England, and the Lords Justices notified to William Blathwayte that a convoy of Dutch ships must be provided, as Sir George Rooke was taking away with him all the English vessels available (p. 58). The King, however, ordered the usual yacht and small frigates to go to the Brill, and a convoy of such men-of-war as could be spared from other services to go to "the Goeree," under the command of Sir Cloudesley Shovel (p. 63). He landed at Margate on the morning of October the 10th (p. 79).

Shortly after his return to England William appears to have made a kind of Progress through many parts of the country. He visited Newmarket, Althorpe and Burleigh, and went, by way of Lincoln, to Welbeck. "The King arrived here"—wrote Secretary Vernon in reference to the last named place—"before it was dark. The Duke of Newcastle met him seven miles off, at Dunham Ferry, being the entrance to the county. The King did not leave Lincoln till about eleven this

morning, having first been at the Cathedral to hear prayers; when I came away I saw the clergy going in a body to wait on his Majesty. I know not how many there were of them, for I could no more tell them than a flight of crows."

Speaking of Welbeck, Vernon says, "We are, by what I can see, in a very pleasant place, and where his Majesty will be splendidly entertained and extraordinarily well diverted." The stag-hunting was better than was allowed by report, and as for shooting "there can be no place before it." He describes the house as encompassed with great woods, "though the forest be bare enough." A great number of persons of quality had come to kiss his Majesty's hand, "and many tables were provided to treat them." The King's programme is then detailed: he was to "hunt the hare" on the following day and, on the day after, the stag "towards Lord Kingston's." Vernon describes the illuminations at the King's entry into Lincoln, which he thought very fine, "and the more because they were so necessary in climbing a hill that seemed otherwise impracticable. I was very well pleased to see a *peloton* of his Majesty's subjects at every half a mile between Stamford and Lincoln, so that all the inhabitants of the county appeared to be drawn to the roadside" (pp. 91, 92).

From Welbeck the King proceeded by way of Burford, Cornbury House, Woodstock, and Oxford to Windsor. A letter to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford from Sir William Trumbull, who a few days previously had been elected one of the burgesses of the University, shews that scrupulous care was taken to accord to William III. the honour paid to former kings. "We are agreed that all the marks of duty and respect are to be showed his Majesty that the shortness of his intended stay will possibly allow; that he ought to be received in the same manner his predecessors have been, that is with as great a number as may be of doctors and masters in their

formalities on horseback; and that there should be a collation or banquet prepared for him in the schools, since his haste will not admit of a more solemn entertainment. How far you will proceed out of the town to meet his Majesty depends upon what has been the custom and usage, which being towards Woodstock, as I suppose, will be in the same manner and as far as when Charles II. came that way into Oxford" (p. 92).

The last six months of the year 1695 did not witness any very decisive naval engagement, but the papers here calendared afford some interesting details of Lord Berkeley's attack on St. Malo, Granville and Dunkirk. He reached Guernsey on the 1st of July and sent on shore for pilots, hoping to sail the next day for St. Malo (p. 1). A council of war was held and it was resolved that six Dutch and three English bomb-vessels should "open a battery" upon the Quince Rock and the D'Ambour Fort, while nine other bomb-vessels, supported by as many boats as were available, should go in to bombard the town (pp. 2, 3).

The attack began on the morning of July the 4th. At noon a signal was made for the captains of the bomb-vessels, and about 2 o'clock the frigates, bomb-vessels and well-boats, under the command of Captain Benbow, sailed close in, while five bomb-vessels played upon the Quince Rock, continuing till about eight at night. Early the next morning the ships moved in nearer the town and beat in the French galleys and guard-boats with their shot. At eight o'clock the *Charles* fireship was ordered to "run against" the Quince Rock, and a Dutch fireship soon afterwards did the same; this attack on the windward side of the Rock so annoyed the enemy, by reason of the dense smoke which ensued, that they were obliged to give up firing. Then a fire broke out in the fort, lasting nearly two hours, and when the French had extinguished it, the play of their guns appeared much weakened. About nine o'clock the

English anchored still further in, and the bombs thrown into the town caused many conflagrations; a great fire raged from four till seven in the evening, and was only checked by the blowing up of houses. During this time the French had maintained a steady fire from the forts.

At seven a signal was made for the frigates and bomb-vessels (whose ammunition was spent) to retire. The *Dreadful* bomb-vessel was shattered and disabled, and the captain seeing the enemy's galleys approaching, fired her, so that she should not fall into their hands. This, with the loss of sixty men killed and wounded, five or six boats sunk, and minor injuries suffered by the frigates and bomb-vessels, was all the damage the English sustained. "We fired 900 bombs and carcasses into the town," Lord Berkeley reported, "so that a great part of it is certainly beaten down, and we believe there is little part of it free from the general desolation." At a council of war held July the 6th the English resolved to leave St. Malo for the present, thinking it better—"having beaten down a great part of the town, by which they find we can bombard them when we will—to keep them in continual apprehension of us, than to endeavour to beat down more houses, in the attempting of which any misfortune by the enemy's fire, or by bad weather coming on, would give occasion to the enemy to boast, and prevent all the remaining part of the summer service" (pp. 6, 8).

We gather from the Minutes of the Lords Justices, before whom the Lords of the Admiralty were called on July the 11th, that ships as well as stores were then being sent to Lord Berkeley to make up for the losses at St. Malo, and that he was recommended to proceed to Dunkirk without loss of time (p. 13). The same day Berkeley reported that on the 9th instant the detachment under Captain Benbow had returned, having destroyed Granville. The town had been surprised by an attack on the north

side, at a point where the guns could not conveniently be brought to bear upon the assailants. Great confusion ensued among the French, some of the people running away and some carrying what goods they could pack up, while the town burnt furiously. Lord Berkeley complained of the state of his guns—"We have six or seven mortars already quite unserviceable, which I attribute to the badness of the metal, it being the coarsest I ever saw. The Dutch have also four or five in the same condition. I will send ours to London by the first opportunity" (p. 13).

At a council of war held on July the 10th it was first resolved to sail to Portsmouth to refit the frigates and bomb-vessels so as to be in readiness to attempt Dunkirk, if it should be thought advisable, "because what is to be done there must be done this month or not at all; and if we can, without loss of time, sail along the French coast as far as Cape Barfleur, to alarm them along the shore" (p. 14).

A few days later the Lords Justices sent to acquaint Lord Berkeley that it was of great consequence to the King's affairs in Flanders that he should proceed without loss of time to Dunkirk, and Mr. Meisters was directed to join him (p. 17). In a letter to Vernon, dated July the 15th, Berkeley remarks "I wish the Admiralty were as jealous as the Lords Justices, and would furnish me with some fifty-gun ships they have not far from Dunkirk. I am as mad in haste now to be gone, as anybody to have me, for I am satisfied, though we should not succeed in Dunkirk, our very appearing there now would be of some service to the King's affairs, to whom God send good success. Therefore I am resolved to sail on Wednesday, though I leave half our things behind me; they will follow in two or three days. Now, Mr. Meisters, or never!" (p. 18). In another letter, written the same day to the Duke of Shrewsbury, he says: "I shall use all possible despatch to get ready . . . . . The Admiralty are very free with their orders to me to man the machine-vessels, &c.,

but do not tell me where I shall find the men, we having hardly enough to sail our own ships . . . . . Their orders to me for sailing to Dungeness makes me admire, for if the wind is westerly it may be a month before the machine-ships get thither, so that I hope, if I do not see them there as I pass by, I may be excused if I proceed to the Downs" (*ibid.*).

Meisters, with a reinforcement of machine vessels, joined the channel fleet in the Downs on the 19th of July, and on the 23rd Lord Berkeley set sail for the coast of Flanders to begin the attack upon Dunkirk. His jealousy of Rooke is obvious from a letter addressed to Vernon. "Since it has been thought fit to appoint Sir George Rooke to command in the Straits, I suppose care will be taken that we may not meet at sea without he will obey, for I can own no superior at sea but Admiral Russell." He adds: "Benbow is quitting his ship. I cannot imagine the reason; he pretends sickness, but I think that is only feigned" (p. 26). The Admiralty were unwilling to lose Benbow's services, but in another letter Lord Berkeley writes "The Board is mistaken in thinking he can be of any use at Dunkirk, after his having shown so much unwillingness to go there" (p. 27); and again, "As to Captain Benbow, I know of no difference between him and me, nor have we had any. He has no small obligation to me, but being called in some of the foolish printed papers 'the famous Captain Benbow,' I suppose has put him a little out of himself" (p. 31).

Another message from the King urged that the attack upon Dunkirk should be made with all expedition, for Dixmude had fallen into the hands of the French and he feared an attack upon Niewport (p. 26). Contrary winds obliged Berkeley to separate from Meisters, but on the 25th the weather improved and he steered for the rendezvous, which was to be at Gravelines Pits. Meisters, however, would not run the risk of joining him, for had the machine-vessels tried to anchor they would have been

destroyed, "being old, and wanting anchors and sufficient length of cables" (p. 29). The friction between the English and Dutch commanders is apparent in their despatches. Berkeley proceeded towards Dunkirk Harbour to observe what provisions the enemy had made at the Rhysbank and wooden forts, and to wait for Meisters, "who, it is conceived, will be here to-morrow, or does not design to come this season" (p. 30). After being forced back by fresh winds Meisters at last succeeded in joining the fleet on the 29th instant, and, in a letter to Vernon, Berkeley writes "I had written to the Duke of Shrewsbury before Mr. Meisters' arrival, and hope he will forgive my declaring my resolution and jealousy" (p. 31).

The plan of attack was drawn up at a council of war held off Dunkirk on the 30th of July. Four ships were to sail into the harbour with two machine-vessels and two fire-ships were to lie at the western port. The *Discovery* brigantine and the *Express* were to go in close after the machine-vessels and take up their boats. Taking advantage of the smoke that would ensue, four Dutch men-of-war were to go in and anchor, and batter the wooden forts until the second attack should begin At the same time two "machines" and one fireship were to "go against" the Rhysbank and were to be supported by the *Shark* brigantine and four well-boats. The second attack was to be as the first, the *Lyme*, *Maidstone*, and "two men-of-war ketches," leading with two machine and two fireships against the western wooden forts, and two fireships and a machine against the Rhysbank, supported by four well-boats to bring off their boats. Two or three hours before these attacks should begin, all the bomb-vessels were to bombard the Rhysbank and wooden forts, supported by all the frigates not otherwise employed (pp. 31, 32).

These designs were not entirely carried out. In a letter dated from off Calais, on August the 4th, Meisters sent to the Duke of Shrewsbury his version of the affair, relating that on the 1st of August the order was given

to attack the western fort of Dunkirk, and the Rhysbank about noon. About 10 a.m. Meisters ordered four smoke and three machine ships, upon the signal given, to follow the four English frigates promised in the council of war.

Between twelve o'clock and one Captain William Carleton was under sail, but when he was a mile distant from the wooden forts he was forced to let fall his anchor, because the four frigates were sailing so far to one side and to the northward from the forts, that they could scarcely reach them with their cannon, much less "carry on the said ships." As soon as the other three smoke ships, followed by three great machine vessels, sailed towards him, he cut his cable, and the smoke ships sailed to and fro, expecting the promised frigates to come near enough to secure them from the French galleys; but as wind and tide were forcing them to go in, their captains endeavoured to get to the western forts and the Rhysbank unaided. The enemy, perceiving this, came with galleys and well-armed boats, so that the English were obliged to fire the smoke-ships four or five cables length from the place designed, and save the men in boats. Then Meisters, who was stationed between the smoke-ships and the machine-vessels, stopped the latter, seeing that they would be fired too soon, or captured by the enemy (p. 35).

The minutes of a council of war held on the 4th of August show that an open rupture had occurred between the Dutch and English commanders:—"Mr. Meisters having stolen away last night with all the machine ships, it was considered what was to be done," and was resolved to wait for the arrival of some machine and smoke ships which had been sent for, and when they came, to send all the boats, English and Dutch, to support them (p. 35). The same day Lord Berkeley wrote to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, showing that he had directed Meisters to reconnoitre the wooden fort newly

built at Calais. Meisters send word that he would bring an answer himself, but when it was dark, he stole away with all the machine ships. Berkeley sent the *Elizabeth* to bring them back, and was keeping him a prisoner till further orders. He enclosed the copy of a letter which he had received from Meisters, dated August the 3rd, in which the writer said: "Notwithstanding the depth of the water hereabouts, nor what force the enemy may have, I can make no proper demand of frigates or boats to attack this fort, and intend to meddle no more in that affair, but to take the opportunity of going to Holland with the men-of-war bound for that country, which are now under sail" (p. 36).

The Lords Justices at once proceeded to consider the affair. Captain Philips, who was called in, gave an account of Meisters' unpreparedness, "not minding what was to be done, nor coming near any danger himself" (p. 36). Meisters was summoned to attend the Council the next day. He protested that a Dutch captain had told him that the plan of attack made at the council of war had been altered; that he stopped the machine ships to save them from destruction, and that when Lord Berkeley proposed that he should go to Calais he said that he did not know the sands on that coast and had come only for the design upon Dunkirk (p. 37). As various reports were afloat, the Lords Justices decided to ascertain the King's pleasure as to whether or not the matter should be formally examined (p. 44). At the same time Lord Berkeley was sifting the evidence of Meisters' desertion. At a council of war held on the 2nd of August the commanders and pilots of the small frigates were examined and acquitted. "A court-martial is that of all things which we desire," writes Berkeley, "therefore please send Mr. Meisters down to be present at it; but I believe you will hardly persuade him to it. There were also two Dutch frigates ordered upon the attack; it seems reasonable that they also should be

tried by their countrymen" (p. 39). On the 26th of September, in answer to Berkeley's demand for a court-martial for trying the commanders of the smoke and machine vessels which had left the fleet to follow Meisters, the Lords Justices recorded their opinion that as examination was depending at Council, it did not seem proper to appoint any other trials while it lasted (p. 71).

Meanwhile the attack on Calais had been deferred, Berkeley deeming it better not to begin the bombardment on account of the damage received by the bomb-vessels and the scarcity of serviceable mortars (pp. 38, 39). "The wise among us," writes Colonel Richards to the Board of Ordnance, "are of opinion that it will be better for the service to keep Calais in suspense of being bombarded, than to put an end to their fears by doing it by halves" (p. 41). The Lords of the Admiralty, however, were for decisive action, for they intended to use some of the ships, when "the Calais affair" should be accomplished, to reinforce Sir George Rooke (pp. 42, 43, 45). On the 17th of August Berkeley reported that Calais had been bombarded with as much success as they expected (p. 47). The bombardment began that day at noon, and continued for more than four hours—as long as the mortars could be used. About 600 bombs were thrown, most of which fell into the town, set it on fire in several places and blew up one of the magazines, but "the houses not having any straw in them," the fires were soon extinguished. Then the French sent out armed boats from Dunkirk, but the English frigates, aided by the gale that was blowing, made them run in again with loss and great disorder. Calais was fortified chiefly on the west of the town, so that the English, attacking on the east, suffered but little from the enemy's bombs and cannon (pp. 48, 146).

Lord Berkeley then returned to England, and being called before the Lords Justices requested that the matter of Dunkirk might be examined, so that the offender might

be proved guilty and punished. The fleet was left in command of Admiral Allemonde, who thought it more advisable to cruise in the Channel than to lie at anchor in the Downs (pp. 50, 51, 52). On the 23rd of August Captain Benbow was summoned before the Lords Justices and acquainted with their intention of employing him upon some service to be done in alarming and annoying the French coast. Benbow expressed his willingness to undertake whatever they should command, but suggested that an attack should be made upon Havre de Grace rather than St. Valery, as the latter coast was unknown to him (p. 51).

From this time we hear of no further decisive action on the part of the Channel fleet. A rumour was current in Dover, towards the end of October, that some French prisoners there were expecting the arrival of sloops from France with arms to enable them to escape. In case there should be any truth in the report, Secretary Trumbull notified to Shrewsbury that soldiers were needed to guard the prison, asking him "to move the King that he would be pleased to send orders to the Duke of Schomberg for two or three companies of foot to march thither as soon as possible" (p. 90).

The town of Hastings, which lay exposed to the frequent insults of French privateers, had, several times during the war, been obliged to make use of the guns in the two small forts there. Lord Romney, master-general of the Ordnance, received a warrant dated October the 14th to issue two barrels of "corn powder" for the use of the town (p. 81), and another warrant was granted, on November the 26th, to reimburse to Hastings the sum of £63 laid out during the last five years in erecting forts (p. 110).

During the summer months of 1695 the fleet commanded by Russell remained in the Mediterranean, but the Admiral's letters to Shrewsbury and to the Lords Justices

(pp. 22, 25) are written in the pessimistic strain to which his dispatches previously calendared have made us accustomed. The first letter, written privately to Shrewsbury and dated from Barcelona Road on July the 21st, protests against the order of the Lords Justices to send home the ships no longer fit for service. Russell declared that except for the ships mentioned in a list he had sent to the Lords Justices, there were none in the fleet which ought not to be on their way back to England, and if, pursuant to the order, he should send back those ships no longer fit to continue abroad, the remaining part of the fleet would be useless till joined by further vessels. Moreover, since the ships must remain till the end of September or the beginning of October, to perform "some Flemish expedition," the Admiral greatly feared the risk of a winter voyage to England in their weakened condition; at the same time, if they took the alternative of wintering at Cadiz it might be almost impossible to get them home again. Russell in this letter makes no secret of his jealousy of the Dutch:—"The King might have been pleased to impose what hardships he had thought fit upon me (as making a winter voyage to England is a great one), I should have been very well satisfied; but to expose the fleet to so apparent a danger upon no other account (as I can forsee) than that of saving the Dutch their money (of which I have had many instances this voyage) I cannot but repine at it to a degree that gives me all imaginable disquiet. It is not hard to guess that this advice comes from Secretary De Weeldy of the Admiralty of Amsterdam, and I cannot bear the thought that a Dutch secretary should govern the English fleet" (p. 23).

Again the Admiral complained that the Dutch had not sent all the ships ordered to strengthen the Turkey squadron, and that he had been obliged to lend money to the Dutch ships with him, otherwise they must have remained at anchor at Barcelona all the summer, "nor have I had

any service from them in the winter; their constant want of provisions and their thriftiness in not allowing their ships to be cleaned has made them of no other use than lying for a show in the Bay of Cadiz." Russell then begged to be informed whether any ships were coming out from England, and what "flags" would be there to govern the fleet after September. "At present I know nothing but that, after that month, I am to be drowned in coming home. I am not free from apprehension of an order coming to stop me here all the winter; if such a thing should happen I will rather run the hazard of his Majesty's displeasure than remain here, for I am already ruined in my health, and whatever people may surmise to the contrary, I am a very considerably worse man in my own fortune than when I left England . . . . . I am ordered to pay the English troops their subsistence, without having any money . . . . . At present I have so great a lameness in my hand that it is with some difficulty I can hold a pen to subscribe my name" (pp. 23, 24).

Russell's letter to the Lords Justices contains a similar account of the condition of the Fleet. "The Dutch . . . . that are with me," he writes, "are in so great want of provisions, stores and necessaries that it has been with some difficulty that I have prevailed with them to stir from one port to another; nor could I have done that but with the assurance that, upon extremities, I would furnish them both with provisions and money, one of which I have already performed" (p. 24).

In July and August preparations were being carried on to equip a third fleet, under the command of Sir George Rooke, to sail to the Straits. Rooke requested that he might have Sir Cloudesley Shovel with him, "thinking it fit he might have some on whom he could depend as well for their friendship to him as their zeal to the service" (pp. 20, 37). The King, however, did not agree to this suggestion, and it was proposed that

Mitchell should be made admiral of the Blue (p. 45). The Lords of the Admiralty reported on the 16th instant that large provisions had been made of stores for the Straits, supposing that the greater part of Russell's fleet was to winter there. These stores, with further reinforcements from the Channel fleet, were to be taken by Sir George Rooke, who proposed to sail from Spithead with the first fair wind after August the 24th. Lord Berkeley was to be acquainted that Rooke would be at Portsmouth, "he desiring not to meet him" (p. 47).

Sir George Rooke's instructions were prepared by the Admiralty and signed on September the 3rd. He was also to be entrusted with a frigate bound for Genoa with money to be put on board at Cadiz, sent by the Bank, in accordance with the King's order, for paying the subsidies to the Duke of Savoy (p. 50). Care was taken in drawing up the instructions that there should be no cause for friction between Rooke and Russell, in case the latter should not have left the Straits when the outward-bound fleet arrived. The chief command was reserved to Russell during his stay in the Mediterranean and while they were together, and Rooke was charged to obey such orders as he should at any time receive from the King, or from the Lords Justices during the King's absence from England (p. 57).

There was some delay in Rooke's departure and this was caused by the difficulty of finding the full complement of men for the vessels (p. 61). Everything was at last in readiness for his departure, when he was stopped by a message from the King. Not only were some ships needed for William's return to England, but the question of a sufficient convoy for the richly-laden vessels of the East India Company had become pressing (pp. 63, 65). On the 2nd of October the Lords Justices consulted with the Lords of the Admiralty as to whether Sir George Rooke might then sail for the Straits, since Admiral Russell was coming home. Rooke had so often repre-

sented the danger of sending away ships at that time of the year that it was resolved to advise with experienced seamen, both of the Navy Board and Trinity House (p. 74). The King had then ordered the despatch of the fleet (p. 75) and the sea officers who had been consulted gave their opinion that the three-deck ships would bear the sea as well as the seventy or eighty-gun ships, and if they had but sea-room, there was no danger for them (p. 79). Sir George Rooke eventually received his sailing orders, dated the 16th of December (p. 126)

The Marquis of Carmarthen was in command of a small fleet in the Soundings consisting of from six to eleven ships (p. 13). On the 23rd of July the Admiralty reported that though Carmarthen had received no orders but to go to the Soundings, it appeared that he was coming back with the Cadiz fleet, as had been resolved at a council of war, albeit the vessels had already a convoy of six ships (p. 25). Not long after this Carmarthen's retreat into Milford Haven, on the false alarm that the French fleet were descending upon him, drew forth the censure of public opinion. On hearing this, he wrote, on the 7th of August, from Milford, where he had left "the clog of merchantmen" under his care, enclosing the minutes of his council of war, held on July the 23rd. The minutes ran as follows:—"Upon intelligence received from Mr. Jones, deputy vice-admiral of the west part of Cornwall, that since Thursday last seventeen sail of great ships have been seen off Mount's Bay and the Lizard, with an affidavit, made at Cork by a man taken out of a French privateer commanded by one Welch, of a French squadron of at least twenty ships ready to sail from Brest, and seeing eighteen sail to the south west of us, we cannot but believe they are the French squadron; resolved to make the best of our way to Milford Haven, in consideration that the enemy is to windward of us, and our ships very foul and heavy sailers" (p. 38).

The loss of the Barbadoes merchantmen for lack of efficient convoy was reported to the Lords Justices, who found that they had the usual number of cruizers in the Soundings (p. 54); but on the 3rd of September the Lords of the Admiralty informed the Lords Justices that "the squadron appointed for the Soundings had been off their station, and almost altogether at Kinsale, and that they had sent to enquire about it" (p. 57).

Some miscellaneous references to naval affairs which occur throughout the calendar are of interest; there is (as there was in the last volume) a good deal concerning "striking" to the English flag, and a matter concerning signalling, which came before the Lords Justices, shows how much more careful were the French than ourselves in regard to this highly important point in naval warfare. When the English ship *Falcon* was taken by the enemy the cruising instructions and signals fell into their hands. The Lords Justices left it to the Admiralty to consider whether it might not be necessary to change them. The French, it was observed, made an alteration in their signals every day, and had a printing press employed for that purpose, but the English had not changed their system since the beginning of the war (p. 20).

Earlier in the year there had been considerable friction between England and Denmark on the subject of "striking," and a difficulty had now arisen in regard to a ship of Sweden which had refused to strike her colours in the Downs. The Lords Justices and the Admiralty considered the matter in August, as the King had directed that an answer should be made to the Swedish Secretary's protest. Trumbull was to reply that when the Swedish ship first refused to pay the respect due to the King of England's ships in those seas, the Admiralty, in vindication of the right of the crown, sent orders to the Downs that if the Swedish vessel came there she should be secured to answer the affront. The vessel was carried on by the wind, and the King, thinking that what had been done by the

Swedish captain was "of his own head" was content to let the matter drop, hoping that the good feeling existing between the two crowns would not be endangered. However, the Secretary of Sweden revived the matter by a message in his master's name, and the King of England regretted that such ill-use had been made of his moderation to the captain that it had given an occasion to call in question a right that had always been claimed by the English crown (p. 40). A skirmish occurred some days later between a Swedish man-of-war and two English frigates, "about the old business of striking," in which the captain and master of the Swede were killed (p. 43). The ship was released, since the captain had "borne the punishment of his insolence; and the lieutenant, as soon as he succeeded in the command, paid his respect and struck" (p. 44).

The Emperor evidently considered that this friction between England and Sweden, on the delicate subject of "striking," might seriously endanger the relations between the two countries, and his Envoy had made the matter the subject of a special visit to Sir William Trumbull. The Envoy spoke much of the good disposition of Sweden to the affairs of the Allies (whereof he had received an account from the Emperor's envoy there), and, in order to the better improving of it, he said the Emperor desired his Majesty would be pleased to do two things: The one to give directions to his minister in Sweden to make some compliment to that King in general terms, as his Majesty shall think most proper, about the late encounter at sea, which he believes may "sweeten" them, and be very kindly taken without prejudicing in the least the matter of the right of the flag; the other was that some expedient might be speedily thought of to prevent such hostilities for the future, which may interrupt the course of the good inclinations of that court (p. 89).

Towards the close of the year we find that William was still disputing with the King of Sweden as to the

respect due to the English flag, and he directed the Lords of the Admiralty to search the books and records of their office, and to enquire of the officers of the Navy and Trinity House and any persons of experience, so that the "ancient right, custom and procedure" might be clearly established to convince the Swedes, who denied that the point had ever been "carried so high" and so far insisted upon in former times (pp. 120, 131, 132).

The work of victualling the navy was rendered peculiarly complicated by the pecuniary difficulties under which the contractors were labouring. The Lords of the Admiralty reported in September that the Victuallers "pretend their victuals are all delivered out for this year," and that still much remained to be done; they were out of stock, and being £500,000 in arrear, had no means of supplying what was wanted; besides which, the orders for the next year ought then to be given, or the proper season for making provisions would be passed (p. 61). The matter was brought before the Treasury, and a week later Godolphin represented to the Lords Justices the case of the Victuallers who had had all their money and paid it away, and were still "under a great debt." He proposed to the Admiralty that some assistance might be given them out of the money for wear and tear, but the Lords replied that such an action would be to ruin a part of the service that had credit to support another that had none (pp. 64, 68).

The need of men for the navy during the last half of the year 1695 was as great as in earlier years, and, as a consequence, we find the authorities vigorous in the matter of "pressing." A certain county justice who discouraged the press-masters was promptly put out of the commission of the peace (p. 28). By the then existing rules the masters of ships were outside the power of the press-gang, but in September, 1695, it was suggested that this restriction should be removed, "so great numbers being protected under that pretence"

(p. 58). A Dutch subject who happened to be pressed by the English complained to his representative in England, who promptly interfered on his countryman's behalf, and demanded that he should immediately be set at liberty (p. 109).

The campaign on the continent during the late summer and autumn of 1695 receives some, though not very important, illustration in the present volume of the calendar. Sir William Trumbull, writing from Whitehall on July the 13th, relates the good news that the King, in a night attack, had possessed himself of the most considerable outworks of Namur, with the loss of few men, notwithstanding the utmost resistance of the best part of the garrison with Marshal de Boufflers and Count de Guiscard at their head; that the English and Scotch, under the command of Major-General Ramsay, had done wonderfully well, and it was believed that the King would be master of the citadel in about ten days from that time (p. 17).

On the 15th of August Lord Berkeley, whose ship was then lying off Dover, sent to Vernon tidings brought by some homeward-bound ships:—"Several vessels, one a man-of-war, come from [Ostend] three days ago, agree that the French have bombarded Brussels, thrown in 6,000 bombs and destroyed a quarter of the town, and were marching towards Ghent to do the same; that at the first of these places the Electress of Bavaria came out in her coach to desire Villeroy to desist, but he excused himself, saying he had positive orders from his King, upon which she miscarried of a son; that Bouffleurs had offered to surrender Namur, provided he might take the guns with him, and march out with the garrison entire, which the King refused, declaring he would grant no other condition than having the garrison prisoners of war, and that he would keep Bouffleurs till he had Ellemberg. There are two Irish papists, deserters from the French army, last come from Middleburg, who say the siege is raised" (pp. 45, 46).

On the 29th of August the Lords Justices issued a proclamation for general thanksgivings to be observed on the 8th and 22nd of September, for the success of the allies in taking Namur (p. 53), and requested Lord Capell to appoint in Ireland a day of public thanksgiving for the King's preservation and the success of his arms in Flanders (p. 65). The taking of Namur was celebrated with rejoicings in Holland, and an entertainment with illuminations was given by the King's special direction (p. 122).

The situation in Italy is referred to in a letter written on November the 9th by Lord Galway, in compliance with the King's request for his opinion regarding the operations of the next campaign. Galway advocated the siege either of Pignerol or of Nice; the latter appeared of greater importance on account of the presence of Russell's fleet in the Mediterranean, which might not be there at a later date. On the other hand, if Pignerol fell the King would be able to undertake any plan of the Allies, with nothing further to fear from Piedmont. Galway states that, to render either scheme successful, the co-operation of the allied armies in Flanders was necessary, and particularly of the forces on the Rhine, and he urged the King to draw up a plan of campaign (p. 98).

In a letter from the Baron de Ronsele to Vernon, dated from Dublin, December the 19th, the former enclosed a sample of a new cypher not containing the letters k, q, w, x, z, or y, which would give it the appearance (if intercepted) of an Italian, Spanish or Latin cypher (p. 132).

With regard to the Army itself the material in the calendar is not particularly important; despite active recruiting, most of the regiments lacked men, whilst such men as they comprised lacked equipment. On the 6th of September the Duke of Schomberg was called before the Lords Justices to answer Mr. Blathwayte's letter about the regiments that were not complete. Schomberg replied that Colonel Colt was the most to

blame, as his regiment was the worst, yet he had received all the money necessary for complete equipment. The Lords Justices desired the Duke to signify to him that he must complete his regiment within six weeks as to men, clothes, and arms, upon pain of cashiering, and that other colonels must do the same, upon pain of the King's high displeasure (p. 61).

As in the last volume of the calendar, the minutes of the Lords Justices form really the most important documents dealt with in the present volume. Without attempting to follow these in detail, it may be noted that the Lords, while using their power of proroguing an existing Parliament, seemed to be in doubt whether they could legally dissolve it and summon a new one. The judges were asked whether writs issued by the Lords Justices for calling a Parliament, would be nullified by the King's subsequent arrival (pp. 74, 75, 76). Chief Justices Holt and Treby, considering the validity of a Parliament called in the King's absence, supposed that "it might subsist," but advised that "it was not fit to be put to a trial, unless in a case of great necessity," nor without the opinion of all the judges (p. 78). It was eventually decided to prorogue Parliament until after the King's return, on which it was dissolved by royal proclamation, and a new one summoned to meet on the 22nd of November (p. 80). On the 30th of that month a decree was published for "a general fast and humiliation" throughout the kingdom, to implore the blessings of God on this new Parliament.

We find, in the papers now calendared, but little as to the elections for the new Parliament; there are, however, some letters preserved from Sir William Trumbull in which he declines the honour of representing Hedon in Parliament but accepts from the mayor and corporation the freedom of their town (pp. 81-82).

The increased activity of the Jacobites, which naturally followed the death of Queen Mary, finds considerable

illustration. At the beginning of July George Porter and several other persons were committed to Newgate for having, on "the Pretender's" birthday (June 10th), incited his Majesty's subjects to rebellion by drinking the health of King James and the Prince of Wales; for publicly declaring for King James; and for assaulting "King William's loyal subjects" (pp. 1, 2). On the 9th of July the Lord Privy Seal and the Duke of Devonshire presented to the Lords Justices letters which each had received from some unknown person "concerning a design against the King and other treasonable matter managed by Matthew Goodyear, a prisoner in the Fleet, and John Tilly, a barrister, dwelling in Hatton Garden." It was ordered that one of the letters should be sent to the King, and warrants given to Aaron Smith first to search Goodyear's lodgings, and then, if incriminating evidence were found there, to secure Tilly's person and papers (p. 9). A Jacobite meeting was held during July in Lincoln's Inn Fields (p. 21). Complaint was made about that time to the Lords Justices of the great resort of Roman Catholics to the Portuguese Envoy's chapel. Shrewsbury undertook to speak to him about the danger involved, but the Envoy did not promise to hinder attendance for the future (pp. 21, 25). The Spanish Ambassador's request for permission to open a public chapel at his house in Spring Gardens was referred to the King to ascertain his pleasure, as such permission had been once refused (p. 9).

Early in August the Archbishop represented to the Lord Justices that there was nightly considerable disorder in St. James's Park which occasioned great scandal, and might lead to riots; the matter was commended to the attention of the Board of Green Cloth (p. 40). About the same time Sir William Trumbull was informed of a disaffected person who used "an impertinent and insolent argument against taking the oaths to the King, alleging they ought by law to be taken to the King and Queen—which plainly shows he not only has a mind not to take them at all, but, as

much as in him lies, to detract from his Majesty's authority." Trumbull directed that the oath to the King should at once be tendered to him and to all persons ill-affected towards the Government; if any refused to take it, they were to be summarily dealt with according to law (pp. 40, 41).

There is a reference, under the date 22 August, to a trooper in the Earl of Oxford's regiment, who rode through the streets of London crying "The King is dead!" He had been committed to Newgate, but, the Lords Justices were informed, had been bailed out, made a prisoner on guard for two days, and then "turned out," without being examined (pp. 50, 51).

At the close of the year Henry Bish was sent to Newgate for giving information to persons disaffected to the Government, as to the force, condition and designs of the King's navy and ships of war, in the expedition against St. Malo in the previous summer (p. 130). Many other warrants were issued for the arrest of suspected persons, and for searching houses where treasonable papers were likely to be found, and from time to time arrests were made of persons accused of writing, printing, publishing or "dispensing," false and seditious news (pp. 29, 30), "or treasonable libels against the King and Government" (pp. 29, 30 and 117).

The examination of a publisher before Sir William Trumbull is recorded under the date 12th of August. The publisher stated that the paragraph which displeased the Government was taken from a letter from Plymouth, directed to one of the clerks in the Post Office, and published at Mason's Coffee House, whence the copy in his paper was taken, and inserted without his knowledge or direction. He added that the clerk to whom the letter was addressed was disaffected to the Government and that complaints had been made against him, of which the Commissioners of the Post Office were not ignorant (p. 43).

Towards the end of September a search was made for the author of a printed libel called the "Loyal Man's Psalter" (p. 73). On the 1st of October a warrant was delivered to the Master and Wardens of the Stationers' Company, the messenger of the press, and the King's messenger, "to search for and seize a book lately printed and dispersed, entitled: 'A Manual of Prayers and other Christian devotions, *permissu superiorum*,' containing several seditious matters; together with the persons in whose custody it shall be found" (p. 74). A bill was then before Parliament for regulating printing and printing presses, and in a letter, dated November the 30th, Sir William Trumbull tasked the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, to tell him how far the University might be concerned in it, so that care may be taken that none of the University privileges "be hurt" (p. 114).

There are a good many entries in the present calendar relating to the coinage. The evils of clipping had long called for redress. Mr. Lowndes read his treatise as to "reform of the Coin" before the Lords Justices on September the 26th and 27th, and they, being "desirous to know the opinions of some other persons versed in those matters," resolved to consult "Mr. Locke, Mr. D'Avenant, Mr. Christopher Wren, Doctor Wallis, Doctor Newton, Mr. Heathcote, Mr. Josiah Child, and Mr. Asgill, a lawyer" (p. 71). To these persons were added, a few days later, Mr. Charles Chamberlain, Sir J. Houblon, and Mr. J. Herne (p. 74). There is no record of the steps they advised in regard to the coinage, but a Proclamation of the 16th of December prohibited the passing of clipped money (p. 132).

The window-tax, by which Montagu proposed to supply the large sum of money required for the reformation of the coinage, is referred to in a letter from Trumbull—who was evidently mindful of the interests of the University he represented in Parliament—to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford. He had received a letter from Doctor Wallis,

telling him that "upon the late vote in the House of Commons, concerning the taxing of widows, it is thought proper that a proviso be inserted in the bill which shall be brought into the House, that all colleges, halls and public buildings in the University be exempted from paying the tax." Trumbull answered that the letter proceeded from "a misunderstanding of the vote," as if it were thereby meant that all windows should be taxed; whereas, according to that vote, the highest tax "reaches but 10*s.* upon a house, though it have never so many windows." However, he added, "if the University think it worth the while to have it moved in the House that the colleges, etc., may be excused from paying 10*s.* apiece, we will endeavour to serve them in it" (p. 134).

Another matter which materially affected financial affairs at this time was the uncertain price of guineas. A letter from Sir Leonard Robinson about the difficulty of collecting the taxes on this account was read before the Lords Justices on the 12th of July. Some days later they took into "serious consideration" the great importation of gold, "which would unavoidably draw the silver out of the kingdom, and alter the course of the exchange." It was resolved that the Postmaster-General should be directed not to suffer gold to be brought over in the packet-boats, and that the Admiralty should prohibit it "to the yachts and men-of-war." The King was to be acquainted with this resolution and moved that, by his influence, care might be taken in Holland to forbid the bringing in of gold either by Dutch men-of-war or their passengers (pp. 19, 20).

On the 2nd of August Godolphin represented to the Lords Justices that the directors of the Bank of England had shown the Lords of the Treasury that their bills of exchange were sinking every day so low that there would be no finding returns for the army if the price of guineas could not be reduced to 25*s.* Several merchants were maintaining that the importation of gold was an advantage

to the country, and made a quicker trade, for the price of manufactures was rising; but it was answered, "the high price of gold occasioned that, whereby the foreigner bought our goods with great profit in order to stock the markets abroad, but a stop upon trade must ensue." To meet this difficulty a special council was summoned, which the directors of the Bank, the Commissioners of Customs and "who ever else may think themselves concerned" were bidden to attend (p. 34).

Somewhat later the Commissioners for the Taxes in London informed the Lords Justices that the money lay ready in the receivers' hands, but could not be paid into the Exchequer because they would not receive guineas at 30*s.* (p. 31). They were told that "this matter lay before the council, and they should make their application there if they had any new matter to offer" (*ibid.*).

The directors of the Bank of England appear to have had a good deal of trouble in regard to frauds perpetrated upon them. In August they appeared before the Lords Justices and applied for a warrant pardoning any person who could discover the forgers of "bank tickets." The Lords did not think it necessary to sign a warrant, but were willing to give an assurance to any friend of such "discoverer" that he should have a pardon if his discovery proved to the satisfaction of the Bank (p. 48). Two days later the certificate, desired by the directors, was read for inserting in the next general pardon the person who offers to discover the forger; "bank tickets" are here referred to as "marbled lettered notes" (p. 49). This pardon was claimed by two prisoners shortly afterwards (p. 54), and again in December by two men who had been imprisoned for "fraudulently deceiving the Governor and Company of the Bank of England of divers sums of money, by forged and counterfeited assignments and certificates relating to the Orphans' Fund." They confessed their crime, discovered their accomplices, and restored the money (p. 124).

In Scotland Parliament had concluded its sittings, and on the 1st of August Shrewsbury wrote to the Marquis of Tweeddale, cordially congratulating him on having managed the session "so much to the advantage of his Majesty's affairs," telling him also that he attributed the success chiefly to his skill (p. 33). In a later letter, however, Shrewsbury wrote that there were "several questions and difficulties that are like to arise among us, on occasion of an Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland for erecting a new East India Company" (p. 105), and, he adds, "I do not know but it may be very necessary you should be here" to lay matters before the King.

Early in December William sent an order to the Privy Council of Scotland for recruiting the Scotch regiments in Flanders by a draft of 1,332 men out of the foot regiments in Scotland (p. 116). A warrant of December 16th authorized Lord Tweeddale to summon the Lords of the Treasury and Exchequer to dispense with the need of a *quorum*, and to give orders for the payment of troops and other business that would not admit of delay (p. 124).

But perhaps the most interesting document among the Scottish papers in the present calendar is that which refers to an event in history belonging to an earlier period of William's reign, "the murder of the Glencoe men in February, 1692." The document is the address which the Scots Parliament presented to the King on the report of the Commission ordered to investigate the tragedy. After deciding that Colonel Hill "was clean and free of the slaughter" the Parliament proceeded to declare the names of those upon whom suspicion of complicity fell, and of those whom they held to be proved guilty of the massacre. The "original cause of this unhappy business" was the Master of Stair, who directed that the action against the Glencoe men was to be "by surprise," and in regard to him the Parliament trusted that the King would give such orders for vindication of the Government as should be thought fit. The address

concludes with an earnest appeal that some reparation should be made to those who escaped slaughter at Glencoe, and who had since lived peacefully (pp. 9-11)

A few words must now be said as to the papers in the present calendar relating wholly to Irish affairs. On the 4th of July Sir Cyril Wyche and Mr. Duncombe presented themselves before the Lords Justices in London and reported that when they left Ireland all things were "quiet and in plenty—except money," and that "the Papists" were all very quiet and submissive to the Government (pp. 4, 5). The various bills intended to be laid before the Irish Parliament were submitted to the Council in England; that for settling intestate estates was approved ; another, for disarming Roman Catholics, led to some discussion, as it seemed to infringe the privileges granted by the Articles of Limerick (p. 2). It was feared that protests would be raised against the Excise Bill (p. 4), but later on the Lord Chancellor wrote that "the gentlemen generally seem willing to pass the money bills without questioning the King's right to send them" (p. 26).

On the 13th of July the bills were sent back to Ireland with the commission for holding Parliament (p. 17). A proclamation was issued summoning it to meet in Dublin on the 27th. Within a few days of its meeting it gave indication of entire compliance with the policy of William and his ministers in England, and we find Shrewsbury writing to Lord Capell in a similar strain to that in which he had addressed Tweeddale in regard to the proceedings of Parliament in Scotland. He writes:— "The proceedings in the Irish Parliament are highly satisfactory to all that wish well to the settlement of that kingdom, and are desirous you should have the honour of it" (p. 65).

A number of the Irish peers who received writs of summons to this Parliament were resident in England, and the Irish Chancellor in sending these writs to

Vernon observed "in the box with the writs you will find a paper of their [the peers'] names; because some of them are not so well known in England by their Irish titles" (p. 26). Amongst the writs of summons was one to Lord Castlehaven, who desired Shrewsbury to acquaint the Chancellor that he, being a Roman Catholic, could not be admitted into the House, so that his going to Ireland would be of no service to the public (p. 76).

But though the conduct of the Irish Parliament may have given satisfaction to the Home government, the relations existing between the two houses forming that parliament appear to have been decidedly strained. Capell's sympathies were apparently with the lower house, or at all events against the Speaker of the upper. Referring to Sir Charles Porter and the unsuccessful attempt made in 1693 to impeach him, he writes "If I did not stop this prosecution of the Chancellor it was because the first vote was passed, in which all the gentlemen were concerned, before I knew of it, nor did it interfere with the King's affairs" (p. 93); and, a little later, he wrote thus to Shrewsbury: "I think myself obliged to give you an account of a passage that lately happened here between the Chancellor and myself. Last Sunday morning, after we came from church, I acquainted him that I intended to make Mr. William Neve . . . . his Majesty's second sergeant-at-law." The Chancellor replied that "he could not bear it; that it was to prefer his enemy that appeared against him this sessions, and that he would write to the King about it." Capell replied he might do as he pleased, but that he would prefer those he thought fit. The Chancellor's reason, continues Capell, will not hold, as he himself had said "he had forgiven those who prosecuted him in former Parliaments." He concludes his letter:—"If the Chancellor is so haughty as to stop grants or preferments to those gentlemen that appeared against him, which they tell me they did believing him faulty in

his place, I dare not undertake that His Majesty shall be troubled with no further complaints against him in the Parliament of England" (p. 129).

Whilst the friction between the two houses was at its height an incident occurred which, though to modern ears more ludicrous than serious, was it seems, regarded by the Irish house of peers as a "designed affront"; the Chancellor, in his coach, endeavoured "in a broade street" to pass the coach in which rode the Speaker of the Commons; the Speaker called out to the Chancellor's coachman to stop, which he apparently did not do. The Speaker then jumped from his own coach and held the Chancellor's horses, and told Porter he would "be run down by no man." In his explanation the Speaker protested he did not know whose coach it was that tried to pass him, and that, fearing he would be overturned, he jumped out near the heads of the horses which drew the other coach and "apprehending he might be run over, laid hold of them" (p. 93).

A memorial, sent on the 1st of September by Shrewsbury to Capell, reminds us that though, as in England, the Parliament of Ireland had dissolved the Irish monasteries, the chantries—which in England were dissolved very shortly after the monastic dissolution—were in Ireland, in 1695, still in the hands of the Church. The late Queen and the Archbishop of Canterbury had had the question of these Irish chantries before them, and had consulted the Attorney General thereon, who found that their possession had, "through oversight or concealment," escaped being vested in the Crown by the Act which dissolved the monasteries. A bill to deal with the matter had been drafted, and would have been presented to the English Parliament "last sessions," had not the deaths of the Queen and of the Archbishop "put a stop to it" (p. 55). A few days later the Lords Justices recommended that a new bill be prepared vesting the Irish chantries in the Crown (p. 61).

A document, dated September the 3rd, contains the proposals made by the Mayor and Corporation of Limerick to their representatives in the Irish Parliament for the redress of grievances existing in their city. Some of the suggestions for reform were obviously aimed at the Roman Catholic party, especially those contained in the fourth and fifth sections, which suggested that an exact scrutiny should be made of the soldiers in the garrison, "whereby Irish papists may not wear the King's livery and be trained in feats of arms," and that for the security of the garrison, all the Roman Catholics "except labourers and cottiers" be commanded out of the city, and not permitted to live within three miles of it, "there being, every night, in the city about three Irish for one English inhabitant" (p. 59).

There is a good deal in the Calendar in regard to the tenure of land in Ireland. The question was complicated by reason of numerous attainders, outlawries and forfeitures, some of which had been withdrawn and some of which had not. A warrant was granted on September the 7th, to reduce still further the quit rents on certain lands in the county of Kerry. These had been lowered under the commission of Charles II. to the Earl of Essex and others, but the lands, so says the warrant, "are so very coarse and barren that they are in no way sufficient to answer even the reduced rents, and the exacting thereof may discourage the plantation and re-peopling of that part of the country which lies very convenient for the trade of other nations, and is at present very thinly peopled, and much wasted and impoverished by the late rebellion" (p. 62).

At the close of the year the commons of Ireland drew up an address to Lord Capell, which the latter forwarded to Shrewsbury, asking that relief might be granted to Londonderry for the suffering, loss and expense which had been sustained by the city during its memorable siege (p. 138).

Turning to ecclesiastical matters, these chiefly concern England and Scotland. On the 26th of July the Archbishop of Canterbury complained of a patent procured by Dr. Payn for a royal visitation, which instead of reforming abuses increased them; for, by virtue of it, he gave out blank licences for marriages, "which was a wrong to the King in defrauding him of the duties upon marriages, as well as a lessening to the Bishop of London's jurisdiction" (p. 28). The Lords Justices decided to lay the matter before the King, giving their opinion that the commission ought to be recalled (p. 32). Doctor Payn petitioned to be heard before his commission was revoked (p. 48). His vindication was read and he offered to submit his commission, only desiring that it might be recalled without any marks of displeasure (*ibid.*). In a letter to the Archbishop Doctor Payn demanded an equivalent, which he computed at £500; however the Lords Justices resolved to enter into no agreement, but to pursue the King's directions for vacating the commission (p. 58). The warrant for revocation was accordingly signed on the 24th of September (p. 70).

The chief historical event in the ecclesiastical history of Scotland during the six months covered by the present Calendar was the holding of the General Assembly, for which full instructions were sent to the High Commissioner, Lord Carmichael (pp. 122, 123). The King urged him to induce the Assembly to fill the two-hundred vacant churches in Scotland, "instead of turning out incumbents formerly of the episcopal way, and to fill the vacancies with such ministers already turned out as are come to have a true sense of their duty." He desired also that if the spirit of the Assembly (and consequently of such ministers as would probably be on the commission for the North) was rather inclined for more vacancies, Carmichael should dissolve the Assembly before the commission was named (p. 123).

There are not in the present Calendar so many interesting entries of a miscellaneous character as there have been in previous volumes; there is little in regard to new inventions, and not much in regard to topography. The Corporation of Norwich petitioned the Crown for a grant of letters patent enabling it to hold in *mortmain* lands for the support of an almshouse in the city, which lands had been purchased under a bequest of William Doughty, a citizen (p. 113); and in September a commission was issued to Prince George of Denmark, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor of London and others to consider what part of the buildings then standing on the ground at Greenwich, lately granted for erecting a hospital, would be fit to be used as part of the hospital and what part would be unfit. The Commissioners were also to prepare the necessary rules and orders for the good government of the hospital, to administer the grant of 2,000*l.* a year towards perfecting and endowing it, and to receive voluntary gifts and subscriptions towards its maintenance. John Evelyn was to be appointed Treasurer (p. 73).

The documents forming the Addenda (1689-1695) to the present volume of the Calendar chiefly relate to Ireland and to affairs on the continent.

Dealing first with the Irish papers we have a holograph letter from Marlborough to the Earl of Nottingham, dated 25 September, 1690, which records the beginning of his successful attack upon Cork. The English forces sailed into the harbour on September 22nd and landed the following day. The Irish "lined the hedges, but were very easily beaten from them. We lost only three men," Marlborough continued, "and this day are masters of a place called the Catte which commands the castle and the town. I hope in God in a few days His Majesty

will be master of the town . . . . . To-morrow I hope to make a breach in the Castle, which, if I do, I shall storm it the next day" (p. 154). In another letter, written from the camp before Kinsale on the 8th of October, 1690, he complains of the want of cannon and of money. "I think," he writes, "it would be very much for His Majesty's service if some money was sent to Cork and Kinsale, so that the garrisons might pay for what they take, by which the country would be preserved and without it will be destroyed" (p. 159).

Lord Sydney writes to Lord Portland, on the 3rd of October, that the people of Dublin were overjoyed at the news of the taking of Cork and Kinsale. "Towards night," he adds, "we shall have bonfires in all the streets. It will extend our frontiers to a great degree and contribute much to the starving our enemies on the other side of the Shannon." They—King James's troops in the two captured towns and the inhabitants of those towns—were, at the time of the capture, already in a "miserable condition," as Sydney was informed by deserters who had come to Dublin. The next passage in Sydney's letter is not very clear in its meaning. He says: "The Papist women are very angry with us; they say we are the cruelest, barborousest (*sic*) men that ever came into the government; and it is only because we send them to their husbands. The truth of it is, it does vex them most extremely, and the consequences to us, I believe, will be very considerable" (p. 155).

Sydney then deals with the conduct of William's forces and he makes no secret of their behaviour in regard to taking plunder from the Irish Catholics. "I hear complaints of our soldiers every hour . . . . I find it is not the common soldiers who do the mischief, for they are contented with a cow; but it is the officers, and the general officers, who ruin the poor people. The other day Lieutenant-Colonel Pope took away from a gentleman 400 fat oxen. Lieutenant-General Douglas's men have

carried away all the cattle, goods, beds, and clothes from the country where he has lately been, to provide for their winter quarters." He points out that the confiscation of land and horses leaves a serious prospect of famine, since it prevents the Irish sowing their corn for the next year's harvest (*ibid.*).

A letter from the Lords Justices of Ireland to the Earl of Nottingham, written on January the 8th, 1692, states that under the Articles of Limerick various forfeited estates were being restored to the claimants. "Though we were not very forward to do it as soon as they expected, yet to prevent dissatisfaction growing amongst them by our delay, and considering how many of their party were remaining in arms, we thought it necessary for removing their jealousies to restore above sixty, whom we found to have undoubted right. Yet if it shall appear that any of these are not justly entitled to the benefit of the Articles, we can soon remove them, they still continuing out-lawed by treason, and having only a bare possession without a title from the Crown" (pp. 174, 175).

About this time a proposition was made in the House of Commons to give the King £1,500,000 from the forfeitures in Ireland, while all restitutions according to the several Articles of Galway and Limerick were to be made good. The Irish Chancellor (Sir Charles Porter), writing to Nottingham on the 9th of January, says "It is a great sum of money, and in my opinion much more than can ever be made of them . . . . . By the best enquiry I can make, considering what great incumbrances most of the Irish lie under, and that many by ancient settlements had only estates for life, and considering that lands will not, one with another, yield more than ten years' purchase, I do not see that they can yield £400,000. I thought it my duty to give you my opinion of this matter, so that . . . you might know the vanity of the undertaking" (p. 175). All persons concerned in the Articles of Limerick were required to put in their claims by a certain day, in

order that this question might be settled. In April, 1692, the Lords Justices and the Council of Ireland appealed to the Queen for directions in dealing with the many claimants who were demanding a hearing in the Court of King's Bench (p. 184).

A letter from the Lords Justices of Ireland, dated 22 January, 1692, laid before Nottingham various points on which the King's orders were solicited before he should leave England for Flanders. It referred also to a petition from "the miserably ruined city of Limerick, which besought his Majesty's bounty and charity towards rebuilding their Church and some other public buildings which they are not in a condition to do themselves." As the English Parliament had decided that the Irish revenue should contribute towards the charge of the army, besides the support of the civil list, the sum of £165,000, the Lords Justices felt that it was absolutely necessary for the King to declare the war in Ireland to be at an end, that the quit-rents and hearth-money, suspended during the war, might contribute towards the raising of that sum. The King was also asked to increase the *concordatum* money for the same purpose (p. 177).

The Calendar for 1692 furnished many interesting particulars on the efforts which were being made to prevent the disbanded Irish soldiers becoming a menace to the country; in the present Addenda we learn more as to these efforts on the part of the Government and of the various devices employed to prevent the men "going out upon their keeping" and becoming "Rapparees." A troop of 1,400 of these disbanded Irish had been raised for service in Germany, but as the previous volumes of the Calendar have shown, there was considerable delay in getting them out of Ireland. The Lords Justices write "We have too great reasons to fear, if they are not transported, when the hardness of the weather is over, they will betake themselves to the mountains and render the country very uneasy by their robberies. We must

entreat you to send us the King's order for subsisting them" (p. 179). The five regiments were eventually embarked in May, 1692.

The royal mandate for demolishing various Irish castles and the formal proclamation that the war was at an end were acknowledged by the Lords Justices on the 19th of March, 1692.

Lord Sydney returned to Dublin from England on the 25th of August, 1692. "I was received," he writes, "with all the marks of joy this town could express. I went immediately to the Council Chamber, where I took the oaths after the usual manner. Sir Cyril Wyche and Colonel Smyth were sworn of the Council . . . . . The writs for calling the Parliament were dated yesterday and will be issued to-day, so that you may reckon upon our having a Parliament here the 5th of October" (pp. 195, 196).

One of Sydney's first acts was to enquire into the state of Revenue, and, in his lettter of the 2nd of September, he points out the great difficulty of raising money and the necessity of paying the army regularly for the preservation of discipline (pp. 196, 198). There is some correspondence relating to the bill of attainder (pp. 205, 206) and other bills (pp. 207, 208) submitted to the English Parliament.

Sydney describes the opening of the Irish Parliament on October the 5th (pp. 209, 210). "There is great reason to hope," he writes, "that this Parliament will answer the ends for which their Majesties have been pleased to call it, and establish this country upon a firm and lasting English and Protestant interest, whereunto I shall think myself happy if I can any ways contribute" (pp. 210, 211). But a week later this optimistic tone changed, and the Lord Lieutenant writes, on October the 12th, "I can give you no certain account of the success we shall have in Parliament, as they have yet sat but a few

days; but it is apparent that some of them have a mind to be angry, and will show it sufficiently if no bill come over to entertain them . . . . . I am told they are resolved to give some money. Without it, it will be a very scurvy meeting, for I doubt they will do little else which will be good for the King or country" (p. 212). Again he writes "They have begun like a company of madmen, for they don't know themselves what they would have. Whether they will come into better temper or no I cannot tell" (p. 213). At the beginning of November this Parliament was prorogued. Sydney gave his reasons for the prorogation in a letter to Nottingham dated on the 6th of November; he asserted that the resolutions of the members were prejudicial to the interests of the Crown of England (pp. 217, 218).

Some documents in the Addenda for the year 1692 refer to the settlement of foreign Protestant refugees in Ireland. It will be remembered that in Sydney's instructions on taking up the government, William especially directed him to give all "lawful encouragement" to these people; and the Lord Lieutenant was evidently alive to the value to Ireland of the presence of these always industrious foreigners.

One proposal for planting a colony of Foreign Protestants in Ireland emanated from Silesia. The refugees proposed taking a grant of several thousand acres of land from, amongst other land-owners, the Duke of Ormond (p. 211).

The Surgeon-General in Ireland writes from Cork, on the 17th of November, 1690, that he had visited the three hospitals, which he found in "a miserable and scandalous condition"; he adds "and I doubt not that many men have perished for want of necessaries." The soldiers were sickly and so were the citizens; for the former, "crying out against the hospitals, choose rather to die than to go thither," and so continuing sick in their quarters had infected the town. The writer had set

about getting things into proper order, and by means of necessaries provided by the civic authorities he hoped to get the hospital into order "in a day or two" (p. 161).

An undated document, which however obviously belongs to a period immediately after the famous defence of Londonderry, describes in some detail the reparations rendered necessary by the siege. The memorandum, which is as follows, was prepared by the Duke of Schomberg:—

"Memorandum of what is necessary for the reparation of Londonderry. The four gates to be built with locks; the locks to be brought from London, none being now to be had here; one dozen of the strongest padlocks can be had for the bars and wickets. Four drawbridges, twenty sentry boxes, and allowance for the main guard, the walls being cracked and demolished by bombs. The four gates, viz., Bishop's gate, Butcher gate, Shipkey gate and Ferrykey gate, to be repaired with gard [guard] beds, gratts [grates], etc. The four petty-gards, answering the four curtines [curtains], to be rebuilt, a gardebed with other conveniences for Windmill Hill. Carriages for the guns, viz., twelve for culverines, eight for demi-culverines, eight for sackers, with ten more culverines and carriages thereunto. Also part of the town being ruined, and beds wanting for quartering of men, it is necessary we have the [*sic*] hundred quilts and allowance for making 330 bedsteads, with blankets, bolsters, and other accoutrements. Also it is necessary to build a caserne or a pile of building for quartering of soldiers, and some allowance will be needed for repairing the walls battered by the enemies' ball" (p. 165).

Besides the Irish documents already noticed, the Addenda also contains the Articles of impeachment of Sir Charles Porter, in December, 1693. These did not appear in the papers already calendared for that year.

There will also be found in the Addenda a number of letters—the contents of which have been more or less

fully dealt with by Dalrymple—from William's Dutch favourite, Bentinck, to his master. All are written from the Hague, the first on the 19th of February (English style), 1690, some ten months after the writer's creation as Earl of Portland, and the last just a month later. The majority of the news conveyed is as to affairs in Holland —proceedings in the States-General, and petty quarrels amongst those who formed that assembly. In some letters he presses William to come to Holland, but can understand his reluctance to do so as there were so few he could trust to serve him in England if he left that country (p. 150); in others he complains that his communications had been intercepted, and he suspects the "gentlemen of Amsterdam" as having obtained possession of them (*ibid.*). He was evidently anxious to come to England. Apparently his friendly relations with William did not make his position in Holland particularly enviable, for at the Hague the King had many enemies; but whether his anxiety to get to his newly acquired possessions over here was due to his uncomfortable position in Holland or to a desire to help his patron with his presence and advice, is not actually clear. Probably both these motives acted as incentives.

The Lords of the Committee of the affairs of the Channel Islands considered, early in the year 1691, a complaint of the States of Guernsey against the garrison there, and the report thereon by Lord Hatton, the governor. It seems that the officers required to be furnished with money for the subsistence of the soldiers "at the rate of thirteen French sous for every English shilling," whilst they subsisted the soldiers at the rate of only twelve sous to the shilling. The Lords ordered that if in the future an officer should be forced to have recourse to the magistrates of the island to furnish him with ready money for payment of the soldiers subsisted, the officer so applying should give a bill of exchange upon the paymaster of his regiment "at the rate of one

English shilling for every twelve sous." The general relations between the military and civilians were also considered, and the Lords directed that the punishment of soldiers for civil offences be left wholly to the civil authorities; that, on the arrival of new forces in the island, the States were to appoint the quarters of each soldier, whilst the quarters of commissioned officers were to be fixed by the Governor (p. 166).

Under the date of 27 April, 1691, will be found "Propositions for the final reduction of the Highlanders" (p. 170), and in the earlier year are some letters from Lord Godolphin to the King which deal with financial affairs.

A remarkable demonstration on a Sunday in June, 1689, took place in the parish church of Chester-le-Street in Durham. At the conclusion of the Nicene Creed, a wild uproar was raised, apparently in view of an intended prosecution of some of the parishioners, and the "minister" was hindered from ascending the pulpit till he had satisfied the mob "why he did not pray" (p. 148).

The majority of the documents forming the Addenda are, however, ordinary news-letters, which, though they deal with an immense variety of current subjects, have not the historical value of official documents. Yet the descriptions they give of passing events which the writers had actually witnessed are of some importance, and these observations on the contents of the Addenda may be appropriately brought to a close by some quotations from the news-letters calendared which refer to the last illness and death of Queen Mary II.

Just before her death we read that "the Court is all in tears and the King drowned in sorrow" (p. 301); then, after her death, the letters describe "the vast number of people" who daily flocked to Whitehall in order to pass through the chamber in which her body was laid; and finally we have the following graphic description of the

lying in State:—"After we ascend Whitehall, we pass several rooms hung with mourning, lighted with wax lights in silver sconces. In the antechamber, before we come to the Queen's corpse, sit her six Maids of Honour by a throne, in a mournful dejected posture. In the next room is the Queen's corpse upon an elevated place or table. The coffin is very large, covered to the floor with rich tissue of gold and silver. At the foot of the table are placed helmets and other ensigns of honour; at her head an embroidered cushion, on which is placed the crown and sceptre. At the four corners of the coffin stand four ladies of the bed-chamber, veiled to the ground. The spectators have only a view in passing, being hasted on by the yeoman of the guard, and descend at another side of Whitehall" (p. 314).

W. J. Hardy.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS

(DOMESTIC).

WILLIAM III.

1695.

July 1. Mr. John Clarke to Sir William Trumbull. Shows that he has now been confined nearly five months upon suspicion of coming from France and being an enemy to the Government. Mr. Maris, senior, the bearer of this letter, has spoken to the Secretaries several times on his behalf, but could obtain no satisfaction either from them or from Mr. Aaron Smith. He is a tributary subject of the Emperor, and desires that he may be set at liberty or brought to trial. *Endorsed on the back:* "Mr. Secretary will not meddle with it." [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, *No.* 31.]

July 1. Guernsey Road. Lord Berkeley to the Duke of Shrewsbury. We got here to-day. I have sent on shore for pilots, and hope to sail to-morrow towards St. Malo, where I hear we are expected. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.]

July 1. Whitehall. Passes for Ensign Thomas Kerr, of Colonel Gustavus Hamilton's regiment of foot, with his servant, John Stevenson, to go to Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 84.]

July 1. Whitehall. Warrant to Ralph Young to apprehend John Sharples, lately come from France without leave [*Ibid., p.* 86]; the like warrant to apprehend Robert Jefferson and Joseph Botts [*Ibid*].

July 1. Whitehall. Warrant to the same to apprehend Susanna Brown for coming out of France into England without the King's leave. [*Ibid., p.* 88.]

July 1. Namur. Commissions for George Walker, gent., to be lieutenant of Major John Corbet's company in Colonel Edward Leigh's regiment; and for Henry Rodney to be cornet to Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Rodney in the same regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, *p.* 246.]

July 2. Whitehall. Warrant to Henry Leggat for the apprehension of Thomas Broomfield, charged with high treason in adhering to his Majesty's enemies. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, *p.* 245.]

July 2. Whitehall. Pass for James Moore and Nicholas Moore to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 85.]

July 2. Whitehall. Warrant to the Keeper of Newgate to receive into his custody George Matthews, for having, on the 10th of June last past, excited

1695.

his Majesty's subjects to rebellion by drinking the late King James's and the pretended Prince of Wales' healths, and publicly declaring for the said late King, and assaulting several of his Majesty's loyal subjects for professing their duty to his Majesty [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 86]; like warrants for taking Robert Rodes, John Villiers, John Harding, and Thomas Williams into custody [*Ibid*].

July 2. Whitehall. Warrant to Ralph Young to apprehend Sir Richard Moore for coming out of France into England without leave. [*Ibid., p.* 87.]

July 2. Whitehall. Warrant to James Kitson to apprehend Patrick Smith for coming out of France into this kingdom without leave [*Ibid., p.* 89] ; like warrants for apprehending Edward Bing, William Wall, priest, John Navan, Valentine Brown, James Tasburgh, Simon Kennedy, William Wilkie, and Thomas Brown [*Ibid*].

July 2. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Lord Capell, informing him that he has again proposed Dr. Walkington to the Lords Justices, and the Archbishop of Canterbury insisting no longer upon the informations he had received, they agreed unanimously to recommend the Doctor to the King. [*S.P. Ireland King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 72.]

July 2. Whitehall. The same to the same. Since writing my other letter of this date, the Council have met. Lord Antrim and two other gentlemen petitioned, in the name of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, to peruse the Bills, alleging they had been refused it in Ireland, and that they were informed they contained things contrary to the Articles of Limerick and Galway. But as they produced no power from any number of persons concerned, it was thought not reasonable to give such a delay; since it was what every particular person concerned had the same right to expect if he asked. Therefore the Council proceeded to consider the Bill for settling intestate estates, which they agreed to without amendment. The Bill for discharging sheriffs' accounts they have also passed, altering the term of one year, as you had sent it over, to four years, as it is in England. That for disarming Papists was also read, but admitted more debate, because the general clause disarming all Papists seemed to take away the benefit of the Articles of Limerick, which promise that such as are there described shall have the arms by those Articles allowed them; whereupon Mr. Attorney is ordered to bring in a clause to-morrow, when the Council will sit again, describing and excepting the same persons mentioned there, but not naming the Articles of Limerick or Galway. He is also directed to make an alteration in that part "that gives a liberty to examine persons for concealing of arms upon oath to excuse themselves." [*Ibid., p.* 73.]

July 2. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty, enclosing papers received from the Dutch Ambassador relating to the pressing of George Beares, a seaman belonging to a Dutch vessel. *Enclosures not entered.* [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 196.]

July 2. Whitehall. A duplicate of the above. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 204, *p.* 106.]

July 2. Guernsey Road. Minutes of a Council of War held on H.M.S. *Shrewsbury*. Resolved that the six Dutch bomb-vessels and three English, the *Mary, Anne Truelove* and *Greyhound*, batter the Quince Rock and the fort

1695.

called Dambour, five to the Quince Rock and four to Dambour fort. That the other nine bomb-vessels go in to bombard the town, and be supported by the *Charles* galley, *Maidstone*, *Wren* pink, and two man-of-war ketches, the two brigantines, spy boat, well boats, three Dutch frigates and a snow; and that as many boats as can be spared go in with small anchors and hawsers to tow the bomb-ships and frigates if there be occasion. That two Dutch frigates cruize to the W.N.W. of us, or off Cape Ferell, and that all the rest of our frigates lie as near in as conveniently may be. That Captain Benbow, who is to command all the frigates, bomb-vessels, &c., wear a broad "pendant" on board the *Charles* galley. That none of the boats offer to land on any island on pain of death. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.]

July 2. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Colonel Norton. I have received your letter of the 28th past, giving an account of the seizing of Mr. Hays, which there seems to be good reason for. The Lords Justices have directed Sir William Trumbull to send a messenger for him, that he may be brought up in custody to justify what occasion he has for a ship from the King's builder. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 151.]

July 2. Whitehall. The same to the Mayor of Hull. I have received your letter of the 28th past with the information against Mr. George Hays. No further directions are necessary, as a messenger will be sent by Mr. Secretary Trumbull. There not appearing the same cause of suspicion against Lord Kinnoul, I do not see but he may be dismissed, if it be not done already. [*Ibid.*]

July 2. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Sir William Trumbull called in. Presented Captain Baron's paper proposing a method to prevent people going out of the river without passes, and the information from Hull of seizing George Hay [or Hays]. Ordered that Sir William send a messenger to bring Hay up in custody.

Colonel Farrington and Mr. Clark called in. Gave an account of two soldiers, Swan and Davis, condemned by a court martial for desertion. The former had deserted from several regiments before; the other was a fitter object of mercy, and therefore it was extended to him. Mention made of the encampment. The objection the Treasury had to it was that the officers took that occasion to call for their arrears, which disappointed the measures taken for the subsistence of the army; they had written to the King about it.

Complaints of the recorder of Norwich for discharging one taken up for a deserter; of the riot at Loughborough for rescuing two deserters; and against the Lord Mayor for freeing a deserter.

The Lord Deputy of Ireland's letter of 27th of June in defence of Dr. Walkington. The Archbishop declared he had received a letter from Lord Capell and was now satisfied. Ordered that the extract of the Lord Deputy's letter of 28th of May, recommending Dr. Walkington to the bishopric of Down and Connor, be sent to the King, that his pleasure be known about the disposal of almsmen's places in cathedrals; and that a docket of a circuit pardon, signed by Lord Chief Justice Holt, be sent to him, and also a list of French protestants taken at sea and now prisoners in France, to

1695.

know whether a proposal may be made for exchanging any of the said refugees for some of the prisoners in the Savoy. The Archbishop directed a warrant to be prepared for Dr. Craddock to be Dean of Lincoln, the King having left orders for it. [*H.O. Regencies* 71, *p.* 41.]

July 3. Whitehall. Warrant to Samuel Hill to apprehend George Cross, a mariner, for high treason in corresponding with his Majesty's enemies. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 88.]

July 3. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Charles Ardesoif, denizen of England. He prays a patent for fourteen years for a caulking composition for preserving ships from worms, so that they may be at sea for the space of four or five years without receiving any damage by the worms; the petitioner warrants his invention, he having made several experiments with it. Referred, for report, to the Attorney-General. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, *p.* 25.]

July 3. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Benjamin Woodbridge, clerk. He desires a patent for a mathematical concave, or semi-circular screw, or worm, proper to facilitate the working of hand, horse, or water mills, and all sorts of water engines, and for towing of ships and barges, and lifting or raising great weights by cranes or otherwise. Referred, for report, to the Attorney-General. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 26.]

July 4. Whitehall. Passes for Catherine Canel, with her child, she being a seaman's wife, and for John Scholt to embark at Harwich for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 383]; and for Abraham Israel Reyna and Sarah, his wife, with Rebecca, their daughter, and Isaac, their son, subjects of the Great Duke of Tuscany, to go to Italy [*Ibid.* 40, *p.* 91].

July 4. Whitehall. Warrant to the Keeper of Newgate to take George Porter into his custody, for having, on the 10th of June last past, excited his Majesty's subjects to rebellion. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 90.]

July 4. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Sir Cyril Wyche and Mr. Duncombe called in. Gave an account that they left all things quiet and in plenty, money excepted. Discoursed of the Irish Bills. That the Excise Bill was not a sufficient assertion of the King's right in sending over money bills, the value of it being small, not exceeding 6,000 or 7,000*l. per annum*; that it was protested against when it passed before, and some will interpret it that the protestation still subsists and affects the Bill, though it be newly brought in. That the Bill for reversing attainders made in King James's pretended parliament and taking them off the file was unnecessary, that being already done by an English Parliament; as to making void the attainders and taking away the records, Mr. Rochfort opposed it in Parliament, it being his opinion they ought to remain as undeniable monuments of that Parliament's cruelty and oppression. That this Bill was only carried on by those who hoped to make use of it to show an Act made in England is not binding, till it be confirmed by a Parliament in Ireland, and by this and some other steps to get themselves freed from dependence upon England, which they

1695.

aim at. That the Bill for disarming Papists is likewise unnecessary, that being already provided for by former laws which are still in force whenever the Government pleases; besides there seems no occasion for it at present, the Papists being all very quiet and submissive to the Government.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in. Made some objection to the letter sent for impresting to Mr. Meisters 1,821*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, and moved to have the Lords Justices' order for it. Not thought necessary or customary for money be paid by imprest. Gave an account that the *Neptune* was still at the Nore wanting men; they supposed that she might be partly manned by the *Newark*, which was coming from the northward, and they hoped to get men at the return of the Straits' convoy, with which three men-of-war were expected; those merchant ships might furnish some men and their convoy help to bring them in. The pardon of Whip, a seaman, approved of. Presented a report upon Soane's petition, with two memorials for an increase of pay to the clerks of the navy and the officers of the yards. [*H.O. Regencies* 71, *p.* 42.]

July 4. Order to Captain Bennet, commander of the hired ship *Coronation*, to salute the castle of Cronenberg, belonging to the King of Denmark, with three guns only, upon the assurance that his salute will be returned with the like number of guns. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.]

July 4. Whitehall. Warrant for Sir John Hanmer, brigadier-general of the army, to be sworn a privy councillor of Ireland. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, *p.* 250, *and S.P. Ireland, King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 78.]

July 4. Whitehall. The like warrant for Richard Aldworth, esquire. [*Ibid.*]

July 4. Whitehall. The like warrant for Charles, Earl of Montrath. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, *p.* 250, *and S.P. Ireland, King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 79.]

July 5. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Ordered that the draft of a warrant for Dr. Craddock to be dean of Lichfield, be sent to the King; and that he be informed in what forwardness the four great ships are, and to know whether they may be sent before, and whether the flag should go with them, and to give an account of the third rates.

Earl Romney gave an account of Tunstall (being upon the guard) for drawing his sword upon a sentry in the Park. Referred to the Green Cloth. [*H.O. Regencies* 71, *p.* 44.]

July 5. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Treasury. It having been represented to the Lords Justices that a dangerous correspondence has been, and still is, carried on with France by divers disaffected persons, frequently going out of and coming into England by the coasts of Kent and Sussex, which may in a great measure be due to the negligence or disaffection of the officers of the Customs employed on those coasts, and their Excellencies thinking it absolutely necessary that some effectual course should forthwith be taken for preventing the like practice for the future, they have directed me to transmit to you the enclosed copy of some proposals made to

1695.

them for that purpose, and to desire you will submit them to the Commissioners of the Customs. *Enclosures not entered.* [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 197.]

July 5. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. A letter of like tenor to the above. [*Ibid.*]

July 5. Whitehall. The same to the same. A duplicate of the last letter. [*Ibid.* 204, *p.* 106.]

July 5. Whitehall. The same to the Duke of Leeds. I had a letter from you on the 2nd inst. enclosing two informations concerning George Hay, transmitted to you from Hull by Lieutenant-Colonel Norton; and, so far as I can hear, it must be the same Hay you mention in your letter. I acquainted the Lords Justices with it on Tuesday, and they directed me to send for him in custody, which I was about to do, but in the meantime some of his friends appeared for him and offered bail for his appearing here in town, which yesterday I acquainted the Lords Justices with. They directed that, if sufficient bail be accordingly given for his appearing here in town, he be permitted to come without being sent for in custody. I thank you for your invitation to Wimbledon, but cannot tell when I shall have leisure to wait upon you there. [*Ibid.* 99, *p.* 198.]

July 5. Whitehall. Passes for Joseph Bengaces, Elias Meyato, Abraham Israel, Isaac Polacke, Isaac Gracia and Jacob Gracia, poor Jews, to go to Gravesend and Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 384.]

July 6. Whitehall. Passes for Benedetto Bavastrello, an Italian, to go to Harwich and Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 383]; and for Thomas Gower, John Gaimes, and Ellen Calvin and her daughter to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 91].

July 6. Thomas Rookwood to ————. It being the Duke of Bavaria's orders to the Intendant of the Province to return me to France, I was commanded back; but, believing it not the intention of the Government, I thought it most safe to come home and throw myself under your protection after a year and a half's stay in Bruges, as will appear by the Governor's attestation with me. At my arrival here, being willing to make it known to the Government, I presented myself to the Duke of Shrewsbury, who told me it was to you I was to address myself. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, *No.* 32.]

July 8. Off Jersey. Lord Berkeley to the Duke of Shrewsbury. At St. Malo our frigates and bomb-vessels lay in the midst of the enemy's batteries, being fired at from nine or ten, but with random shot, or we should not have come off so cheap. Their galleys and guard-boats made a great show, and might have much annoyed us, but they took care never to come within point blank shot. Our frigates were of special service to us; without them we could have done nothing, and if at last we must go to Dunkirk, we must have at least as many if not more. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.] *Enclosing:—*

(1) *Minutes of a Council of War held on board the* Shrewsbury *off St. Malo, 6 July,* 1695. *It was considered what was best to be done for the*

1695.

service with the bomb-vessels,—whether to go in again, or be contented with what we have already done, having bombarded eleven hours. It was resolved to sail from hence, and send eight bomb-vessels and eight frigates to attempt Granville, it being our opinion that if we went in again here (the enemy still working to make new batteries and the Quince Rock being at liberty now) we should receive much more damage than we could do the enemy; and that it was more for the service (having beaten down and burnt a great part of the town, by which they find we can bombard them when we will) to keep them in continual apprehension of us than to endeavour to beat down more houses, in the attempting of which any misfortune by the enemy's fire, or by bad weather coming on, would give occasion to the enemy to boast, and prevent all the remaining part of the summer service. Captain Benbow and Colonel Richards were also of this opinion. It was resolved to send the frigates and bomb-vessels to Granville as soon as possible, and to stay to the northward of this place a day or two after they are gone, and then sail to Guernsey and stay there till their return. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.]

(2) *An account of the bombarding of St. Malo, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of July*, 1695. *July* 4. *About ten this morning we anchored in twenty fathoms of water, the Quince Rock bearing S.E. by S. about five miles distant, Cape Ferell* [*Frehel*] *W.S.W. three leagues and a half, and Cancale Point E. by S. three leagues. About twelve a signal was made for the captains of the bomb-vessels, and about two the frigates, bomb-vessels and well-boats under Captain Benbow sailed close in, and five bomb-vessels played upon the rock, and continued it till about eight at night. They threw a bomb or two upon the rock, which broke and did some damage, but the enemy made us no return, except one bomb or two from the Quince. Moderate weather all the day.*

July 5. *About four this morning we weighed, the wind being E.N.E. and went in nearer. Immediately after a signal was made for the frigates and bomb-vessels to go in near the town. With their shot they soon beat the galleys and guard-boats in. At eight the* Charles *fireship, commanded by Captain Durley, was ordered to run against the Quince Rock, and soon after a Dutch fireship did the like, which, being placed to the windward of the rock, so much annoyed the enemy with their smoke that they ceased firing upon us then, and immediately after the blowing up of the fireships or the falling in of a bomb (we cannot tell which) the fort took fire, which lasted nearly two hours. After they had extinguished it, they did not play so briskly on us as before, by which we conjecture some of their guns were dismounted by it. About nine we anchored nearer in, and the bomb-vessels got in nearer the town, and played with such success that we saw several great smokes in the town, and at four in the afternoon a great fire in the west of it, which raged very furiously till about seven at night, and then (as we guess by several thick clouds of smoke) was extinguished by blowing up of houses. All the time we were in the enemy fired at us from the Quince Rock, from the greater and lesser B's, and from Fort Royal and Point D'Ambour, very furiously. About seven a signal was made for the frigates and bomb-vessels to come off, the ammunition that the bomb-vessels carried in with them being spent. The* Dreadful *bomb-vessel was shattered and disabled by bombs and shot from the enemy and made much water; her captain, seeing the enemy's galleys approaching, fired her to prevent her falling into their hands, which (together with the loss of sixty men killed*

1695.

and wounded, five or six boats sunk, and the frigates and bomb-vessels' rigging and hulls shot in many places) was all the damage we sustained. The frigates and well-boats appointed to attend on the bomb-vessels, being placed by Captain Benbow, were very serviceable both in securing them from the enemy and supplying them with ammunition. We fired nine hundred bombs and carcasses into the town, so that a great part of it is certainly beaten down, and we believe there is little part of it free from some share of the desolation. Several of the enemy's shot were taken up in our ships; some of them, by their weight, were shot from cannon of seven, the least from demy cannon. One of their bombs fell into the carcass bomb-vessel, broke one of the beams short off, went through the deck, part of which it tore up, but only wounded one man.

July 6. *It was thought advisable not to bombard this place any more till they had re-built it, but to send a detachment to bombard the town of Granville.* [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.]

(3) *Statement by Captain Rowlands, commander of a Dutch privateer,* 3 *July,* 1695. *A week ago last Sunday he took a prize belonging to Bruges, the master whereof reports that the day before he was taken he came from Brest, and that there were three three-decked ships and three of seventy odd guns each ready to sail, but he knows not whither they are bound.* [*Ibid.*]

July 8. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. I send you enclosed a copy of a paper, which I received from the Danish agent here, concerning two officers of that country who were lately taken in a French privateer by Captain Stevens, and brought to Yarmouth. They were, he alleges, very hardly used, and he desires redress. *Enclosure not entered.* [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 199.]

July 8. Whitehall. A duplicate of the above. [*Ibid.* 204, *p.* 107.]

July 8. Whitehall. Passes for Mr. Edward Looker, a surgeon belonging to the English hospital in Flanders, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland or Flanders; for Elizabeth Hermans, a Dutch woman, and John Andriessen, a subject of the States General, to go to Harwich and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 384]; for John Ummiger and Gaspar Helmund, German tailors by trade, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid., p.* 385]; and for Mr. John Abraham Motte and Robert Plumerden, his wife and niece, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 91.]

July 9. Whitehall. Passes for William Duran, a subject of the king of Spain, to embark at Harwich or Gravesend for Flanders; for Zachary Lawrence, a subject of the States General, to go to Harwich and Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 385]; and for Hendry Wally and his wife to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 91].

July 9. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to Colonel Norton, desiring him to suffer George Hay to come to town on bail. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 200.]

July 9. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Marquis of Tweeddale. I have received your letter of the 25th past, but later than I should have done if I had not been out of town. I have written to Flanders as

1695.

you desired, and, though I do not think anything I could say would be of equal weight to what you have already represented to the King in this matter, yet what you expect of me shall always be complied with. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 152.]

July 9. Whitehall. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. The Duke of Shrewsbury acquainted the Lords Justices with the Spanish Ambassador's desire to open a public chapel at his house in Spring Gardens. They were of opinion that, it being within the verge of the Court, the King's pleasure should be known, it being once refused.

Mr. Clark attended. Directed to prepare orders for a detachment of two hundred men out of Bellasis' regiment to march from their quarters in Essex to Tilbury Fort, and be in readiness to embark there for the service of the machine vessels.

Sir Robert Cotton called in. Directed to make enquiry both at the Brill and Harwich what money was put on board the packet boat that was taken, and by whose orders.

The Lord Deputy of Ireland's letter of 26 June about Captain Martin. Resolved that the Lord Deputy be acquainted, that it is the Lords Justices' opinion that if, upon the enquiry he has now made, he be satisfied Mr. Martin is entitled to the King's favour, he may follow the directions of his Majesty's letter procured by Mr. Secretary Trenchard in his behalf.

Mr. Taylor's petition about joining the government of New Hampshire to that of Massachusetts Bay to be sent to the Council, if it be not there already.

Sir William Trumbull called in. Gave an account of the great numbers that came over without passes, and the difficulty there was to prove they came from France, though it was to be suspected; that to bind them by recognizance to appear at sessions or assizes was inconvenient, since many of them would get off without prosecution. That Lord Chief Justice Holt scrupled whether it were justifiable to take bonds of them to appear when required. Directed that he advise with Mr. Attorney to consider of such a form of bond as may be legal and effectual.

The Lord Privy Seal and the Duke of Devonshire produced letters each of them had received from an unknown person concerning a design against the King and other treasonable matter managed by Matthew Goodyear, a prisoner in the Fleet, and John Tilly, a barrister dwelling in Hatton Garden. Ordered that one of the original letters be sent to the King, and that warrants be put into Aaron Smith's hands, first to search Goodyear's lodgings, and then, if anything material be found there, to secure Tilly's person and papers.

Recorder's report of the Sessions held 3 July. He being gone the circuit ordered that Mr. Tanner, clerk of the peace for London, have notice to attend on Thursday. The petitions of the condemned prisoners. Colonel Howard's petition for the fines of Porter and Bishop. The Lords of opinion that giving those fines would look like forgiving them. No answer therefore made. [*H.O. Regencies* 71, *p.* 45.]

July 10. Edinburgh. Address of the Scotch Parliament to the King touching the murder of the Glencoe men in February, 1692. We thought it our duty to

1695.

enquire into the barbarous slaughter committed in Glencoe, but, being informed that we were prevented by a commission under the Great Seal for the same purpose, we acquiesced in your Majesty's pleasure, and only desired that the discoveries to be made should be communicated to us, that in so national a concern the vindication might be as clear as the scandal has been.

The Commissioner having communicated to us a copy of the report sent by the commission to your Majesty, with your instructions, we could not but unanimously declare that your Majesty's instructions of the 4th and 16th of January, 1692, touching the Highlanders who had not accepted in due time the benefit of the indemnity, contained a warrant for mercy to all without exception, who should offer to take the oath of allegiance and come in upon mercy, though the 1st of January, 1692, prefixed by the proclamation of indemnity, was past; and that these instructions contain no warrant for the execution of the Glencoe men.

We cannot but acknowledge your Majesty's clemency upon this occasion, for had you, without new offers of mercy, given positive orders for executing the law upon the Highlanders that had already despised your repeated indemnities, they had but met with what they justly deserved. But it being your Majesty's mind still to offer them mercy, and the killing of the Glencoe men being upon that account unwarrantable, and the manner of doing it barbarous and inhumane, we proceeded to vote it a murder, and to enquire who had given occasion to it, and who were the actors in it.

We found, in the first place, that the Master of Stair's letters had exceeded your Majesty's instructions towards the destruction of the Glencoe men. In these letters the Glencoe men are, over and over again, distinguished from the rest of the Highlanders, not as the fittest subject of severity if they continued obstinate and made severity necessary, according to the meaning of the instructions; but as men absolutely and positively ordered to be destroyed without any further consideration than that of their not having taken the indemnity in due time, and their not having taken it, is regarded as a happy incident since it afforded an opportunity to destroy them, and their destruction is urged with a great deal of zeal as a thing acceptable and of public use. This zeal is extended even to the giving of instructions about the manner of cutting them off. From all which it is plain that, though the instructions were for mercy to all that would submit, the letters exclude the Glencoe men from this mercy.

Next we examined the orders given by Sir Thomas Levingston in this matter and were unanimously of opinion that he had reason to give such orders for the cutting off of the Glencoe men, upon the supposition that they had rejected the indemnity, and without making them new offers of mercy, it being in itself lawful, and what your Majesty might have ordered. Sir Thomas, being then ignorant of the peculiar circumstances of the Glencoe men, might very well understand your Majesty's instructions in the restricted sense which the Master of Stair's letters had given them, or understand those letters to be your Majesty's additional pleasure; as it is evident he did by the orders which he gave, any addition in them to your instructions being given not only in the Master of Stair's sense but in his words.

1695.

We proceeded to examine Colonel Hill's part of the business and were unanimous that he was clear and free of the slaughter; for although your Majesty's instructions and the Master of Stair's letters were sent straight from London to him, as well as to Sir Thomas Levingston, he, knowing the peculiar circumstances of the Glencoe men, gave no orders until he knew that his lieutenant-colonel had received orders to take with him 400 men of his garrison and regiment for the expedition against Glencoe, when to save his own honour and authority he gave a general order to Hamilton, his lieutenant-colonel, to take the 400 men and execute the orders which others had given him.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton's part came next to be considered. He was required to be present and called, and as he did not appear we ordered him to be seized; and having considered the orders he received, and those which he said, before the Commission, he gave, and his share in the execution, we agreed he was not clear of the murder and that there was ground to prosecute him for it.

Major Duncanson, who received orders from Hamilton, being in Flanders, as well as those to whom he gave orders, we could not see those orders, and therefore only resolved to ask your Majesty either to cause him to be examined there or to order him to be prosecuted as you think fit.

In the last place the depositions of the witnesses being clear as to the share which Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, Captain Drummond, Lieutenant Lindsay, Ensign Lundie and Serjeant Barber had in the execution of the Glencoe men, upon whom they were quartered, we agreed that it appeared that the said persons were the actors in the slaughter under trust, and that we should ask your Majesty to send them home to be prosecuted according to law.

This being the state of that matter, and considering that the Master of Stair's excess in the letters against the Glencoe men has been the original cause of this unhappy business, and has given occasion, in a great measure, to so extraordinary an execution by the warm directions he gives about doing it by surprise, and considering the high station and trust he is in, and that he is absent, we beg that your Majesty will give such orders about him for vindication of your government as you shall think fit. And considering that the actors have barbarously killed men under trust, we desire that your Majesty will send them home, and give orders to your advocate to prosecute them according to law, there remaining nothing else to be done for the full vindication of your government of so foul and scandalous an aspersion as it has laid under upon this occasion.

The Glencoe men who have escaped the slaughter, being reduced to great poverty by the depredation, and having ever since lived peaceably under your Majesty's protection, have now applied to us to intercede with your Majesty that some reparation might be made to them for their losses. We lay their cause before your Majesty, that such orders may be given for supplying them in their necessities as you shall think fit. *Signed* Annandale. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 15, *No.* 88.]

July 10. Namur. Warrant for Edward Walkington, D.D., to be Bishop of Down and Connor, in the place of Dr. Samuel Foley, deceased. [*S.P. Ireland King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 79, and *S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, *p.* 251.]

1695.

July 10. Dublin Castle. Lord Capell to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I must acknowledge yours of the 2nd of July concerning Dr. Walkington. Both myself and all the protestant people here rejoice that the bills are not likely to be delayed upon any application from the Irish. The amendments ordered to be made by the Attorney-General in the Disarming Bill are most reasonable, and will, I hope, answer all objections that can be made by the Roman catholics; but as to the objection that they were refused a sight of the bills, they never preferred any petition either to myself or the Council in form. There is one thing more that I heard from Mr. Vernon: it is intended that the licenses to bear arms shall be granted either by the chief governor or the Council, and it is indifferent to me which way they go. But finding some endeavours to have these licenses granted by the Board, which I take to be part of the regal power, I thought myself obliged in duty to my commission to assert the right of the sword. In the time of the Duke of Ormonde and my brother Essex's government these licenses were signed only by themselves; but since the King's accession they have been signed by the chief governor, and sometimes by the chief governor and Council. All warrants for passing estates upon the decrees of the Court of Claims were by the chief governor only. But upon the adjudication of persons comprehended within the Articles of Limerick the orders for reversing the outlawries are signed by the Council also, though in themselves royal acts and to be done by the chief governor only. The argument used here against these licenses being granted by the chief governor is that they take away the books with them when they are recalled, and so no entry thereof appears. Now if there were a Paper Office erected here at a small salary, where all the books of entries of the chief governor's orders may be deposited, it would be of great advantage to his Majesty, and make future chief governors more wary in their proceedings, and I am content to begin with my own books and to have them the first upon record. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 45.]

July 10. Whitehall. Passes for Joachim Boon and Michael Siemen, subjects of Sweden, to go to Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 91.]

July 11. The Camp at Zell. The Earl of Athlone to ————, asking his good offices in the matter of the King's grant to him of the confiscated estates of Lord Limerick. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 46.]

July 11. [Dublin.] Rough memoranda of proceedings of the Council Board of Ireland concerning the popish vote in elections. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 47.]

July 11. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Ordered that Mr. Clark have a copy of that part of Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 4th instant which concerns the review of the regiment of foot, and that it be communicated to the Duke of Schomberg.

That Mrs. Vaughan's petition be sent to her husband, with an intimation that the Lords Justices think it reasonable to be granted, unless he has any material objection to it.

Two bills signed for a general pardon in the northern circuits. Bill signed for Mr. Hawles to be a solicitor. Petition of Carroll, condemned at Hertford, for a reprieve. The report of the Sessions at the Old Bailey reconsidered. Mr. Tanner gave an account of

1695.

Allen's trial, that the evidence of poisoning was not so clear as that of beating his wife. Ordered that the petitions of Allen and Richard Butler be sent to the Recorder for fuller information, and in the meantime that they be reprieved till Friday the 19th instant.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in. Presented the ordinary lists of ships at sea and the extract of letters from the Ordnance, Navy Board, and Victuallers, giving an account they would be ready with their stores for the Straits by the end of this month, as was ordered. Acquainted with Lord Berkeley's desires to have more small vessels. Answered that the ship he wanted is now come to him, and that the *Yarmouth* would bring him five well-boats more, which would make up what were lost at St. Malo. Considered where would be the best place to appoint the rendezvous for Mr. Meisters to join Lord Berkeley; Sir George Rooke thought Dungeness much the most convenient. Mr. Priestman only objected the ill-riding there for the small craft if the wind came up at east. Recommended to the Admiralty that Lord Berkeley be immediately supplied with what he may want, and that he be pressed to proceed to Dunkirk without loss of time.

Discoursed about the Marquis of Carmarthen and the squadrons in the Soundings. The Lords Justices were acquainted the Marquis had now eleven ships with him, but they were not always with him, some being ordered in to clean, but he will have always six clean ships with him. Directions given that the thirteen Danish soldiers, now prisoners at Dover, should be put on board the *Mercury* advice boat and carried to Ostend to be delivered to Mr. Bauwen, a merchant there. Report about remitting Captain Soane's fine agreed to. The two memorials about the augmentation of pay to the Clerks of the Navy and Officers of the Yards approved of. [*H.O. Regencies* 71, *p.* 46.]

July 11. Cape La Hogue. Lord Berkeley to the Duke of Shrewsbury. On the 9th instant the detachment under Captain Benbow returned to us, having (as they all informed me) destroyed Granville without the loss of one man of our side, only Captain Long of the *Granada* badly wounded by the bursting of one of our own mortars. This place was also defended by two mortars and some guns, but since we attacked it to the northward of the town, they could not bring their guns conveniently to bear on our vessels. At this place they were much surprised, not expecting us, so that there was great confusion, some of the people running away and some carrying what goods they could pack up, whilst the town furiously burnt. We have six or seven mortars already quite unserviceable, which I attribute to the badness of the metal, it being the coarsest I ever saw. The Dutch have also four or five in the same condition. I will send ours to London by the first opportunity.

This morning we met with the *Weymouth*, which last night took a small French man-of-war of twelve guns, and sixty men. She was under the orders of Mareschal de Choiseul, who sent her out to observe us. I asked the captain (who was a gentleman-like man and seemed to have understanding) what news from Brest; he said that Monsieur de Nesmond was to fit out from thence, Port Louis and Rochfort, twenty sail of three-decked ships. I told him

1695.

I was well satisfied that was impossible, for I knew they had but thirteen three-decked ships fit for the sea in these parts; he replied he did not know this of his own knowledge, but it was reported as above. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.] *Enclosing:—*

Minutes of a Council of War held on board the Shrewsbury *in Guernsey Road*, 10 *July*, 1695. *It was resolved to sail straight to Portsmouth to refit our frigates and bomb-vessels, to be in readiness to attempt Dunkirk, if it should be thought advisable, because what is to be done there must be done this month or not at all; and if we can, without loss of time, to sail along the French coast as far as Cape Barfleur, to alarm them along the shore.* [*Ibid.*]

July 11. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to Mr. Secretary Johnson. I have the favour of yours of the 25th past still to thank you for. It gave me much light into the affairs now in agitation in the Parliament of Scotland, of which I should not otherwise have so well comprehended the grounds and true reasons. We have been very busy in the Council here in perusing and examining several bills sent over from the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, which we have almost gone through and shall now shortly return them in order to the calling a Parliament in that kingdom. We have this day received the good news of the burning of St. Malo. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 201.]

July 11. Whitehall. The same to the Attorney-General. I desire your opinion in the following matters, some whereof have of late frequently occurred, and do so daily:—Whether persons, who come from beyond sea without passes, being taken upon suspicion of coming from France (though they allege they come only from Flanders, as several now in custody do, and there is no proof to the contrary) may be discharged without bail, or whether it is necessary to take a recognizance for their appearance. If they are to give bail, then I desire to know whether a bond with sureties to appear before me when they shall be required be good in law, or whether they must be bound over to appear at some court of justice. I entreat your opinion also whether the affidavits, copies whereof are here enclosed, be sufficient ground for me to grant a warrant to seize Mr. de Graves and his books and papers, he being a merchant of London. *Enclosure not entered.* [*Ibid.*, *p.* 202.]

July 11. Whitehall. Passes for James L'Espine, a subject of his Catholic Majesty, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 385]; for James Harel, a protestant, to go to Harwich for Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 386]; for John de Villars, a surgeon's son, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 388]; and for Pieter Storm of Amsterdam, Martin Christian and Christian Erasmus to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 92].

July 11. Whitehall. Warrant for the payment of extraordinary expenses incurred by Robert Wolseley, esq., envoy extraordinary to the Elector of Bavaria, for two quarters ending the 3rd of December, 1694. [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 268.]

July 12. Whitehall. Passes for George Newman and Henry Caster, journeymen tailors, to go to Gravesend for Sweden; for Alexander le Magnan, a poor French protestant, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland; for Lieutenant-Colonel de Rabar with Benjamin Wallin, his servant, and

1695.

Mr. Peyferie, a French protestant, to go to Gravesend or Yarmouth for Denmark [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 386]; and for Mary Jacobs and her two children to embark at Harwich or Gravesend [*Ibid.*, *p.* 387].

July 12. Whitehall. Warrant for the payment of a bill of extraordinary expenses incurred by James Cressett, esq., his Majesty's envoy extraordinary to the Elector and Dukes of Brunswick and Lunenburg, 12 March, 1695, to 12 June, 1695. [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 94.]

July 12. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to Isaac Manley. I received a letter this morning from Captain Thomas Hardy, commander of the *Swallow* prize, now at Southampton, that he has brought for me thither two hampers of red wine, which is about ten dozen bottles, and that the customs of Southampton have taken it into their store-house. I entreat you to procure an order from the Commissioners of the Customs to have the two hampers sent up hither. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 198.]

July 12. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Earl of Athlone. I have received your letter of the 1st inst. When your agent, Monsieur Van Homrigh, was here in May last, I received his Majesty's pleasure (as he desired) and signified it to Lord Capell, that a bill should be admitted in the Privy Council of Ireland, and be transmitted hither in form, for confirming the outlawries and attainders of the late Earl of Limerick and Lord Slane, and for confirming the several grants made to you. I do not doubt that Monsieur Van Homrigh will take care that the bill be presented in its proper season, and when it comes hither you may be assured I will give it all possible furtherance. [*Ibid.* 100, *p.* 152.]

July 12. Whitehall. The same to Captain Benbow. I write this to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 6th inst., which I received yesterday morning by Captain Philips. It was read to the Lords Justices, who are very well satisfied with what has been done at St. Malo and the part you have had in it. I do not doubt you have had all the success that you could propose at Granville. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 153.]

July 12. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. The Lord Privy Seal communicated a letter he had received without a name to it, which recommends it to be considered whether the Act for taking away horses of above such a value from papists may not be prejudicial to the breed of horses in Ireland, and whether care ought not to be taken therein by a clause that breeding mares of any value may be kept and their colts till they are four years old; also whether the Chief Governor and Council, as they are empowered to grant a licence for arms, may not likewise have a power to license the keeping of coach horses or better horses to ride on. The Lords of opinion that perhaps both might have been thought reasonable, if they had been proposed in time, but now it was too late, the bills being passed, unless some expedient can be found out in Ireland for bringing them into another bill, which the Lord Deputy is to be made acquainted with.

A letter of Sir Leonard Robinson's about the difficulty in collecting the taxes for want of ascertaining at what rate guineas shall be taken.

1695.

Report of the committee about Lord Bellomont's salary as governor of New England. Resolved that a copy be sent to the King, and that it be represented by the Lords Justices how much it is for his service that the governor of New England have a salary appointed him by the King, and should not be left to depend upon the colony for his support; that they cannot advise this charge should be laid upon the revenue here, because of the ill consequence of such a precedent, because the other plantations may endeavour to follow and throw the burthen upon the King. But there having been an expedient already put in practice of joining the government of New England to that of New York (to which latter there is a competent allowance established) it may be advisable to unite those governments again, which will not be a hardship upon the present governor of New York, since he has enjoyed it about four years already.

Lord Galway's letter to Lord Godolphin about settling the trade in Piedmont for their silks; this was chiefly thought of to save the returns of money thither for paying the subsidies; the Lutestring Company, who are to manage that trade, demand for their encouragement that the custom be remitted of the silk they shall import from thence. This in effect is to give them so much money, those duties being appropriated. In order that there may be no imposition upon the King under that pretence by bringing in a greater quantity than they use, and other than what they have in exchange for our manufactures vended in Piedmont, the Treasury have proposed to the company that they make their demand by a medium, so that it may be ascertained what the King is to pay. The Lords Justices approved of what is done.

Taken into consideration that the time drew near for the Parliament to meet according to the last prorogation to the 30th. Ordered that it be laid before the King to receive his pleasure to what time it shall next be prorogued, and to acquaint him that the Lords Justices are of opinion that either the 10th or 17th of September will be convenient days for it.

Petition of Charles Deringe, Auditor-General of the Revenue in Ireland, for a *custodiam* for two years of certain forfeited lands to the value of 247*l. per annum*, in consideration of his services in improving the revenue. Ordered to be sent to Mr. Blathwayt.

Rowland White's petition for reversing his outlawry, he having no estate to forfeit.

Petition of the borough of Newport, Isle of Wight, that Mr. John Hook may succeed Sir Giles Eyre as their recorder; to be laid before the King.

Petition of Alderman Ballard for leave to repurchase his ship and goods in France.

Petition of Peter Sorowsky, a Prussian, for money to redeem his brother; nothing done upon it.

Petition of the Lord of Upper Ossory for his estate of 25*l. per annum*; he must make application to the King, the report from Ireland being against him.

Petition of Sir Anthony Malledy's children to have their estate restored, they being protestants.

1695.

William Palmer's petition for a grant of Devenish's estate at 10*l.* above the improved rent, in consideration of the interest he has in it already, and the discovery he can make of what is concealed. Petitioner prays to have a recompense for the loss of his ship in carrying soldiers from Ireland to France.

Mr. Bridgeman's letter about Lord Carmarthen and the coming back of the squadron from the Soundings. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 48.]

July 13. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. The Lords of the Admiralty attended. Acquainted the Lords Justices with their orders of the 12th which they sent express to Lord Berkeley. Mr. Clark sent for to give orders for the two hundred soldiers to embark forthwith at Tilbury. He gave an account that the men were now at Romford, and would be at Tilbury to-morrow. The Admiralty gave orders to provide tenders and vessels to carry them to the Nore. An order signed for the Commissioners of Transportations to furnish them with two hundred hammocks; if they did not do it the Admiralty promised they would have them from the Navy Board.

Orders that a copy of Mr. Bawen's letter from Ostend of $\frac{1}{21}$ July be sent to Lord Berkeley, and that he be acquainted of what consequence it is to the King's affairs in Flanders that he lose no time in pursuing the orders the Admiralty sent him last night for proceeding to Dunkirk, and that having such ships with him as he thinks necessary for the expedition, he come forward with them and give Mr. Meisters opportunity to join him. Mr. Meisters called in. Said he was ready, all being complied with that he had to demand. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 51.]

July 13. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to Captain Hardy, thanking him for two hampers of wine. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 200.]

July 13. Whitehall. The same to Colonel Gibson. I thank you for the account of the bombarding of St. Malo and Granville, and in return I send you the good news which arrived this morning of his Majesty having attacked at night, and possessed himself of the most considerable out-works of, Namur, with the loss of few men, notwithstanding the utmost resistance of the best part of the garrison with the Mareschal de Boufflers and the Count de Guiscard at the head of them; but the English and Scotch, under the command of Major-General Ramsey, did wonderfully well, and it was not doubted that the consequence of this would be that his Majesty would be master of the town in ten days from that time. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 203.]

July 13. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Lord Capell, acquainting him that the Lords Justices of England are of opinion that he may proceed to give the necessary orders, pursuant to the King's orders already sent, for passing a pardon for Captain Richard Martin. [*S.P. Ireland King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 74.]

July 13. Whitehall. The same to the same, acquainting him that the bills are put into Mr. Stone's hands to be carried back to Ireland with the commission for holding the Parliament. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 75.]

1695.

July 13. Whitehall. Passes and post-warrants for Mr. Rudolph Barnester, Mr. Cornelius Cleusen, Portugeese merchants, with Daniel Hogfleet, a servant, to go to Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 386] ; for John Wessell, a subject of the King of Sweden, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Sweden ; for Mr. Stone to go to Chester or Holyhead [*Ibid.*, *p.* 387] ; for Mr. George Macy, with two able post horses, to go through the Oxford circuit ; and for Arent Schuyme, with his wife, Mr. Jean Louis Buisson, Anthony Mallet, Gabriel Rilliet of Geneva, Francis Bourgeois of Hamburg, with one servant, Arthur Johnston, a soldier, and Adrian Collyn, a Dutchman, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 93].

July 15. Whitehall. Pass for Christopher Seaton, brother of the Earl of Wintoun, in Scotland, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*]

July 15. St. Helens. Lord Berkeley to Mr. Vernon. "I wish the Admiralty were as zealous as the Lords Justices, and would furnish me with some fifty-gun ships they have not far from Dunkirk. I am as mad in haste now to be gone, as anybody to have me, for I am satisfied, though we should not succeed at Dunkirk, our very appearing there now would be of some service to the King's affairs, whom God send good success. Therefore I am resolved to sail on Wednesday, though I leave half our things behind me ; they will follow in two or three days. Now, Mr. Meisters, or never!" [*S.P. Dom. Naval*, 4.]

July 15. St. Helens. The same to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I shall use all possible dispatch to get ready, and hope to sail on Wednesday morning, though I leave some of our frigates and bomb-vessels behind me ; I will leave orders for them to follow. One of our great ships called the *Chichester*, having received some damage, I shall be forced to leave behind, so that I shall have but five with me ; and yet the Admiralty are very free with their orders to me to man the machine-vessels, &c., but do not tell me where I shall find the men, we having hardly enough to sail our own ships. Methinks they should rather order us some fifty-gun ships which are proper for the service we are going upon. Their orders to me for sailing to Dungeness makes me admire, for if the wind is westerly, it may be a month before the machine ships get thither, so that I hope, if I do not see them there as I pass by, I may be excused if I proceed to the Downs. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 37.]

July 15. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to Sir Charles Hedges. I send you herewith a copy of a memorial I have received from the Danish agent, complaining of a demand for fees made by the King's advocates and proctor, which he looks upon as a thing extraordinary and unusual, and desire you will so order the matter that all just occasion of dissatisfaction in this matter may be removed. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 203.]

July 15. Dublin Castle. Lord Capell to the Duke of Shrewsbury, acknowledging the receipt of his letter of the 6th instant, with an enclosed paper of the amendments to the bills sent over. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 48.]

July 16. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Sir William Trumbull called in. Acquainted with Sir Leonard Robinson's letter to be proposed at Council about regulating the rates of guineas.

1695.

Offered a petition in behalf of Major Matthews for remitting his fine. The Lords Justices did not think fit to take into consideration the case of any of the rioters.

Mr. Bridgeman called in. Delivered in a paper relative to the demand about the convoy for Mr. Meisters. Mr. Clark gave an account of the two hundred soldiers embarked at Tilbury yesterday. Directed to consider to what places it may be convenient to draw the companies that are to be reviewed.

Mr. Kirby called in. Directed to lay an account before the Lords Justices what Irish prisoners there are in the Savoy, not under condemnation, that they may be exchanged for French protestants now prisoners in France. Those of them to be first exchanged that were taken at sea.

A draft read of the Lords Justices' opinion upon a report from the Committee of Trade and Plantations. Approved of and ordered to be sent to the King.

The reports about three seamen condemned:—the Recorder about Allen and Butler, and Lord Chief Baron about Carroll. The Lords Justices did not think fit to interpose, but the law should take its course. Bill signed for the Western circuit. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 52.]

July 16. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Lord Capell. Acquaints him that the King has signed the letter for Dr. Walkington. The bills are past admitting any alteration, if this of granting licenses for arms by the chief governor alone were necessary; but I see your moderation in waiving it, and I believe the clause for suffering those to keep their arms to whom the Articles have allowed it will leave little more of that kind to be done. [*S.P. Ireland King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 76.]

July 16. Whitehall. Passes for Mr. Charles Stanley with two servants to embark at Harwich for Holland; for Jacob Lohman, a surgeon, and John Christian Grundman, a tailor, to embark at Gravesend for Hamburg [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 387]; for Luc Goupil, Francis de Launé, and Ode Pomier, French protestants, to go to Harwich for Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 388]; and for John Harmenz, a poor Dutchman, and Elizabeth Bear, a Scotchwoman, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 93].

July 16. Whitehall. Warrant for letters patent for fourteen years to Charles Ardesoif, a denizen of this kingdom, for a new composition which will preserve ships from the worms, insomuch that any ship, by virtue of the same, may continue at sea for the space of four or five years without receiving any damage from these pests. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 95.]

July 17. Dublin Castle. Proclamation for holding a Parliament at Dublin on the 27th of August, 1695. *Printed.* [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 49.]

July 18. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. The Sheriff of Essex called in about Parr, a highwayman condemned at Chelmsford. Delivered a paper containing a discovery of several highwaymen. Ordered that it be shown to the Keeper of Newgate.

The great importation of gold taken into consideration, which would unavoidably draw the silver out of the kingdom, and alter the course of the exchange. Resolved that the Postmaster-General be directed not to suffer gold to be brought over in the packet-boats, and that the Admiralty prohibit it to the yachts and men-of-war. That the King be acquainted

1695.

with what has been ordered, and moved that, by his influence, care may be taken in Holland to forbid the bringing in of gold, either by the Dutch men-of-war or their passengers.

The Lord Steward proposes that leave be given to Mr. Frazer to go to France to be at an auction of Thuanus's [De Thou's] library, and that the Commissioners for the exchange of prisoners should write to Monsieur de Lagny, the French Commissary, to procure him a pass. Resolved that it be left to the King.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in. French advices read wherein mention was made that, when the *Falcon* frigate was taken, the French had the cruising instructions and signals. Left to the Admiralty to consider whether it may not be necessary to change them. The French make an alteration in their signals every day, and have a printing press employed on purpose; we have not changed ours since the beginning of the war. Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 11th concerning sending four great ships and Sir George Rooke to command in the Mediterranean.

Sir George represented the want of seamen in those ships which fell short both in number and quality, and that there would need a hundred men to supply them. He proposed that some smaller ships might go with him, and a fireship or two; that so many of the soldiers under Brigadier Stuart's command might be left behind as would supply the want of seamen in the Straits, otherwise those ships would not be in a condition of service, and that care may be taken that our force may at least be made equal to what the French shall have in those seas; he had already been exposed to them with an inferior number and should be loath to be so again; that he should endeavour the nation receive as little damage as may be. He desired he might have Sir Cloudesley Shovell with him, thinking it fit he might have some on whom he could depend as well for their friendship to him as their zeal to the service; and also that he might have the assistance of two captains. The Admiralty directed to stay the *Centurion* for forty-eight hours to carry some money for the Bank. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 53.]

July 18. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Lord Chief Baron, enclosing the petition of James Tyrrell. If upon his trial he be found guilty of manslaughter only, the Lords Justices desire you will forbear putting in execution the burning in the hand, which will be passed upon him, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be further signified. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 205.]

July 18. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Lord Capell, recommending to him Mrs. Umfrey, who will deliver to him an order of Council representing her case. [*S.P. Ireland King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 77.]

July 18. Whitehall. Passes for Mr. Garrett Coghlan to go to Harwich or the river for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 388]; for Mr. William Gill, an officer in Colonel Langston's regiment, and Thomas Smith, a trooper in the said regiment, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 389]; for Anthony Stout to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 93]; and for Thomas Freckleton, cornet of Brigadier Lumley's regiment of horse, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 96].

1695.

July 19. Whitehall. Passes and post-warrant for the Baron de Schuerin, minister of state to the Elector of Brandenburg, with two gentlemen and five servants, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 389]; for Mr. Thomas Herber and his servant to go to Shrewsbury; and for Susannah Willoughby with her daughter and a maid, and Hugh Jones, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 96].

July 19. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. The Lord Steward moved for Butler's reprieve to be prolonged; ordered to be drawn up for Monday the 29th inst., and that the sheriff be written to in the meantime to forbear execution till the reprieve come, it staying only for a stamp.

Mr. Frankland called in upon the complaint of the Admiralty that the expresses sent to them from the West were carried first to the post office in the city, and were delayed upon the road for the Postmaster's letters. Ordered to be redressed.

Commissioners for the Exchange of Prisoners called in and directed to write to the French Commissary to propose an exchange of so many of the Savoy prisoners uncondemned as there are French protestants imprisoned in France, having been taken at sea; to make the proposal for all, since the Savoy prisoners exceed the number of the French.

The Keeper of Newgate [questioned] about Parr: he could not see what use there was of his confession.

Mr. Attorney called in. Presented the account of the Irish bills. Ordered that it be sent to the King.

Sir Charles Hedges' report upon Mr. Aldworth's query about Frenchmen taken at sea serving under King James's commission. Resolved that it be sent to the King. Mr. Smith's paper about the great resort of Papists to the Portugal envoy's chapel. The Duke of Shrewsbury undertook to speak to the envoy about it. Mr. Smith to attend on Tuesday about a Jacobite meeting in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Mr. Powell's case stated by Mr. Williams read, about the grant for incorporating the companies of tradesmen at Lancaster, now lying at the Great Seal. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 55.]

July 19. The Downs. Lord Berkeley to the Duke of Shrewsbury, acknowledging the receipt of his letter of the 16th. He arrived in the Downs at three in the afternoon, having left orders for some of the fleet to follow him. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.]

July 19. On board the *Cleveland*, at the Nore. Mr. Meisters to Mr. Vernon, acquainting him that the wind being contrary occasioned his going to Sheerness with all the machine vessels, where three of the small smacks had to be repaired. He is sailing towards the Downs this morning, with the *Mermaid* as convoy. [*Ibid.*]

July 20. Deale. Alexander Eustace to Mr. Vernon. Mr. Meisters having gone on board the Admiral's ship to consult about affairs relating to the machines, has directed him to write that all the machine vessels joined the channel fleet last night in the Downs. [*Ibid.*]

July 20. On board the *Coventry*, at Spithead. Captain George Mister to the Duke of Shrewsbury, giving an account of an accident to the *Fortune* pink. Last night a ship with Swedish colours came into St. Helen's road, and this morning I

1695.

sent on board her and found she came from St. Martin's in France, laden with salt. The master is an Englishman, born at Ramsgate, and is bound to the East Sea. He tells me he is naturalised in that country. This ship was laden in France by Andrew Stockey, an English merchant there, and consigned to William Kettlewell, an English merchant; his bill of lading is also English. I have put a lieutenant on board and brought her to England, not being satisfied how an Englishman can be naturalised in another country, and trade with the enemies of England without leave from England. By the information of John Russell, master of the said ship, called the *Castle of Nerue* and Peter Reniker, a passenger, I hear that last Thursday two three-decked ships, four frigates of from fifty to sixty guns, and a small snow, with two other ships, sailed from Brest. The master says there are three Scotch ships now lading at Rochelle and St. Martin's, and that twenty-four sail have been laden this year. One of the masters is called Bird. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.]

July 20. Dublin Castle. Lord Capell to Mr. Vernon, desiring that he will see if Lord Romney had any instructions sent him with his commission to hold a Parliament. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 50.]

July 20. Whitehall. Passes for Elizabeth Sadler, Mary Byerly, Barbary Beaumont and Mary Brookes to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland or Flanders; for Mr John Heledey, a subject of the King of Sweden, to go to Harwich and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 389]; for Peter Melin, Peter Malrae, French protestants, and Stephen la Sale, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 390]; for John Richard and Simon Cranet, seaman, both poor French protestants, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 391]; and for Lieutenant-Colonel James Hamilton, of Lord Lindsay's regiment, and Captain John Sinclair, of Colonel Gustavus Hamilton's regiment, with three servants, and Stephen Labonnell and Jean Arnolt, a native of Hamburg, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 96].

July 20. Namur. Commissions for —— Nicholls to be lieutenant to Lieutenant-Colonel Billingsley in the Earl of Denbigh's regiment; and for George Jucks to be cornet in the same troop and regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, *p.* 247.]

July 21. Whitehall. Passes for John de Clerg, a corporal in the Dutch Guards, and Bartholomew Gasparts, a subject of the States General, to go to Harwich for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 390]; and for Mrs. Mary Warren, Andrew Grey, her brother, and Mary Edwards, their servant, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 391].

July 21. On board the *Britannia*, in Barcelona Road. Admiral Russell to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I have received the Lords Justices' order of the 11th of June, which, by the grace of God, I will obey in the best manner I can. I am afraid my temper has been too much represented to be forward and uneasy, which inclines me to make no representations on the orders I receive; but this last order, that comes by his Majesty's directions to the Lords Justices, will prove (as I apprehend) so very prejudicial, that I could not avoid laying my thoughts before them.

I will depend so much upon your grace's good nature to forgive me that I will trouble you with this private letter, with what occurs to me upon the whole matter.

1695.

Except the ships represented to you in my letter from Cadiz of $\frac{17}{27}$ April, there are none but ought to be now upon their passage for England; and should I, pursuant to the order, send such ships home as are not fit to continue longer abroad, I should be glad to be informed of what use the remaining part would be till joined by a further strength. So that, since these ships must remain till the latter end of September and beginning of October to perform some Flemish expedition, I do affirm to you that it is impossible for them to return home with any reasonable hopes of safety.

The King might have been pleased to impose what hardships he had thought fit upon me (as making a winter voyage for England is a great one), I should have been very well satisfied; but to expose the fleet to so apparent a danger upon no other account (as I can foresee) than saving the Dutch their money (of which I have had many instances this voyage) I cannot but repine at it to a degree that gives me all imaginable disquiet.

It is not hard to guess that this advice comes from Secretary De Weeldy of the Admiralty of Amsterdam, and I cannot bear the thought that a Dutch secretary should govern the English fleet. Had there been any one reason given against the representation the Lords Justices made to the King, for the defective ships returning, I could in some measure have been satisfied; but, as matters are now ordered, the consequence I fear will be that the three-deck ships must winter at Cadiz, and from their own weakness and the worms' eating, it will be almost impossible ever to get them home again; or if, otherwise, they proceed in October, it being the most tempestuous season in the year, they will perish in the sea.

Had the Dutch complied with their quota of twenty-four ships (of which ten considerable ships have been all this summer wanting), I could then have sent with the Turkey convoy those of my fleet that are in the very worst condition, which would have been some ease to my mind; but when those ships will arrive, God knows; and, had I not lent money to those that are here, they must have remained at anchor at Barcelona all this summer; nor have I had any service from them in the winter; their constant want of provisions and their thriftiness in not allowing their ships to be cleaned has made them of no other use than lying for a show in the Bay of Cadiz.

I must beg to be informed whether any ships are coming out from England, and what flags shall be here to govern the fleet after September, for at present I know nothing but that, after that month, I am to be drowned in coming home. I am not free from the apprehension of an order coming to stop me here all this winter; if such a thing should happen I will rather run the hazard of his Majesty's displeasure than remain here, for I am already ruined in my health, and, whatever people may surmise to the contrary, I am a very considerably worse man in my own fortune than when I left England. I have no news from this place, but that I design to-morrow for the coast of Provence, unless the Viceroy here can propose an immediate service for the fleet.

I am ordered to pay the English troops their subsistence, without having any money; nor is there, for their better government, any power to place or displace officers. At present I have so great a

1695.

lameness in my hand that it is with some difficulty I can hold a pen to subscribe my name.

I have at last got the Turkey fleet, and am sending them home under convoy. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 15, *No.* 89.]

July 21. On board H.M.S. *Britannia*, in Barcelona [Road].

The same to the Lords Justices. On my arrival at Barcelona, the 18th instant, I received your order dated 11 June; but since the order admits of some difficulties, I lay before you the inconveniences that may accrue from the fleet's so long continuance in these seas.

In my letter from Cadiz Bay to the Duke of Shrewsbury, dated $\frac{17}{27}$ April last, I laid before him the ships that I thought probably would be in a condition to remain abroad next winter. The list of the whole squadron being then before the Duke or the Admiralty, I took it for granted that the other ships in the squadron would be concluded not fit for sea after August; and I did not make this observation upon slight grounds, but from a strict survey of the defects of every individual ship, and to confirm my report thereon there seldom passes a day without a fresh complaint of the defects in the hulls of the ships, which makes the service you command so hard to perform, that though probably the season of the year will not admit of any alterations in the orders already sent, I cannot dispense with my duty in laying before you, what not only occurs to me, but to the rest of the flag officers, whom I called before me this day for a consultation.

The English squadron ought to be forty-one, two of which are now at Leghorn with the money by order of the Duke of Savoy, the *Edgar* at Cadiz, leaky and not fit for the sea, the *Essex* at Messina, to refit the two French prizes, the whole with me being thirty-seven. The Dutch, who should be twenty-four, have been but fourteen all this summer, and those that are with me in so great want of provisions, stores and necessaries, that it has been with some difficulty that I have prevailed with them to stir from one port to another; nor could I have done that but with the assurance, that, upon extremities, I would furnish them both with provisions and money, one of which I have already performed.

This is the state of the fleet as to numbers, which is in the whole fifty-one. My orders from you are to send home such ships as are not in a condition to make any longer stay in these seas. Though many others are so complaining that in point of prudence they ought to be at home, yet the ships *Sovereign*, *St. Andrew*, *Duke*, *Sandwich*, *St. Michael*, *Grafton*, and *Suffolk* are in so bad a condition that were they even now to depart for England I should be in some pain for their security.

Supposing these ships were now sent away, I beg you will consider what the fleet will then consist of, in order to performing an imaginary service, and I am heartily afraid any proposition that may have been made to his Majesty by men unskilful in sea affairs, or not knowing the condition of the fleet, will not prove near so advantageous to England as the preservation of these ships, which upon their returning home at so improper a season will be exposed to the utmost hazard.

You will see that if I send the weakest ships home, the next step I must take is to put myself in the securest port I can find in the

1695.

Mediterranean, to defend myself from the enemy, which I would as willingly be shot through the head as comply with; and if not it is impossible that this fleet can return from the seas in October; for even the strongest ships of those of the three decks will run so great a hazard by the weather, at that time of the year, that I believe few seafaring men but would rather choose the hazard of a battle than the inconveniences that may attend ships of that magnitude; and I will affirm that this fleet might with more safety have returned last year in December or January than it can now in September.

I very much fear the possibility of the three-deck ships coming for England this winter, and if not, besides many inconveniences which may attend the nation by their absence, it will be hardly possible to put them in a condition to swim home afterwards. If the Dutch had complied with their quota, I could then have sent home as many ships as would have reduced the fleet to fifty. Most people will agree the fleet should not consist of less than that number, especially when I am assured the enemy's number at Toulon exceeds that, besides thirty-seven galleys. I am not able to judge whether they can fit out that number without the help of men from West France, though many people in these parts pretend to affirm that, by putting a number of soldiers on board more than usual, they may be equipped for the sea in very little time. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.]

July 22. [Dublin.] Memoranda of minutes of the Council Board of Ireland respecting the Earl of Athlone's Bill directing that parties pretending must end the suit within a year, or lose the cause; and that any deed produced against this title found to be forged shall be lacerated in court. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 51.]

July 22. Whitehall. Pass for Mr. de la Brie, "belonging to the Duke of St. Albans," to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland or Flanders. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 391.]

July 23. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. The Lords of the Admiralty attended. Enquired of them if they had heard of any misunderstanding or anything that occasioned Captain Benbow's uneasiness. Directed that he should have leave to come on shore if his health required it; otherwise that care be taken not to lose his service during this expedition. The Admiralty asked about the Marquis of Carmarthen; he had no other orders but to go to the Soundings, but he writes to them that he was coming back with the Cadiz fleet, as had been resolved at a Council of War, though the Cadiz fleet have a convoy of three English men-of-war besides the *Gloucester*, two Ostenders and a Hamburger. This occasions that there is scarcely a prospect of the whole squadron being together again this summer in the Soundings.

Mr. Crump's letter about Wollers; Mr. Smith ordered to prosecute.

The Duke of Shrewsbury gave an account that he spoke to the Portuguese envoy about the great resort to his chapel and the danger of it, but he did not promise to take care to hinder it. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 56.]

July 23. The Downs. Lord Berkeley to Mr. Vernon. Captain Phillips has just come on board with your letter as I am getting under sail. I hope to be over on the coast of Flanders to-night and to begin the attack on

1695.

Thursday. Since it as been thought fit to appoint Sir George Rooke to command in the Straits, I suppose care will be taken that we may not meet at sea without he will obey, for I can own no superior at sea but Admiral Russell. Benbow is quitting his ship. I cannot imagine the reason; he pretends sickness, but I think that is only feigned. [*S.P. Naval* 4.]

July 23. The Downs. Lord Berkeley to the Duke of Shrewsbury, acquainting him that he does not see how Mr. Meisters can ruin the harbour, but will give him all the assistance he can. Also that he has four hundred soldiers on board and no orders from the Lords Justices or Admiralty for receiving them. [*Ibid.*] *Enclosing*:—

Minutes of a Council of War held in the Downs, 22 *July*, 1695, *determining the plan of attack on Dunkirk.* [*Ibid.*]

July 23. Deal. Mr. Meisters to Mr. Vernon, acquainting him that a Council of War has been held, and that they are to sail about nine o'clock. [*Ibid.*]

July 23. Whitehall. Passes and post-warrant for Wenceslaus Halweil, a German, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland or Flanders; for Mrs. Mary Hall, Mrs. Anne Browne, George and Anne Browne, her son and daughter, Elizabeth Browne, her servant, and for Pierre Ruchon, Jane, his wife, Martin and Toinette, their children, poor French protestants, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 392]; for Owen Reading, servant to Colonel FitzPatrick, and Robert Keating, a distiller, to go to Flanders; for Isaac Rascoe, with a guide, to go to Harwich [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 96]; for Mr. Edward Aisley, Captain Everard and William Watson, groom to John Hedley, captain in Major-General Churchill's regiment, to go to Flanders; and for John Moore and Nicholas Moore, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 97].

July 23. Rough memoranda relating to the sorting of papers, etc., in the Bermingham Tower [Dublin], all in confusion. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 52.]

July 23. Dublin. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland to Mr. Vernon. The King having appointed that a Parliament be held in this kingdom, and many of the peers living in England, I send over their writs. It is necessary that there should be particular notice taken of the times those writs are delivered. In the box with the writs you will find a paper of their [the peers'] names, because some of them are not so well known in England by their Irish titles. The writs are all gone into the country, and they are already in this town and many other places upon their elections. The gentlemen generally seem willing to pass the money bill sent over without questioning the King's right to send them. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 53.]

July 24. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Lord Berkeley, acquainting him that he has received an account from Mr. Blathwayt, dated on the 20th instant, that Dixmude has surrendered to the French, and that it is again feared that Newport may be attacked. The King therefore commands that all things for the attempt on Dunkirk be immediately dispatched. [*S.P. Naval* 4.]

1695.

July 24. Whitehall. Passes for Anne Jolliffe, John Grimbalson and Mr. Daniel Papin, a French protestant, to go to Gravesend or Falmouth for Spain; for Mr. John Gottlieb Arnst, Mr. George Gregory Francisci and Mr. Christian Von Ottingen, three Germans, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 393]; and for Mr. James Aires, with Patrick Leynham and Thomas Jones, his servants, to go to Ostend [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 97].

July 25. Whitehall. Passes for Catherine Jansen to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 392]; for Anna Bermeren, a subject of the King of Spain, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland or Flanders; for Lawrence Meruci, an Italian, to go to Falmouth and Spain [*Ibid.*, *p.* 393]; for Catherine Foster to go to Gravesend for Holland or Flanders; for Mrs. Mary Moreland, with Anne Bell, her maid, to embark at Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 394]; for Mr. Alexander Keynes and Mrs. Mary Webb, his cousin, and William Hilton, his servant, to go to Gravesend or any other port for Flanders; and for Melchior Gaillard, his wife and two children, and Schiper Hans Roose of Hamburg, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 97].

July 25. Off Calais Lord Berkeley to Mr. Bridgman. This day I received yours about Captain Benbow; the Board is mistaken in thinking he can be of any use at Dunkirk after his having shewn so much unwillingness to go there. I hear Mr. Meisters' was the first vessel that left the fleet to go back to the Downs, which forwardness might have been spared. However, I will go on to the rendezvous, having sent two frigates for him. I fear, when they come, they will do no great good. *Copy.* [*S.P. Naval* 4.]

July 25. Deal. Mr. Meisters to Mr. Vernon, shewing that he was obliged by the wind to separate the machine-vessels and store ships from Lord Berkeley. The store ships made for Margate Road, from whence he expects them. Upon sealing this letter they perceived the fleet making for the Downs. [*Ibid.*]

July 25. Off Calais. Lord Berkeley to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, acquainting them that, the weather being better, he is steering for the rendezvous, Gravelines Pits, and has sent to the Downs for Mr. Meisters; and desiring them to send a captain for the *Northumberland*. *Copy.* [*Ibid.*]

July 25. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Mr. Chute sent for to prepare the commissions for proroguing Parliament. The Lord Chief Baron to supply the place of Lord Keeper.

Mr. Clark called in. Directions given him about quartering some troops at Newcastle and near it. Result of the Council of War of the 22nd read. Ordered that a letter be written to Mr. Meisters to know why mention is made of attacking only one of the wooden forts. Cornet Cecil's petition read, condemned at Kingston.

R. Drury's petition with an information about clippers. Mention made of the merchants who would make it appear it was advantageous to the nation to import gold. Resolved that they be spoken to to apply to the Council.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in. Mention made of Sir George Rooke and what flag he should carry. Proposed it be the white at main topmast head, when he comes in sight of Mr. Russell,

1695.

and at other times the union flag. Conceived not to be contrary to the agreement with the Dutch who are to have the second post, this being but a temporary expedient.

The Victuallers gave an account of their readiness with the provisions. Three months' victuals provided for the whole number in the Straits, and the ships that go from hence to carry six months' provisions with them. Information against Justice Evans for discouraging press masters. Directed that he be put out of the commission of the peace. Complained of the captain and lieutenant of the *Falcon* being detained in France. Ordered that the Admiral be written to by the next post, to acquaint him with Sir George Rooke being appointed to succeed, and that the King has given Admiral Aylmer leave to come home. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 57.]

July 26. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. The Commissioners of the Victualling attended. Gave an account what stores they had at Portsmouth, and what they had provided to send thither. Ordered the victualling ships designed for Portsmouth to stop in the Downs till further orders, since it might be thought advisable for the ships designed for the Straits to take in their provisions there.

The Lords of the Admiralty sent for. Ordered that care be taken to supply Mr. Meisters with what he wants, and that he hasten to follow Lord Berkeley.

An account that Vaughan was brought up; he denies ever to have been in England.

Ordered that Mr. Blathwayt be asked whether the King will order any particular service for the fleet when the attempt upon Dunkirk is over. That he be acquainted with what Sir George Rooke says, [and] that Admiral Russell in his letter of the 14th to their Board writes he had not the assistance of any one Dutch ship all last winter, they wanting provisions and being so very foul.

Sir William Ashurst called in. Gave an account of Butler's trial. Resolved thereupon that the Lords Justices would not prolong the reprieve.

Commissioners for Exchange of Prisoners called in. Directed to write into France that, till our officers were returned, none of theirs should be sent back; and if our men were not better used, theirs must expect the like treatment.

Mr. Aldworth's letter of the 18th read about the floating prisons. Ordered to be given to the Clerk of the Council, that matter being now under consideration.

Lord Godolphin informed the Lord Justices about the demands of the Lutestring Company for their encouragment in managing a trade in Piedmont, and that the Treasury thought fit to allow 2,400*l.* *per annum* to be abated upon the custom of such silk as they should bring thence. Resolved that it be put into writing as the opinion of that Board, and then the Lords Justices would concur with it.

The Archbishop's complaint of a patent procured by Dr. Pain for a royal visitation, which instead of reforming abuses increased them, and by virtue whereof he gave out blank licences for marriages, which was a wrong to the King in defrauding him of the duties upon marriages, as well as a lessening to the Bishop of London's jurisdiction. Resolved that a statement thereof be put into writing to be laid before the King. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 58.]

Silk Trade & Duty
28

1695.
July 26. Deal. Mr. Meisters to the Duke of Shrewsbury, showing that if the machine-vessels should come to an anchor in Gravelines Pits and meet with bad weather, they would be destroyed, being old and wanting anchors and sufficient length of cables. He had hoped they might have waited in the Downs till the weather was more settled. [*S.P. Naval* 4.] *Enclosing*:—

(1) *A copy of his letter to Lord Berkeley, dated at Deal*, 26 *July*, 1695. *About* 6 *o'clock yesterday afternoon Captain Poulton came to him with directions to join Lord Berkeley with the machine-vessels. He had advised with some masters of ships and seamen who knew the French coast, and they told him he would run great risk to sail with the said vessels, the wind blowing so fresh at N.W.* (2) *A copy of an order sent by Lord Berkeley, dated in the Downs*, 23 *July*, 1695, *appointing a rendezvous at Gravelines Pits* [*Ibid.*]. (3) *A list of ships that are missing, with the masters' names:* Gabriel, *James Milleson;* Expedition, *Direk Backer:* Happy Return, *Robert Isaac;* Fortune hoy, *Claes Cleynman;* Endeavour the First, *John Pace;* May Flower, *John Kendall;* Hopewell, *Thomas Dunsdell;* Grafton, *Collin Gunter;* Owner's Good Will, *William Cammock;* Ephraim, *Lewis Frost;* Mary and Sarah, *G. Baes;* Lady Ann, *Zegeba Detien. Also a list of ships that are in the Downs under command of Mr. Meisters*: Sea Horse, *Edward Barker;* May Flower, *John Dixon;* William and Elizabeth, *William Carleton;* Endeavour the Second, *George Dickison;* Blessing, *George Lister;* John and Martha, *William Saunders;* John and Matthew, *John Prickett;* True Love, *John Quantrell;* Thomas and George, *Thomas Liddle;* Abram's Offering, *Jacob Johnson;* Young Tobias, *Ylke Peeters;* Prins Casimier, *Lambert Annes* [*Ibid.*]

July 26. On board the *Mercury*, off Dover. Captain John Lapthorne to the Duke of Shrewsbury, acquainting him with his arrival at Dover pier, with Mr. Stock's orders to victual, and that he has received the Duke's letter with Mr. Robert Motlow's enclosed, and also orders from the Admiralty to carry to Ostend thirteen Danish soldiers and the agents of the sick and wounded at Dover. [*Ibid.*]

July 26. Captain Samuel Salisbury to Sir William Trumball, desiring bail and declaring he had nothing to do with the riot, for which several others had been committed. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, *No.* 33.]

July 26. Whitehall. Passes for Theophilus Schuzzen and Tobias Watson, lacemakers, and Paul Montelion, an Italian, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 394]; for Mrs. Margaret Warren, with her maidservant, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 97]; and for Captain Daniel Wood and Phillip Fox, his servant, Lord Strathnaver, Major-General Levingston, Major John Forbes and Lieutenant Francis Fergher, with their servant, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.*, *p.* 98].

July 26. Whitehall. Warrant to James Kitson to apprehend John Whitlock, John Salisbury, and Robert Everingham for printing, publishing, or dispensing false and seditious news. [*Ibid.*]

July 27. Whitehall. Passes for Francis Cary, gilder, Ann Lemoine and Mary Watson to go to Flanders. [*Ibid.*]

1695.

July 27. Whitehall. Warrant to John Gellybrand to apprehend —— Edwards for printing, publishing or dispensing seditious and treasonable libels against the Government. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 99.]

July 27. Whitehall. Warrant to Peter Tom to apprehend ——— Herrington of Kingston-upon-Hull, mariner, for corresponding with and serving his Majesty's enemies, and for coming out of France without licence. [*Ibid.*]

July 27. Whitehall. Warrant to Robert Stevens, William Sutton and James Kitson to apprehend John Dyer for writing, publishing and dispersing false and seditious news. [*Ibid.*]

July 27. Gravelines Pits. Minutes of a Council of War held on board the *Shrewsbury* concerning the attempt on Dunkirk. It was thought advisable to sail nearer in with the ships; to send eight frigates towards "the Brake," to observe what provisions the enemy had made at the Rhysbank and wooden forts, and to expect Mr. Meisters, "who it is conceived will be here to-morrow or does not design, to come this season." [*S.P. Naval* 4.]

July 27. Deal. Mr. Meisters to Mr. Vernon. Yours of yesterday, with orders from the Lords of the Admiralty, I received at 11 o'clock this morning. The disposition is made to attack both forts at once with four frigates, and Admiral Almonde has ordered another besides those four to fire upon the east forts with red-hot bullets. I cannot well apply a machine to the east fort before the west fort is ruined. I do not at all question, if wind and weather will permit, that both the wooden forts and part of the gallery will be ruined to low water mark, and the Rhysbank be made incapable of hindering us from bombarding the town. [*Ibid.*]

July 27. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Mayor of Dover. I have received your letter of yesterday's date concerning one Mr. Marshall, whom you suspect to be an ill affected person, and a copy of his letter to Mr. Clement Buck. As to Marshall, he being a stranger to me, it will require some time to be informed of his character, which I am endeavouring to be, and therefore desire that, for the present, you will have a careful eye upon him. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 204.]

July 27. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Mayor of Bristol, acknowledging the receipt of his letter of the 25th instant. [*Ibid.* 100, *p.* 154.]

July 28. Deal. Mr. Meisters to the Duke of Shrewsbury, showing that he put to sea with the machine-vessels under convoy of the *Charles* galley, but was forced back again, the wind blowing too fresh from the S.W. for them to proceed on their voyage to the fleet. [*S.P. Naval* 4.]

July 29. [Deal.] The same to the same, acknowledging the receipt of his letter of 28th July; he is just going to start for the fleet, under convoy of the *Chichester* and *Charles* galley. [*Ibid.*]

July 29. Gravelines Pits. Lord Berkeley to Mr. Vernon. I just now received yours dated yesterday by Mr. Meisters, who has arrived with the machines, etc. The weather is fine, and I hope to begin the attack to-morrow or Wednesday at the farthest. I had written to the Duke of Shrewsbury

1695.

before Mr. Meisters' arrival, and hope he will forgive my declaring my resolution and jealousy. As to Captain Benbow I know of no difference between him and myself, nor have we had any. He has no small obligation to me, but being called in some of the foolish printed papers "the famous Captain Benbow," I suppose has put him a little out of himself. Meisters says Namur is taken, and I only want a confirmation of it to make a public rejoicing. [*S.P. Naval* 4.]

July 29. Whitehall. Passes for James Eymail, a French protestant, Judith Hatte, and Martha du Mouchel, a French protestant, to go to Gravesend and Holland; for Don François de Repio, an Italian gentleman, to go to Harwich and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 395]; and for Magdalena and Mary Menard, Nicolas Mercier, Francis Sermenteau, troopers in Viscount Galway's regiment, Charles Goupee, John Tom, and Catherin Lulie and her daughter to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 100].

July 30. Whitehall. Passes for Pers Janse and her two children to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 396]; for Lewis Sale, Rachel, his wife, and Charolette Bourdau, his niece, French protestants, to go to Gravesend and Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 397]; for Johanna du Bois and John and Alida Colier, her children, ditto; for Elizabeth de Wilde to go to Harwich and Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 398]; for Martha Hardi, Martha Busquet and Marianne Estournell, Mary d'Epinay, John Gerard and Anna Jans to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 100]; for William Buckhack, a student, to go to Dantzig; and for Winefred Burger, James Burger, her son, Elicia Towerson and Elizabeth Wolers, her servants, Gosivinus Smith and Francis Hearhouse to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 101].

July 30. Whitehall. Warrant for a grant of letters patent, for fourteen years, to Ralph Lane, merchant, for his invention for making and producing colours in cloth and all other sorts of manufactures in woollen or silk, simple and compound in figures, flowers, forestry and landscapes, and dying on one side only. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 102.]

July 30. Whitehall. Warrant to James Kitson and Richard Hopkins to repair to Romney in Kent for the apprehension of Thomas Ladd, on a charge of sending wool to France, and corresponding with his Majesty's enemies. [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 246.]

July 30. Whitehall. Like warrant for the apprehension of Godfrey Cross. [*Ibid.*]

July 30. Whitehall. Like warrant for the apprehension of William Godden. [*Ibid.*]

July 30. Off Dunkirk. Minutes of a Council of War concerning the attempt upon Dunkirk. Resolved to send in the *Soldadoes* prize, *Penzance*, *Mermaid*, and *Hind* pink; the *Soldadoes* to lead, the others to follow and carry on two machines, and two fire-ships to lie at the western fort. The *Discovery* brigantine and *Express* to go in close after the machine-vessels and to take up their boats. Four Dutch men-of-war to go in and anchor during this smoke, and to batter the wooden forts, but to leave off when the second attack begins. Two machines and one fire-ship to go at the same time against the Rhysbank, to be

1695.

supported by the *Shark* brigantine and four well-boats. The second attack to be led on by the *Lyme*, *Maidstone*, and "two men-of-war ketches," which attack is to be as the first, with two machines and two fire-ships against the western wooden forts, and two fire-ships and a machine against the Rhysbank, and to be supported by four well-boats to bring off their boats. Two or three hours before these attacks begin, all the bomb-vessels are to bombard the Rhysbank and wooden forts, to be supported by all the frigates that are not otherwise disposed of; the bomb-vessels to leave off as soon as the frigates and machines go on. If it is fair weather to-morrow, the bomb-vessels are to begin to bombard at seven in the morning, the first attack to begin when an English ensign is hoisted on board the *Charles* galley at the fore topmast head. [*S.P. Naval* 4.]

July 30. Off Dunkirk. A duplicate of the foregoing minutes. [*Ibid.*]

July 30. Whitehall. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. The Archbishop delivered the representation against Dr. Pain's commission for the visitation of exempt churches and chapels, with the Bishop of London's letter desiring it may be revoked. Ordered that it be sent to Mr. Blathwayt with the Lords Justices' opinion that the commission ought to be recalled, as rather authorising abuses than reforming them, and being made use of to lessen the revenue, by not accounting for duties upon marriages.

That notice be taken to Mr. Blathwayt of the letters from France mentioning the preparations at Toulon to fit out fifty line of battle ships.

Petitions read of Cornet Cecil, Drury, Smith and Brent. Order given upon Sir T. Littleton's desire for removing companies from Woodstock.

The Lord Chief Baron gave an account of the trials of the convicts at Kingston and East Grinstead, William Cokerell, Sarah Thomas and Mary White, all for clipping. Ordered to be reprieved for transportation. Six men condemned at East Grinstead for burglary. The Lord Chief Baron had reprieved them till further orders. Arthur, a highwayman, reprieved by the judge till next assizes. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 59.]

July 30. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Mayor of Dover. I have laid your letter concerning Mr. Marshall, and the copy of his to Mr. Clement Buck, before the Lords Justices, and they, commending your care and good affection to his Majesty's government, direct me to desire you will continue the same on all occasions, and that you will tender the oath to Mr. Marshall as well as to other suspicious persons, and give an account of your proceedings. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 305.]

July 31. Whitehall. Passes for Michel Leckner, Matthias Henrick, Eithart Freimat, John Meyer, Urban Hilmayer and John Seeventon, German grooms, with forty horses for the use of the Emperor, to go to Harwich and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 396]; for Abraham le Cointe, Mary Godeau, Joseph Lavernhe, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 397]; for Anthony Flureton and Theophilus, his brother, John Stephen Hugnes, poor French protestants, Zacharias and Nicholas Luders, brothers, and

1695.

Peter Krugelstein, German protestants, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 398]; for John Bardou, a French protestant, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Flanders; for Jacob Pardo, Judica Pardo, and Abraham Herrera, three poor Jews, to go to Gravesend and Holland; for Pincha Verrall and Abraham Suarez, poor Jews, to go to Harwich and Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 399]; for John Ledel, a subject of the States-General, Cornelius Cloribus and John Van Woensel, and Susanna Crucifix, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 400]; for Anne Jauroy, Madeleine de la Croix, Jean Eppeset, François Dumart, Gabriel Dupuy, and Margaret Poizet, with Simon Peter Morin, her son, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 101]; and for Mary le Rouse and her daughter, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 103].

Aug. 1. Whitehall. Passes for Elizabeth Ronck, her late Majesty's coachman's wife, to go to Gravesend and Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 399]; for Mr. William Champion to go to Falmouth and Spain [*Ibid.*, *p.* 400]; for Martha Faure, and Martha her grand daughter, French protestants, and John Arnold, a German, to go to Gravesend and Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 401]; for Mrs. Agneta Koning and a small child, and Mrs. Christian George Sprenger, pay-master of his Majesty's Dutch horse guards, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 402]; for Susan Castain and Pierre Lalovel to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 101]; and for George Nuñes Henriques, Rachel Henriques, his wife, Rachel Penso, Jehudes Telles and two daughters, Clara Ferriera, Abraham Henriques, Margaret Paget, François Colomber, Ventura Seraphina, Agar Conhoe, Mary la Place, Judith Lea, Rachel, Mary, and Anthony la Place, Anna van Eyck, Levina van Eyck, and Hillegonda de Hoogh, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 103].

Aug. 1. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Marquis of Tweeddale. I have received your letter of the 19th, and very heartily congratulate you on having concluded the sessions of Parliament so much to the advantage of his Majesty's affairs, the success whereof is chiefly owing to your prudent management. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 154.]

Aug. 2. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices: Lord Godolphin brought a warrant to be signed for renewing the Privy Seal for a sum not exceeding 1,000,000*l.* to the Treasurer of the Navy. The Lords Justices signed it, having consulted their instructions, which allow them to do it in such cases where delay would be prejudicial to the King's services.

Report made from the Treasury upon the demand of the Lute-string Company. The Lords Justices concurred with the Lords of the Treasury in allowing 2,400*l.* to be abated upon the customs of the silk they should import, subject to the King's approbation.

Cornet Cecil's petition read for a month or five weeks' reprieve, till the King's pleasure be known. The Lord Chief Baron, on being asked whether petitioner was an object of mercy, referred them to the account he gave of the trial, which not being to the advantage of the petitioner no further reprieve was granted.

Ordered that the Solicitor attend on Tuesday next to give an account of a bill prepared by him upon a warrant signed by the Queen

1695.

in October last for a licence for Mr. Boynton to break up the streets in London and Westminster to lay water pipes.

Resolved that there be a show made of an embarkation of troops to keep the enemy in alarm, and hinder them from sending their troops into Flanders. Ordered that the Commissioners for Transportation give an account in what time a sufficient number of ships may be in readiness at Portsmouth for two thousand foot and five hundred horse. Mr. Clark sent to, to know what troops or companies may be sent. He brought the Duke of Schomberg, who was rather for whole regiments than detachments.

The Duke of Shrewsbury acquainted the Lords Justices that the King allowed a present to be sent to Tripoli, as Consul Lodington proposed it, and also the usual present to Algiers.

Lord Godolphin represented that the directors of the Bank had been with the Treasury to represent that our bills of exchange sunk every day so low, there would be no finding returns for the army if the price of guineas could not be reduced to 25*s*. It was said that several merchants would maintain that the importation of gold now practised was an advantage to the kingdom, and made a quicker trade than formerly, as appeared by the price of our manufactures rising. To which it was answered, the high price of gold occasioned that, whereby the foreigner bought our goods with great profit in order to stock the markets abroad, but a stop upon trade must ensue upon it. Ordered that a Council be called extraordinarily to meet on Tuesday next, that notice thereof be given to the directors of the Bank of England, the Commissioners of Customs, or who ever else may think themselves concerned, and that it be mentioned in the summons that the Council is to meet to consider the causes and consequences of the more than usual quantities of gold imported into this kingdom.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in. Lord Carmarthen's letter from Milford of the 28th past read. Sir John Lowther said they had thought of sending Rear-Admiral Hopson to take care of that command. The Lords Justices left them to do as they thought best. The instructions prepared by the Admiralty for Sir George Rooke read. The Lords Justices had thought best to give him a commission of Admiral of the White with Lord Berkeley or Mr. Russell. For further prevention of any dispute which may arise between him and Lord Berkeley, the Admiralty were directed to send orders to Lord Berkeley that, when the service was over against Dunkirk or Calais, he come to the Downs to expect further orders.

Report of the Admiralty read against fitting up the new ships for the cannon of seven. Proposed by the Admiralty to review the bill brought last sessions into Parliament for the encouragement of seamen and bringing them into the service. Sir George Rooke acquainted the Lords Justices that he was going to-morrow to Portsmouth to see how forward the preparations were. The *Neptune* and *Newark* might now be manned.

Petition read from the city of Worcester against the exportation of wool. Resolved that the Admiralty be spoken to at their next meeting to know what care they had taken in the matter, and whether they had thought of arming out sloops as had been proposed to them. Resolved that Admiral Russell's instructions be looked into, that Sir George Rooke may have the same as far as shall be thought proper. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 61.]

1695.

Aug. 2. Whitehall. Passes for George Talbot, esq., to come from Flanders or Holland into England [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 401]; for James Couyer, a mariner and French protestant, and Henry Lucking, a journeyman shoemaker, to go to Gravesend and Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 402]; for Francis Lagis, a watchmaker and French protestant, Francis Prunier, a weaver and a protestant, and Mr. Leonard Knife, a protestant, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 403]; and for Peter Molinet, John Sanderszoon, Mr. Frederick Matthias Marquard, Mrs. Johan Hennings and Anthony Fincks, Mr. William Spencely, agent to Brigadier Leveson, James Addison, Thomas Davison, Thomas Scaife, John Crook, Hans Stuve and Thomas Reade, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 104].

Aug. 3. Whitehall. Warrant to the Keeper of Bedford gaol to deliver to Roger Taylor Charles Rason, a post boy, who was committed to gaol for losing a packet of letters and papers relating to his Majesty's service. [*Ibid.* *p.* 105.]

Aug. 3. Whitehall. Post-warrant for Mr. Holyday with one horse to go to Chichester. [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 403.]

Aug. 4. Before Calais. Mr. Meisters to the Duke of Shrewsbury. On the 1st instant it was ordered to attack the western fort of Dunkirk, and the Rhysbank about noon. About ten o'clock in the morning I ordered four smoke and three machine-ships, upon the signal given, to follow the four English frigates which were promised me in the Council of War. Between twelve and one o'clock Captain William Carleton was under sail, and when he was a mile distant from the wooden forts, was forced to let fall his anchor, because the said four frigates were sailing so far to one side and to the northward from the forts, that they could scarcely reach them with their cannon, much less carry on the said ships. As soon as the other three smoke ships, followed by three great machines, sailed towards him, he cut his cable, and these smoke ships kept sailing to and fro, expecting the promised frigates would have come so near as to have secured them from the enemy's galleys, but, the wind and tide forcing them to go in, their captains did their utmost to get to the western forts and Rhysbank without assistance. The enemy, perceiving this, came with their galleys and other boats full of men and well armed, so that they were all forced to set their ships on fire, about three, four or five cable lengths from the place they designed, and to save their lives in their boats. At which time I, being in a pinnacce between the smoke ships and machine-vessels, was obliged to stop the machines going further in, foreseeing they would be set on fire too soon or be taken by the enemy. I intend to come to London and give you a further account. [*S.P. Naval* 4.]

Aug. 4. Off Cadiz. Minutes of a Council of War. Mr. Meisters having stolen away last night with all the machine ships, it was considered what was to be done. Resolved to wait for the arrival of some machine and smoke ships which had been sent for; and when the machine ships, etc., come, to send in all the boats, English and Dutch, to support them. [*Ibid.*]

Aug. 4. Duplicate of the above. [*Ibid.*]

1695.

Aug. 4. Off Calais. Lord Berkeley to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, showing that he sent to Mr. Meisters to know if he thought it reasonable to try any of his smoke ships or machines against a wooden fort that is newly built at Calais. He sent word that he would bring an answer himself; but, when it was dark, he stole away with all the machine ships. Lord Berkeley sent the *Elizabeth* to bring him back and will keep him a prisoner till he receives further orders. *Copy.* [*S.P. Naval* 4.] *Enclosing :—*

A copy of a letter from Mr. Meisters to Lord Berkeley, dated 3 Aug., 1695. *Not understanding the depth of the water hereabouts nor what force the enemy may have, I can make no proper demand of frigates or boats to attack this fort, and intend to meddle no more in that affair, but to take the opportunity of going to Holland with the men-of-war bound for that country, which are now under sail.* [*Ibid.*]

Aug. 5. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Letters read from Mr. Blathwayt of 8 August [*new style*], from Lord Berkeley and from Mr. Meisters about the business at Dunkirk. Captain Philips called in. Gave an account of Mr. Meisters' unpreparedness, not minding what was to be done or coming near any danger himself, and that Lord Berkeley had sent an express to the King by way of Newport. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 63.]

Aug. 5. [Dublin.] Rough memoranda of the minutes of the Council Board of Ireland, relating to the building of the Archbishop of Tuam's house, and the Duke of Ormonde's bill, etc. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 54.]

Aug. 5. Whitehall. Passes for John Kilag, a journeyman tailor, to go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 404]; for Captain Peter Freese, Mr. Bondiet Jonas, and Jurgen Wahn, merchants, to go to Hamburg [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 104]; and for Mr. Daniel Keef and Peter Dowdall, going over to serve in Colonel Trelawny's regiment, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 105].

Aug. 6. Dublin. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland to Mr. Vernon. I desire you will give the enclosed to the Duke of Shrewsbury. It is a letter I have written to him by the Lord Deputy's permission touching the Articles of Limerick. The question is whether the King will give any directions in this, as he did in the last Parliament, for confirming such as require an Act of Parliament to make them good, which I think are only those which forbid any suits to be brought for any trespass done during the war. I have hitherto stayed such suits by injunction, but if there be no bill sent over for confirming that part, I must then dissolve those already granted, and hinder none from proceeding as they can at law for the future. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 55.]

Aug. 6. Morning and Evening. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Proctor, a barber in Wych Street, delivered an information of what he had heard from Joseph Franks, an alehouse-keeper in the same street. Ordered that both be summoned to attend on Thursday.

The Lord Chief Baron attended about Mary Starky, condemned at Maidstone for murdering her child ; gave an account that the woman had the repute of being distempered in mind. Left to his lordship to reprieve her.

1695.

Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor called in, the first about Reppington's bill; he took it back and would draw it over again. The other about Boynton's bill. Ordered that enquiry be made whether that matter had been before the Council and what was done upon it.

Mr. Meisters called in. Gave an account that a Dutch captain had told him the disposition of the attack was altered from what had been resolved at a Council of War, that the frigates only kept plying to and again at a great distance, and there were none of them to assist and support the smoke ships and machines, nor brigantines to bring off their boats, and therefore they were forced to set fire to them to secure their retreat, and though the smoke did not appear much in that place, yet if they had been fixed to the Rhysbank or fort they would not have been able to have seen through it for three or four hours. When he saw what little care was taken of them, he stopped the machines from going on, and when Lord Berkley proposed to him to go to Calais, he said he could do nothing without the smoke ships, and did not know the sands about Calais, and that he only came for the design upon Dunkirk. He had certificates from the captains to justify his behaviour, and three of them were attending, Captain Carleton being one. The Lords did not think necessary to call them in, but directed Mr. Meisters to put what he had told them into writing. He said he must have a little time to do it, and have recourse to his papers, and added that if he had not come away when he did, he was told it was intended to secure him.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in. They acquainted the lords they intended the four great ships designed for the Straits to be manned to the highest complement, as the rest of the ships were that have been sent there, but it was necessary there should be an order of Council for it. They intended to send with Sir George Rooke, two third-rates, the *Newark* and *Dorsetshire*, and perhaps the *Chichester* if she could be ready, and two fourth-rates, the *Weymouth* or *Rochester* and the *Lichfield*. That the *Captain* and *Kent* were "broke" to have their men turned over to the *Neptune* and *Newark*, and all the marines and other men picked up to man those ships. The whole force designed to go with Sir George Rooke, or to be sent after him, are two first, two second, eight third and three fourth-rates; their names are *Yarmouth*, *Shrewsbury*, *Berwick*, *Defiance*, *Gloucester*, and *Cambridge*. There will only then, of the ships with Lord Berkeley, be two third-rates, viz. the *Elizabeth* and *Northumberland*.

Mr. Aldworth's letter of 27 July read about the *Kingfisher* and *Anglesea* being called off from the north of Ireland, and how much that coast is exposed for want of ships to protect the trade. The answer was that those ships were ordered into Kinsale to clean and victual, and the first that could get ready was ordered to come to the north to look after privateers, and would in part answer the Lord Deputy's demands.

The Admiralty proposed that new orders might be given for a new Admiralty commission of oyer and terminer, the last being fallen for want of a sufficient number to adjourn the Court when they last met. Resolved that the subject of the next letter to the King be to represent the condition here upon so many ships going away to the Straits, and to propose to him to consider how

1695.

many Dutch ships may be fit to be left here, and that care may be taken to provide against the designs they may have of arming out ships at Dunkirk, now they are no longer afraid of any attempt upon them. The Admiralty propose to have six ships dispersed over the Soundings, and to make up that number eight must be assigned to that station, some or other always coming in for cleaning or for some accident at sea. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book*, 274, *p.* 63.]

Aug. 6. The Downs. Lord Berkeley to the Duke of Shrewsbury. It would be better not to bombard Calais at present, owing to the damage received by the bomb-vessels, etc., and the scarcity of mortars, but to keep them [the inhabitants] in suspense, rather than let them buy their quiet with the loss of a very few houses. [*S.P. Naval* 4.]

Aug. 7. Milford Haven. Lord Carmarthen to ————. I hear I lie under the censure of some people for putting into this place, upon seeing what we supposed to be French, and proved to be our own ships; but having just got under sail to cruize in the Soundings, leaving the clog of merchantmen here which were under my care, I have only time to send you a copy of a Council of War held at the time, which I hope alone is sufficient to justify my proceedings.

I am informed of the death of Colonel Davis, who was lieutenant-colonel in the first marine regiment under my command. Since his Majesty has always allowed me to nominate my own officers, I desire Captain Stopford, who is the oldest captain in the said regiment, may gradually rise, and that Lieutenant William Bradbury, my captain-lieutenant, may have the command of his company, that Lieutenant John Foster, now first lieutenant in Captain Hoskins' company, may be my captain-lieutenant, and that Mr. Charles Christian, who has been quarter-master and adjutant ever since the regiment was raised, may have the addition of youngest lieutenant in Captain Hoskins' company. Hearing also that Captain Billop, another captain in my regiment, is turned out of all employments, I desire the command of his company may be given to whom Lord Berkeley shall recommend. [*Ibid.*] *Enclosing:—*

Minutes of a Council of War held on board H.M.S. the Lenox, *off the Lizard, 23rd July*, 1695. *Upon intelligence received from Mr. Jones, deputy vice-admiral of the west part of Cornwall, that since Thursday last seventeen sail of great ships have been seen off Mounts' Bay and the Lizard, with an affidavit, made at Cork by a man taken out of a French privateer commanded by one Welch, of a French squadron of at least twenty ships ready to sail from Brest, and seeing eighteen sail to the south west of us, we cannot but believe they are the French squadron. Resolved to make the best of our way to Milford Haven, in consideration that the enemy is to the windward of us, and our ships very foul and heavy sailers.* [*Ibid.*]

Aug. 7. Admiralty Office. Mr. Bridgman to Mr. Vernon. [*Ibid.*] *Enclosing:*—(1) *The copy of a letter from Lord Berkeley to the Lords of the Admiralty, dated the Downs, 6th August*, 1695. *At a Council of War held on the 2nd instant, we examined the commanders and pilots of the small frigates, and find that they did their duty. A court martial is that of all things which we desire; therefore please send Mr. Meisters*

1695.

down to be present at it; but I believe you will hardly persuade him to it. There were also two Dutch frigates ordered upon the attack, it seems reasonable that they should also be tried by their countrymen [*Ibid.*]; (2) *Copy of a letter from the same to the same, dated the Downs, 6th August,* 1695, *advising that the attempt on Calais be deferred; if it must be attempted now, they must have a number of frigates to go on with the bomb-vessels, to guard them from the enemy's half galleys, and to bear a share of their shot, of which and of armed boats they have plenty in this place. Mr. Meisters, when he deserted, carried away forty-seven seamen Lord Berkeley had lent him, and thirty-two the Dutch Admiral had lent him* [*Ibid.*]; (3) *A copy of a letter from the same to the same, dated in the Downs, 6th Aug.,* 1695, *giving an extract of his journal for* 1 *August,* 1695, *with an account of the attempt on Dunkirk, and Mr. Meisters' unreadiness for the attack* [*Ibid.*].

Aug. 7. Whitehall. Passes for Christopher Tiede and George Hyse, gentlemen students, to go to Harwich and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 404]; and for Ann Goverts, with her two children, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, 346, *p.* 105].

Aug. 7. Whitehall. Warrant to Charles Kenge to apprehend Richard Taylor, tapster at the Four Swans at Waltham Cross, and Edward Cockrell, late ostler there, who are suspected to have been concerned in the miscarriage or conveying away of a certain packet of letters and other papers relating to his Majesty's service. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 106.]

Aug. 7. Whitehall. Warrant to James Kitson for taking into his custody Charles Reason, a post boy, for losing a packet of letters relating to the King's service; and duplicate of the same warrant. [*Ibid.*, *pp.* 179 *and* 180.]

Aug. 7. Kensington. Commissions for William Tatton for be lieutenant-colonel of and captain of a company in the Marquis de Puizar's regiment of foot; for Edmund Harris to be captain of Captain Decortey's late company in the same regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 159]; for Edward Bunce to be lieutenant of Captain Richard Stapes's company in the same regiment; and for John Douglas, gent., to be ensign of Captain Oldfield's company in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, *p.* 160].

Aug. 8. Whitehall. Warrant for the payment of extraordinary expenses incurred by Hugo Hues, gentleman, late his Majesty's agent at Ratisbon, amounting to two hundred and twenty pounds, in removing his goods and family from Ratisbon to England pursuant to his Majesty's command. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 106.]

Aug. 8. Whitehall. Warrant for the payment of extraordinary expenses incurred by Paul Rycaut, resident to his Majesty with the Hanse Towns of Lower Saxony, 1 January to 1 July, 1695. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 107.]

Aug. 8. A statement of the defects of the bomb-vessels now in the Downs. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.]

Aug. 8. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Procter, the barber, and Franks, the ale-house keeper, called in. The latter denied saying the words the former charged him with, at least he did not

1695.

remember it, but he was positive there was nothing true in fact as to Sir H. Bellasis ever being at mass, or taking any oaths of being true to King James.

The Archbishop took notice of the great disorders in St. James's Park in the evening, the great scandal given there and the riots it may occasion. Ordered that the Green Cloth be acquainted with it, and that they take care to remedy it.

The Admiralty not attending, Sir John Lowther was called in alone. Sir William Trumbull called in. He brought copies of what was done in the business of the Danish frigate refusing to strike in the Downs, and also Captain Tollett's letters to the Admiralty giving an account of what passed between him and a Swedish man-of-war, with a representation of the Swedish Secretary thereupon, to which the King had directed the Lords Justices should make an answer. They directed Sir William Trumbull to prepare an answer to this effect, that when the Swedish ship first refused to pay the respect due to the King of England's ships in these seas, the Admiralty, in vindication of the right of the crown, sent orders to the Downs to secure the Swede, if he came in there, to answer this affront. But the ship having a wind to carry her on, his Majesty, supposing what had been done by that Captain was of his own head, was willing to pass it by without sending a complaint after him, hoping that the like would never be attempted again, and that the good correspondence between the two crowns would not be endangered by the imprudence of particular men. But the Secretary of Sweden having begun to revive this matter by a message he has been ordered to deliver in his master's name, his Majesty is concerned that such ill use has been made of his moderation in that particular, and that it has given a handle to call in question a right that has been ever claimed by the crown of England.

Mr. Lutterell's petition read, and Mr. Blathwayt's letter recommending it by his Majesty's direction. Ordered that copies of each be sent to Mr. Aldworth to be communicated to the Lord Deputy, in order to inserting such a clause as is desired, or acquainting the Lords Justices if there is any objection against it.

The petition of Thomas Hewetson, esq., read, to be reimbursed 5,000*l.* he had laid out for the King's service in the West Indies, and to be recommended to the Admiralty for an employment, such as they think him qualified for, his demand about the money depending before the Treasury. Ordered that his petition, relating to the recommending him for an employment, be sent to the Admiralty.

Captain Brenan's petition to be sent to the Treasury, to give such directions for his relief as they think fit. [*S. P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 65.]

Aug. 8. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Mayor of Dover. I have received yours of yesterday's date, and find that Mr. Marshall uses an impertinent and insolent argument against his taking the oaths to the King, alleging they ought by law to be taken to the King and Queen, which plainly shows he not only has a mind not to take them at all, but as much as in him lies to detract from his Majesty's authority; and therefore I desire you without more to do to tender him forthwith the oaths to his Majesty, and, in case he refuses to take them, to deal with him according to law, and thereof to give me

1695.

speedily an account. And I further desire you to proceed in the like manner with all persons whom you shall suspect to be ill-affected to his Majesty's government. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 205.]

Aug. 9. The Downs. Colonel James Richards to the Board of Ordnance. This day ten of our store ships under convoy of the *Penzance* go from hence. I have sent Captains Fawcet and Wood with them. This last bad weather has put our bomb-vessels more out of order than the actions of the whole summer; but a few days will refit them if the weather continues fine. The wise amongst us are of opinion that it will be better for the service to keep Calais in the suspense of being bombarded, than to put an end to their fears by doing it by halves, as we must do by the condition our mortars are in; for though they are serviceable, still they cannot perform what they would if we had not bombarded Dunkirk piers and the Rhysbank, which was more out of compliance to Mr. Meisters than any thoughts we could have of injuring such works. *Copy.* [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.]

Aug. 9. Whitehall. ———— to Sir George Rooke, recommending Mr. George Bayley, a young volunteer, going to the Straits. [*Ibid.*]

Aug. 9. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Presentation of a living void by simony. Ordered to be sent to Mr. Blathwayt.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in. Sir George Rooke gave an account of what men were wanting in the ships now at Spithead. Since the Cadiz fleet had not come, the only way to find men was from Lord Berkeley's fleet, especially from the bomb-ships and machines, that might furnish two hundred and fifty. Resolved that more ships go with Sir George Rooke than were at first intended, the *Berwick* and *Defiance* and perhaps the *Gloucester* would be the only ships left to follow.

Lord Berkeley's survey of the mortars read, not agreeing with Sir [Henry] Goodrick's accounts from Richards.

Sir George Rooke proposed what was to be done upon the vacant commands if the soldiers stay. *Vide* Stewart's instructions.

Sir John Lowther and Sir George Rooke called in afterwards. Directed that Lord Berkeley have orders sent him to make the attempt upon Calais, grounding it upon Richards' information that they had sufficient number of serviceable mortars. Ordered that Mr. Blathwayt be acquainted with the directions given for bombarding Calais, and when that service is over that Sir George Rooke will be despatched away with all the ships intended for him that can be got ready. Ordered that Lord Berkeley's journal and Mr. Meisters' narrative of what passed at Dunkirk be sent to Mr. Blathwayt. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 68.]

Aug. 9. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Commissioners for Exchange of Prisoners. The Sieurs Landsberg and Crantzberg, two Danish officers, having been taken on board a French privateer by Captain Stephens, commander of his Majesty's ship the *Sole Bay*, and committed prisoners of war to Yarmouth gaol, the Lords Justices, at the request of the Danish Commissary resident here, have been pleased to direct that the said prisoners be forthwith set at liberty, in order to their return to Denmark by the first opportunity. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 206.]

1695.

Aug. 9. Whitehall. Passes for Mary Reynau, a subject of the States-General, Ann Rouffau, a French protestant, and her child, to go to Harwich and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 404]; for Peter Alexander to go to Gravesend and Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 405]; for Bridget Tyrell, with her two sons James and Thomas Tyrell, to go to Flanders; and for Gotlob Rechvald and Gotlob Dietrich, natives of Silesia, returning to Germany, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 108].

Aug. 10. Off Blackness. Captain Athey, commander of the *Mermaid*, to ——, giving an account of his encounter with a Swedish man-of-war. *Copy.* [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.]

Aug. 10. Richard Culliford, commander of the *Maidstone*, to ——, giving a like account. *Copy.* [*Ibid.*]

Aug. 10. [Dublin.] A paper endorsed "Popery in Dublin," giving a list of priests as follows: John Donnell, provincial of the Francisans, and Ignatius Kelly, guardian of that order, in Francis Street; Francis Bermingham, provincial of the Augustinians, and Bryan Kelly, prior of that order, in St. Owen's Arch; Father Marshall, provincial of the Dominicans, and Father Rooke, prior of that order, in Cook Street; Father MacMahon, superior of Capuchins, in Oxman Town. Seculars: Father Murphy, vice-general; Fathers Burne, Russell, Bray and Dalton, parish priests in Dublin. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 56.]

Aug. 11. The Downs. Lord Berkeley to Mr. Vernon. I send this by Thomas Surridge. I believe Colonel Richards, presuming we might bombard no more this year, was willing to make his mortars appear in better condition than they are. The Dutch mortars invented by Mr. Meisters have not fired half so many shot each as ours, but have gone home wholly unserviceable, after having killed and wounded some of their own men. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.]

Aug. 11. The Downs. The same to the Commissioners of the Admiralty. I have received two of your orders, but I hope you will give Sir Cloudesley Shovell and me (we being on board the *Shrewsbury* and *Cambridge*) leave to remove our things, and that you would not have them sail to Spithead but with permission of wind and weather. You put me in hopes we should have a trial about the affair of Dunkirk. The captain and others on board the *Lyme* are prime witnesses in that affair, so I hope you will not take them from me if we are likely to have a trial. To-morrow I shall call a Council of War, to decide whether to take any of the machines; the rest, I hope, will be discharged, being a great trouble to us and a great charge to the King. The beginning of this letter I may be blamed for, but I cannot help answering so, when I receive an order that leaves two flags with two rotten ships only, and has no manner of regard to our conveniency, an order which I see is not signed by half the Board. One of the Dover pilots, called Richard Colling, was brought to Deal to go with the fleet, but afterwards ran away. I have put him in irons, and desire to know what I shall do with him. *Copy.* [*Ibid.*]

Aug. 11. Watergoos. Warrant for a commission to be passed constituting the Chancellor of Ireland or Keeper of the Great Seal, the Chancellor of the

1695.

Exchequer, the Chief Baron and the rest of the Barons of the Exchequer, or any three of them, Commissioners for inspecting all the accounts in Ireland. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, *p.* 252.]

Aug. 12. London. John Salisbury to Sir William Trumbull. He shows that he was taken into custody 26 July, being accused of printing, publishing or dispersing false and seditious news, and that he expected Mr. James Kitson, the messenger, would have brought him before Sir William to answer the premises, instead of which he was held to large bail. The paragraph which the government is displeased at was taken from a letter from Plymouth, directed to one of the clerks of the road in the Post Office, and published at Mason's coffee-house, whence the copy in his paper was taken and inserted without his knowledge or direction. He also states that he has the original letter ready to produce, and that the person to whom it is directed is disaffected to the Government, and that complaints have been made against him of which the Commissioners of the Post Office are not ignorant. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, *No.* 34.]

Aug. 12. The Downs. Lord Berkeley to the Lords of the Admiralty, giving an account of the encounter of the *Mermaid* and *Maidstone*, cruizing off Calais, with the Swedish man-of-war, and of the *Sandadoes* prize with the French owler. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.] *Appended are*:—

Minutes of a Council of War held on the Shrewsbury *in the Downs*, 12 *August*, 1695. *Having orders to return again to Calais and bombard it, resolved to sail with the first opportunity of wind and weather, as soon as the bomb ships are ready. Resolved to leave Mr. Meisters' smoke ships and machines behind, and to send in, at night, two well-boats, fitted with fireworks, to burn against the wooden fort, and to be supported by our brigantines and spy boat and twenty armed boats. The next morning the bomb-vessels to go in and bombard the town, supported by all the frigates of both nations.* [*Ibid.*]

Aug. 12. The Downs. The same to the Duke of Shrewsbury. This morning two of our frigates came in and brought a Swedish man-of-war, with whom they had a short fight about the old business of striking. The captain and master of the Swede are killed, and one of our lieutenants and several men. I am sorry for this accident, one of our frigates being for the present made unserviceable by it. The lieutenant of the Swede says his captain had orders not to strike, but I believe they mistook their orders. The ship with its convoys is here, and will remain till further orders. Just now some frigates have come in and brought a French owler with wool in her, which she took off the English shore by way of traffic. The captain says he has been six days from Calais, and that the armed boats that were at Dunkirk have come by a river or canal to Calais, which I fear will hinder our burning the wooden forts. We shall in all probability receive more damage than we shall be able to do, having fresh complaints every hour about our mortars and bomb-vessels. [*Ibid.*]

Aug. 12. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Colonel Collier's letter of 2 August about a St. Malo boat that brought

1695.

over prisoners stopped at Jersey. Ordered to be considered at Council.

Sir Lawrence Esmond's petition read about his quit-rents in Ireland. Ordered to be sent to the Treasury.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in. Resolved that it be left to Lord Berkeley's choice, when the business of Calais is over, to come either to Portsmouth or the Downs, and, at his arrival at either place, to come ashore, unless he have orders to the contrary.

Proposed that orders be sent to the mayors of Canterbury and Sandwich for setting watches to secure such seamen as come that way from Dover or the Isle of Thanet.

Letter read from the Navy Board upon Commander Wiltshaw's demands for stores for the Straits. They doubted there would not be sufficient left for the uses at home.

Ordered that Lord Bellomont's salary as Governor of Massachusetts Bay be 1,000*l.* *per annum*.

Sir William Trumbull brought his draft of an answer to Mons. Leyoncrona's representation, which was settled. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 67.]

Aug. 12. Whitehall. Passes for Elizabeth Jans, a subject of the States-General, to go to Harwich and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 406]; for Grizill Buckove to go to Holland or Flanders; and for Nicholas Carney and Lieutenant-Colonel James Butler, and William Butler, his servant, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 108].

Aug. 13. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Letter read from Lord Berkeley about a rencontre between a Swedish man-of-war and the *Mermaid*. Sir William Trumbull's intended draft altered upon it.

The information read about Robart being in town. Resolved that a proclamation shall be issued for apprehending him, with a description of his person and a reward.

Dr. Payn's petition read desiring to be heard before his commission be revoked as visitor of exempt churches and chapels.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in. Directed to release the Swedish man-of-war and the ships under his convoy, there appearing no reason to detain them since the captain has been killed, and has borne the punishment of his insolence, and the lieutenant as soon as he succeeded in the command paid his respect and struck, as the merchantmen had done before.

Resolved that Thurston be sent for about the soldiers coming on shore.

Sir John Lowther taking notice of the various reports spread and the censure passed upon the late attempt upon Dunkirk (insomuch that it appeared necessary to them to put it into a way of examination), ordered that it be written to Mr. Blathwayt to know the King's pleasure what should be done therein, either to prevent or prepare for any occasion that may bring this matter in question again. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 69.]

Aug. 13. Turin. The Earl of Galway to Mr. Vernon, informing him that he had left Mons. Bonhereau near Casal, to which place the Earl is shortly returning; and sending a letter for the Duke of Shrewsbury. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 57.]

1695.

Aug. 14. [Dublin.] Rough memoranda of proceedings of the Council Board relative to reversal of outlawries, &c. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 58.]

Aug. 14. Whitehall. Passes for Mr. Diest, a servant to the Queen Dowager, with two servants, to go to Falmouth for Spain [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 406]; and for Mr. Samuel Buschenfelt and Mr. Christopher Polehammer, natives of Sweden, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 108].

Aug. 15. Whitehall. Passes for Jeremiah vander Kettle, trumpeter, and Tobias Stibel, a subject of the Elector of Brandenburg, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 406]; and for Andrew Bravetti, a German, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 407].

Aug. 15. Whitehall. Proclamation by the Lords Justices for apprehending John Robart, for fraud in connection with charters for the East India Company. *Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations* 4, *No.* 117.]

Aug. 15. [Dublin.] Rough memoranda of the Minutes of the Council Board of Ireland respecting the complaints against pressing seamen, etc., and Lord Romney's bill, Chichester House, etc. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 59.]

Aug. 15. Chapelizod. Lord Capell to Mr. Vernon. I have, by the first opportunity since my receipt of your letter, done as Sir James Forbes has desired. I am under much trouble to find that our friend Mr. Russell is returning, and that Sir [George] Rooke goes in his place. As I heard nothing from you concerning it, I hoped it was only what the Tories wished. I desire you will explain the meaning of all this matter by your next, the rather that Mr. Wharton did assure me Mr. Russell was convinced it was wrong in him to desire it. I pray you will send me the secret of your cipher, for I apprehend it is the beginning of breaking that chain of ministry that is now reasonably in the possession of the Whigs. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 60.]

Aug. 15. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lord Justices. Proclamation about Robart signed.

The Lords of the Admiralty called in. Sir George Rooke declared he wanted three hundred and fifty men. Directed to write to Portsmouth and the Downs about securing that number of men, and that the *Devonshire* and *Mary* have orders to stay at Spithead. One hundred more men wanted for the *Coventry*, which goes with Sir George Rooke.

The Admiralty acquainted that the King does not think fit that Sir Cloudesley Shovell should go to the Straits. Proposed to them to make Mr. Mitchell vice-admiral of the Blue. There was a long discourse whether it was regular or not; the conclusion was it might be done if the Lords Justices directed it. Ordered that Lord Berkeley be written to and told how necessary it was to use dispatch at Calais, his ships being wanted to go with Sir George Rooke. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 70.]

Aug. 15. Off Dover. Lord Berkeley to Mr. Vernon. I cannot imagine the reason of the *Sapphire's* stay at Ostend. Several vessels, one a man-of-war, come from thence three days ago, agree that the French have bombarded Brussels, thrown in six thousand bombs and destroyed a quarter of the town, and were marching towards Ghent to do the same; that at the first of these places the Electress of Bavaria came

1695.

out in her coach to desire Villeroy to desist, but he excused himself, saying he had positive orders from his King, upon which she miscarried of a son; that Bouffleurs had offered to surrender Namur, provided he might take the guns with him and march out with the garrison entire, which the King refused, declaring he would grant no other condition than having the garrison prisoners of war, and that he would keep Bouffleurs till he had Ellemberg. There are two Irish papists, deserters from the French army, last come from Middleburg, who say the siege is raised.

The owler you mention I had sent to the prize officers at Dover before I received yours. I never preferred any officer upon Lord Carmarthen's recommendation, but promised to make one Mr. Vanbrook, a gentleman at sea with him last year, a captain in my regiment, if there was a vacancy in his regiment, and any of my captains willing to go to him; so now I will agree to take him, provided Captain Rodney of my regiment be put into his.

I should be very glad to have Mr. Meisters' narrative before I leave the fleet; if you send it to Mr. Lloyd, my agent at my lodgings at the Cockpit, he would copy it and send it to me. We have had a quartering order for the marines lying some time before the Lords Justices; if it were signed it would be of service to us. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.]

Aug. 15. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Colonel Collier. I have received your letter of the 2nd inst. concerning the French boat stopped at Jersey that brought prisoners from St. Malo, which has been considered at Council and approved of. The Commissioners for Exchange of Prisoners are ordered still to detain that boat, the Lords of the Council being satisfied that it belongs only to them by the cartel to provide vessels for the transportation of prisoners either to or from France. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 155.]

Aug. 16. Whitehall. Mr. Vernon to Lord Berkeley, acquainting him that Sir George Rooke intends to be at Portsmouth on Monday or Tuesday next. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.] *Enclosing*:—

(1) *Justification of William Meisters touching the attack on Dunkirk.* [*Ibid.*]

(2) *Minutes of a Council of War held on board the* Shrewsbury, 22*nd July*, 1695, *determining the plan of attack on Dunkirk. All the great ships to lie off Gravelines, for the pilots agree that ships drawing above fifteen or sixteen feet of water could not go out of the eastern passage with any safety.* [*Ibid.*]

(3) *Minutes of a Council of War held on board the* Charles *galley*, 30*th July*, 1695. [*Ibid.*]

(4) *Disposition of anchoring for the machine ships*, 1*st August*, 1695. [*Ibid.*]

(5) *Copy of attacking orders given by Mr. Meisters to the captains under his command* [1*st August*, 1695]. [*Ibid.*]

(6) *Reasons given by Captain John Carleton why he did not go in close to the Rhysbank, undated.* [*Ibid.*]

(7) *The like reasons by Captain William Carleton, dated* 2 *August*, 1695. [*Ibid.*]

(8) *The like reasons by Captain John Dixon, dated* 2 *August*, 1695. [*Ibid.*]

1695.

(9) *The like reasons by Robert Isaac.* [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.]

(10) *A relation of what has been transacted between* 30 *July and* 3 *August*, 1695, *relating to the machines.* [*Ibid.*]

Aug. 16. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Letter to Mr. Blathwayt read. Ordered that a draft of the ratification of the renewal of the Grand Alliance be sent with it to have the King's approbation of it.

Sir George Rooke sent for. Resolved that the Lords Justices would add an instruction what he should do in case the Brest fleet go into the Straits.

The Lords of the Admiralty sent for. A letter from the Navy Board read giving an account of the large provision they had made of stores for the Straits, supposing the greatest part of Mr. Russell's fleet was to winter there, particularly the great ships, and that they feared there would not be stores left at home for those ships if they returned. Resolved that two-thirds of the stores go with Sir George Rooke, and that one-third be kept back, as if they were to go with the next ships, and in the meantime it would be seen what Mr. Russell intended.

The Admiralty spoken to about providing credit for Sir George Rooke, and making allowance for a chaplain-general for the fleet, and for a fourth-rate frigate to take Lord Bellomont to New England. Ordered that a letter be written to Admiral Russell to acquaint him that Sir George Rooke proposes to sail from Spithead with the first fair wind after the 24th instant.

Lord Berkeley to be acquainted Sir George Rooke will be at Portsmouth on Monday or Tuesday, he desiring not to meet him. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 70.]

Aug. 16. Whitehall. Passes for Thomas Rous, a tailor, his wife and four children, and Jane Sawney, a maid servant, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Flanders; for Francis Thonnelet and Mary de Raven and her two children, subjects of the States-General, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 407]; for Samuel Harrington, merchant, and Sarah Granden, his sister, and Solomon Cahais, to go to Holland; and for Bartold Nicholas de Landsberg and Hinrich Herman de Cransberg, Danish officers, with Pieter Arversen, their servant, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 109].

Aug. 16. Whitehall. Warrant for the payment of extraordinary expenses incurred by Mr. Lambert Blackwell, in his Majesty's service at Leghorn, from April, 1693, to 14 March, 1695. [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 248.]

Aug. 17. near Calais. Lord Berkeley to ————, acquainting him that he will send the ships designed for the Straits to Portsmouth, and that they have bombarded Calais with as much success as they expected; and sending Colonel Richards' account of the bombardment. *Not here appended.* [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.]

Aug. 17. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to John Collins, mayor of Northampton, and Thomas Chadwick and Samuel Clifford, justices of the peace, acknowledging the receipt of their letter of the 14th inst., with an enclosure as to a "villainous libel," and directing them to continue

1695.

their care for discovering the dispersers of it, that they may receive the punishment they deserve. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 155.]

Aug. 18. Calais Road. Lord Berkeley to [the Duke of Shrewsbury]. Yesterday at noon we began to bombard Calais, and continued so doing more than four hours, which was as long as we could use our mortars. We threw about six hundred bombs, most of which fell into the town, set it on fire in several places, and blew up one of their magazines; the houses not having any straw in them, the fires were soon extinguished, but there is no doubt a great part of the town is beaten down. Their armed boats from Dunkirk came out in good order towards our bomb-vessels; but, there being a gale to work our frigates, they made them soon run in again with loss and very great disorder. The chief of the enemy's fortifications to the sea were to the west of the town against the road, but we disappointed them by going to the east, so that we suffered very little by their bombs and cannon. I will give orders for the ships designed for the Straits to proceed with the first opportunity to Spithead. *Mutilated.* [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.]

Aug. 19. Whitehall. Pass for Gerrit Hoffman, a subject of the States-General, to embark at Harwich or Gravesend for Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 408.]

Aug. 20. Whitehall. Pass for John Jansen and Dirick Cornelisen, Dutch mariners, to go to Harwich and Holland. [*Ibid.*]

Aug. 20. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. The Duke of Shrewsbury's letters read, that arrived the 18th and 19th by foreign post. Ordered that an extract from them, as far as relates to sea affairs, be sent to the Admiralty for their information, and for communicating to Sir George Rooke what is fit for his knowledge.

Dr. Payne called in. The paper of his representation and vindication read. He offered to submit his commission to the Lords Justices, and only desired it might be recalled without any marks of displeasure.

Mr. Attorney and Mr. Povey called in. The New England laws considered and settled. An account given of Captain Vaughan's escape. Ordered that the Admiralty be required to inform the Lords Justices what care was taken in keeping him, and how he got away.

The directors of the Bank applied for a warrant for pardoning a person who could discover the forgers of bank tickets. The Lords Justices did not think it necessary to sign a warrant, but were willing to give assurance to any friend of such discoverer that he shall have a pardon if his discovery be to the satisfaction of the Bank.

Sir Thomas Littleton's being chosen recorder of Woodstock to be laid before the King.

Sir Richard Reynell's petition for his salary for three terms, to be referred to Ireland.

William Serle's petition for an employment at sea, in consideration of service against the French, to be sent to the Admiralty.

Mr. Nugent's petition for reversing his outlawry, he having no estate to forfeit, to be laid before the King. Mrs. Serjeant's petition for the King's title to her husband's forfeiture, to be sent to the Treasury. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 71.]

1695.

Aug. 20. [Dublin.] Rough memoranda of the minutes of the Council Board of Ireland respecting a patent granted to one Phillips and one Cooke as joint patentees, their agent being Mordecai Abbot. Cooke's share was purchased by one Palmer, and afterwards by Edward Giles, Palmer's brother. *On the back are pencil notes, almost illegible.* [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 61.]

Aug. 21. Whitehall. Passes for Peter Crüger, a subject of the Princes of Lüneberg, to go to Harwich and Holland; for Abraham Henckell, a Dutchman, to go to Falmouth and Spain [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 408]; for Jan Jansen Pyne and Anetye, his wife, Daniel Baysselame and Peter Boutiton, French protestants, to go to Harwich and Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 409]; and for Mr. Andrew Wibiornson and Thomas Crayer, servant to Lord Villiers, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 109].

Aug. 21. Whitehall. Warrant to Henry Allen for the apprehension of John Thompson, Paramor Thompson, John Acust, Henry Smith and John Allam, with their papers, for publishing and dispersing treasonable and seditious libels, and for other treasonable practices. [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 247.]

Aug. 22. Whitehall. Passes for William Douglass and Martin Haselbach, a German, to embark at Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 409]; and for Helena Somers, whose husband is in his Majesty's service in Flanders, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 109].

Aug. 22. Whitehall. Warrant to Richard Hayward for the apprehension of Dr. Crobrow and Mr. Boor, with their papers, for treasonable and seditious practices. [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 251.]

Aug. 22. [Dublin.] Rough memoranda of the minutes of the Council Board of Ireland relating to Mrs. Villar's bill. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 62.]

Aug. 22. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Mr. Russell's letter of the 21st read.

The certificate read and approved, that the directors of the Bank desired, for inserting in the next general pardon a person who offers to discover by whom the marbled lettered notes were counterfeited, with other frauds and forgeries.

A warrant signed for the discharge of MacMahon and Lysacht, two persons convicted at Dorchester for coming out of France without leave, Lord Chief Justice Holt interceding for them.

Lord Berkeley called in. Desired the miscarriage at Dunkirk might be put into a way of examination, that it may appear where the fault lay, and that such as have done amiss may be punished for it. He acquainted the Lords he had heard that he was under some censure for having called off the ships from St. Malo sooner than was necessary, and prevented thereby the doing greater mischief to the town; but he declared he gave no orders and made no signal for their coming off, but left it to Captain Benbow to stay as long as he thought fit. He gave an account that five of the mortars were still very good, and might do service if they were removed into other of the bomb-vessels. That they might attempt Calais or other towns to the westward of Dieppe.

Letter of Admiral Almonde to the Duke of Shrewsbury, in which he desires to know what were the intentions of the Lords Justices,

1695.

as to his attempting anything on the French coast. If nothing, he thinks it better to cruise in the Channel than to lie at anchor in the Downs.

Mr. Clark called in. Presented an account of the troops as they appeared at the late review taken by the Duke of Schomberg. Delivered the memorial of Brigadier Stewart, with the King's answer to it. Directed to make enquiry about Bish, a trooper of the Earl of Oxford's regiment, who is a prisoner on the guard, the same that was in Newgate, for riding through the streets crying, "the King is dead."

The Lords of the Admiralty called in. Directed the *London* and *Duchess* go up to Chatham to be refitted. Some damage done by lightning to the *Berwick* in her main mast, and to the *London* in her topmast.

Petition of Wilkins, who discovered the counterfeiting of seamen's tickets. Resolved that he be inserted in the next general pardon to come out for the poor convicts of Newgate, as far as his discovery goes, 400*l.* being received by such counterfeited tickets and offered to be restored. The question was who could receive it? Mr. Attorney of opinion they must take the Lords Justices' directions. The Lords Justices of opinion that this being appropriated money, and a payment made to a wrong person being null, the money must be returned to the Treasurer of the Navy.

Sir George Rooke's instructions prepared by the Admiralty. An amendment made that he take with him the ships which are ready. An article to be added for sending a frigate to Genoa with money to be put on board at Cadiz, being what the Bank sends, by his Majesty's orders, for paying the subsidies to the Duke of Savoy.

Directed that the mortars be moved into other vessels fitter for service; that it be done at Dover, and that the rest of the bomb ships be laid up. Enquiry made what small frigates they could spare to go with the refitted bomb ships. Answered that, the herring fishing now coming on, all the frigates would be necessary for their convoy, viz.: three towards Yarmouth, two off Rye, and two at ———; but the last would be near enough to give any assistance, as occasion requires.

Captain Vaughan's escape enquired into. Mr. Whitaker's account thereof read. The Lords Justices dissatisfied that the commitment was only on suspicion of high treason, which they judge to be no commitment, and also that the warrant was directed to Lowman, and not the marshal of the Admiralty, it not being a legal commitment by the Judge of the Admiralty as such, unless Lowman were the marshal's deputy, and so specified in the warrant, which was not done.

The Lords acquainted that Sir Cloudesley Shovell desired leave to come ashore. They saw no reason for his continuing with the fleet, there being only the *Northumberland* left, now the *Elizabeth* is come to be refitted.

Mr. Taylor's letter, desiring care may be taken his mast ship be not stopped at St. Antonio, his correspondent writing him word there was danger of it, as the King of Spain wants such stores. Ordered that letters be sent to Consul Parker and Mr. Stanhope to take care the ship and the lading be sent home.

1695.

A letter read, directed to Dr. Crobrow at Nottingham, mentioning pamphlets being sent to Mr. Boor of the same town. Directed that a messenger be sent down for apprehending them both, and searching for their libels. That Aaron Smith be spoken to about Sellers' coventicle and Birkenhead's indictment. Boyle's petition about 400*l.* seized at Swansea. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 72.]

Aug. 23. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Captain Benbow called in. Acquainted with the Lords Justices' intentions to employ him upon some service to be done in alarming and annoying the French coast. Declared he was ready to undertake whatever they should command, that he did not know the coast about St. Valertes [Valery] and thought that too inconsiderable a place to be attempted; he had more mind to Havre de Grace, if there were but mortars enough and small vessels to support them, and did not believe the hazard of it was to be valued. He desired the same consideration might be had of him as was of others, who, when they had commanded so many ships together as he had, were allowed rear-admiral's half-pay. The Lords Justices promised not only to do him justice, but shew him favour, and recommended him to consider what may be undertaken with the force they have at present.

Considered what should be returned by the Duke of Shrewsbury in answer to Admiral Almonde's letter of the 21st: that the Lords Justices had nothing to object against his cruizing in the Channel as he proposed, but having written to the King concerning the services to be performed, particularly with respect to the Dutch ships, they desired he would leave a frigate in the Downs or Spithead by which they might acquaint him with the King's pleasure, as soon as they received it.

Mr. Smith called in about Sellers' Jacobite conventicle. Gave an account that Birkenhead would be indicted the next sessions.

Mr. Clark called in. Gave an account that Edward Bish, the soldier in Lord Oxford's regiment who had been committed to Newgate for riding through the city and crying out "the King is dead," since being bailed out, had been made a prisoner on the guard, and kept so two days and then turned out, Lord Oxford suspecting he could not (*sic*) well justify himself; but no examination of him had been taken. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 75.]

Aug. 23. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Treasury, directing that Mr. Gerard Spence be allowed for his care and pains in the Foreign Letter Office the sum of 400*l.* *per annum*, to be paid out of secret service money, as was formerly allowed to Mr. Dorislaus, his predecessor in the said employment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 156.]

Aug. 23. Whitehall. Passes for John Williams of Sluys in Flanders, Frederick Melle, a German, and Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland or Flanders [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 410]; for Juan Baptista Vleys to go to Brussels [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 109]; and for Peter Couyer and John Bosanquet to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 110].

Aug. 24. Whitehall. Passes for Mrs. Hatcher, two men servants, Peter Durof and John Fort, Ann Blurton, her woman, and Ann Philips, a little girl, to embark at Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 410]; for Mrs.

1695.

Quirina Calff and Jannetie Stevens, with her young daughter, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 411] ; and for Mr. James Eyston, cornet in Colonel Wood's regiment, and one servant, Mr. Anthony Fackenhoff, the Duke of Ormonde's gentleman of the horse, Daniel Keef and Peter Dowdall, going to serve in Colonel Trelawney's regiment, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 110].

Aug. 26. Whitehall. Passes for John Moules, a French protestant, and Conrad Strak, a subject of the States General, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 411]; for Bartholomew Bernard to embark at Harwich for Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 412]; and for Antonio vander Dorent, a native of Brussels, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 110].

Aug. 26. Admiralty Office. W. Bridgman to Mr. Vernon, enclosing copy of a letter from A. D. desiring a pardon. *Enclosure not preserved. Endorsed :* Enclosing a letter about the discovery of counterfeited tickets. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 63.]

Aug. 27. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Sir Henry Goodrick attended for Lord Romney, and brought a letter of Colonel Richards, stating that there were five mortars still of service that might be soon got ready.

Complaint of the lieutenant of the *Tiger*, about his being abused at Bristol for impressing seamen, sent by the Admiralty to Sir William Trumbull.

Letter of Sir Richard Onslow to the Duke of Shrewsbury, setting forth that some dragoons, belonging to Colonel Billingsley's troop quartered at Guildford and Godliman [Godalming] had abused one Steers, an alehouse keeper, and almost killed him, and when seized by the constable knocked him down, being set on by the lieutenant. Mr. Thurston sent for in Mr. Clark's absence. Directed to give the lieutenant notice to attend the Council on Thursday to answer the complaint, and in the meantime to take care the soldiers be put into the custody from which he (*sic*) was rescued.

Admiral Almonde's letter of the 26th to the Duke of Shrewsbury, giving an account he was weighing anchor in order to cruize in the Channel, and had sent a frigate to Spithead. The Duke of Shrewsbury desired to acquaint him, that, while he was cruizing, the Lords Justices intended the French should be annoyed as far as they could do it with the few mortars they had left, and being informed that two bomb-vessels were expected from Holland, the Lords Justices desired they might join with ours, and that orders might be left for them in the Downs for that purpose.

The Lords of the Admiralty sent for. They gave an account that Sir George Rooke had not mentioned to them he wanted so many men, but they had ordered him the men of the *Kent* and *Mary*, and those which came out of the bomb ships which were to be laid up, which would make more than his middle complement ; but they did not see where to find him his full complement.

Acquainted with what had been written from Dunkirk about Du Bart's preparing to come out with bomb-vessels. They thought it was much to be apprehended on our coast. They still believed Nesmond's design was upon the Spanish West Indies, and were in no pain for the Turkey convoy, Admiral Russell having strengthened it as much as they thought necessary.

1695.

Ordered that Mr. Lowndes be asked to send the warrant for the hospital commission, and that a draft for an instruction for Sir George Rooke be prepared by Thursday.

Baron Donelan's petition to be sent to the Treasury, and also Alice Shipton's and Lieutenant Richardson's. The Admiralty to be spoken to when they attend next upon Lyddal's petition to have a dispensation for two years to make him a superannuated officer.

Upon the petition of Mr. Moor to have the sentence of manslaughter for the death of Hurst respited, in case he be found guilty, order given for report upon the sentence. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274. *p.* 76.]

Aug. 27. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to Dr. Beeston, recommending Samuel Adams, the "head" of Winchester School, to be elected to New College at the next election. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 207.]

Aug. 27. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir John Fleet, sending a memorial from the Portugal envoy relating to the pretensions of some Portugese in the Island of Bombay, and desiring him and others entrusted with the management of the affairs of the East India Company to consider it, and inform him what ground there is for the complaint and demand. [*Ibid.* 100, *p.* 156.]

Aug. 27. Whitehall. The same to Sir Richard Onslow. In answer to yours of the 25th, the affidavits have been laid before the Lords Justices, and they have directed the lieutenant to put those soldiers who have offended into the hands of the civil magistrate, and then immediately to come here to give an account himself of his own proceedings in this matter; you need not doubt that the town shall have justice done them and that the officers and soldiers will be severely punished if they be found to deserve it. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 157.]

Aug. 27. Whitehall. Passes for Lothar Anthony de Tondorf, Johan Wilhelm Schelhas and Joseph Bridges to go to Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 110]; and for Mr. William Harvey and Thomas Walker, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 111].

Aug. 27. Whitehall. Warrant for Richard Hopkins to go to Kent and apprehend Hugh Harrison, with his papers, for treasonable practices. [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 250].

Aug. 28. Whitehall. Passes for William Verbecq, Michael Olivier, Peter Nicholas Baume and John Cretien to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 411]; and for Margaret Hudlestone, William Hawley, lieutenant in Sir Bevill Granville's regiment, with his wife and one servant, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 111].

Aug. 29. Whitehall. Passes for Elias Abels, Sir Francis Tempest, bart., Mr. Lewis Gargan and William Lambert, his servants, and Herman Bruyn, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*]

Aug. 29. Whitehall. Proclamation by the Lords Justices for a general thanksgiving to be observed on the 8th and 22nd of September, for the success of the allies in taking Namur. *Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations* 4, *No.* 118.]

Aug. 29. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Mr. Priestman and Sir John Houblon called in. Mention made of the Barbadoes

1695.

ships lost. That they had as many cruizers in the Soundings as they had at any time. Sir Cloudesley Shovell to have leave to come to town. That the *Northumberland* only was fit to stay out; the *Elizabeth* was ordered to the Nore as not fit for sea. The *Berkeley Castle*, that was ordered in, might be continued out for a few days longer; for the small frigates that may be wanting to protect the bomb-vessels, they are employed upon the fishing convoys, but where there are two at a station one may be taken off for a few days.

A memorial delivered about Wilkins and Rawlinson, who lay hold of the promise of a pardon upon discovering counterfeit tickets. Ordered that it be signified to enter a *cessat processus* against Rawlinson, his wife and daughter.

The Dutch Ambassador's memorial about a prize taken by the Zealanders stopped at Rye.

Ordered that a draft of a letter be prepared for the Earl of Bradford concerning the justices of Shropshire. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 77.]

Aug. 29. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Mayor and Jurats of Rye, acknowledging the receipt of their letter of the 17th inst., and enclosing the copy of an examination of Remain Denbois, lieutenant of the ship *Fortune* of Calais, taken before them, importing that this ship was sent out to view the motion of the English fleet and to give intelligence thereof. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 207.]

Aug. 29. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Duke of Norfolk. I am sorry it was not in my power to better obey your commands, for when the cause of Wilson came this day to be examined before the Council, there were the positive affidavits of three persons that he had said "King William sent out cruisers upon the French, which was as bad as robbing on the highway"; these words being sworn, and some of the Lords of the Council giving on their own knowledge a very bad account of this man's affection to the government, it was impossible to avoid ordering a prosecution, which was accordingly directed, nobody being able to say one word to oppose it. [*Ibid.* 100, *p.* 157.]

Aug. 29. Whitehall. The same to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, acquainting him that his opinion that a Bill should be prepared for confirming the Articles of Limerick had been laid before the King. [*S.P. Ireland King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 80.]

Aug. 30. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Sir George Rooke's instructions signed. Ordered to be sent to him with an intimation that he should use all diligence to get everything in readiness for his proceeding to the Straits.

The Admiralty to be acquainted that the Barbadoes ships had come, not only without a convoy to bring them into the Channel, but that the *Bristol* had disabled them by taking away some of their men, particularly from the *Avazilla*, Captain Robinson, commander.

Ordered that it be signified to the Admiralty, if the bomb ships cannot be fitted at the Downs or at Dover, that they come to Sheerness, and at their arrival there Captain Benbow be directed to inspect their being got ready; and since it is intended he shall command this expedition, that a commission be given to him accordingly. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 78.]

1695.

Aug. 30. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to Sir Charles Hedges, requiring his opinion on a memorial by the Dutch ambassador concerning a ship called *La Nostra Signiora de la Consolatione*, a prize taken by two Zealand privateers, which, being put into Rye to avoid a French privateer, is there seized on and detained by one Arthur Kief, a merchant of London. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 208.]

Aug. 30. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Mr. Foden. I have received your letter of the 27th inst., and am sorry to hear such barbarities have been committed by these new raised soldiers, who are admitted into his Majesty's service for the protection and security of his subjects, and not to use cruelty towards them; and I am glad some of those have been apprehended who have been guilty of it. I suppose care will be taken that their commitment be made according to the heinousness of the crime, and the further proofs there are of it, and you may be assured that no solicitations in their behalf will fetch them out of the hands of justice, or prevent the law proceeding against them; for the discovery of those who committed the other murder, directions are sent to Colonel Gibson at Portsmouth to secure Lieutenant Harding, in order to his giving an account of the behaviour of the soldiers he conducted and his producing those that are the criminals. In the meantime you will take care to send up affidavits of what the lieutenant is charged with. [*Ibid.* 100, *p.* 159.]

Aug. 31. Whitehall. The same to Alderman Haines. I have received your letter of the 26th inst. with the papers of Sir James Hays, which it was very fit should be taken from him, since they are made use of as pretences to beg with, or impose upon people. I can assure you he is not employed by me on any account, nor ever was to the purposes he mentions, and it is a long time since I have resolved to have nothing to do with a man of his character; as for his vagrant companion, I never heard of him before. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 158.]

Aug. 31. Whitehall. Passes for Peter Turog, a Dutch soldier, and Hannah, his wife, to go to Harwich and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 412]; for John Kleb and Lawrence Paginer, Germans, Josué Raboteau, George Perrin and Peter Marc Tolot, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 111]; for Mathew Mechelinge to go to Brandenburg; and for Johan Andres Greve, Herman Jurgensen, Steen Rudolfen, Bernhardus Jensen Busch and Henryck Floytman to go to Denmark [*Ibid.*, *p.* 112].

Aug. Extracts from Lord Berkeley's journal, 1 June to 4 August. [*S.P. Dom. Naval*, 4.]

Aug. Whitehall. Pass for John Peterson Sluce of Sluys to go to Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 109.]

Sept. 1. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Lord Capell. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 81.] *Appended is a memorial (undated) offered to the Lords Justices of England, relating to chantries and other superstitious foundations in Ireland: Henry VI., by his letters patent of* 16 *December, in the ninth year of his reign, granted to Richard, then Archbishop of Dublin, and others, power to erect a chapel in the church of St. Audoen in Dublin, and to ordain a guild to be called the Guild of St. Anne within the church of St. Audoen, aforesaid, as trustees to manage all such lands and other revenues as should be given to the said*

1695.

corporation, for the support and maintenance of a chantry of six priests, to celebrate mass at six altars in the said church every day for ever, for the good state of the King, the founders, and the fraternity, as long as they lived, and for the souls of them and all the faithful departed. That other succeeding Kings created several other corporations in and about the city of Dublin, and in many other places throughout the kingdom of Ireland, for the like purposes, and under the like circumstances, to which, as well as that of St. Anne, were given from time to time by pious and charitable persons, lands, houses and tenements to a very considerable yearly value, which the trustees, being all or most of them to this day Roman Catholics, have and do still convert to their own private uses, contrary to the intention of the donors and to the King's grant. That this matter was laid before the late Queen and the late Archbishop of Canterbury, who, after they had consulted the Attorney General, and found that chantries in Ireland though of superstitious foundations, were not at the dissolution of Abbeys, through oversight or concealment vested in the Crown, were pleased to agree upon certain heads for a bill, which had been offered to a Parliament here the last session, had not their deaths put a stop to it. A Parliament now sitting in Ireland, it is humbly conceived as a fit subject for a bill to be transmitted hither. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 81.]

Sept. 2. The examination of Hugh Harrison, of Dymchurch, between Hythe and Romney, co. Kent, sworn before Mr. Vernon. A year last Easter a person was brought to his house by a man called "Captain," and the said person told him it was Captain Birkenhead, and to the best of his remembrance James Hunt of the parish of St. Mary's, in Romney Marsh was with him. The said person was brought to his house as one that was under no ill circumstances, but was going over to or from his master about business, which he understood to be making up accounts. The said person remained in the house about a week, and then James Hunt fetched him away one evening. He does not know the said person, but believes he went that night for France. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, *No.* 35.]

Sept. 2. Whitehall. Passes for Michael Garnault and his wife, Julius Berkenstein, John Steckelman, Andrew Herstel and Henry Elbers, to go to Harwich and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 412]; and for Captain John Richards and one servant, James Malerme and John Tamino, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 112].

Sept. 3. Whitehall. Passes for Joachin Steen, belonging to the Baron de Schuerin, John Bourdon, John Houfnagel, and William Cornelisse, Dutch mariners, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland; for Isaac Belisario, a Jew, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Denmark; for Mr. Theophilus Downs, a minister, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 413]; for Ditmar Treiner, a German tailor, and Isaac van Bracht, a Dutch mariner, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 414]; and for Olof Christensen and Mr. Anthony Vernatty and his servant, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 112].

Sept. 3. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Consideration had of the next proroguing of Parliament. That Mr. Blathwayt be written to, to know the King's pleasure, and if the Lords Justices do

1695.

not receive directions to the contrary, they intend the next prorogation shall be of above three weeks.

Petition of the town of Wycombe that the King will approve of Mr. Dormer for their recorder, upon the resignation of Mr. Waller. Ordered that a copy be sent to the King to know his pleasure, as was done in the case of Sir Thomas Littleton.

Sir George Rooke's letter of the 1st desiring an explanation of an article of his instructions from the Lords Justices, and supplying what was omitted in the Admiralty's instructions. Resolved that his instructions be newly drawn up, and a clause inserted that in case the French pass the Straits, he follow with, or send after them, at least an equal number of ships, notwithstanding what ships Mr. Russell may have sent home before.

The Lords of the Admiralty sent for. Directed to take care that it be provided for in Sir George Rooke's instructions that there be no room for cavil or competition between him and Admiral Russell, in case Mr. Russell should not have come away from the Straits when Sir George Rooke arrives; but that the chief command be preserved to Mr. Russell during his stay in the Mediterranean, and while they shall be together. That it likewise be added to Sir George Rooke's instructions that he obey such orders as he shall at any time receive from the King, or from the Lords Justices during his Majesty's stay out of England.

They acquainted the Lords Justices it was not usual to give a commission to one in Captain Benbow's circumstances to command in chief, but he should have an order for it, which would be as effectual. Being recommended to them to be favourable to Captain Benbow's pretensions to rear admiral's half pay, on account of commanding such a number of ships, they answered the rule of the Navy was to make that allowance to one who should command twelve ships in foreign service, under the Lord High Admiral's commission. This would not be Benbow's case, but while he was upon service he would have the whole pay of a rear admiral, and having commanded a third-rate would be entitled to that half-pay in time of peace.

Enquired of them what convoy they would provide for the King; they answered they had only the *Northumberland* left.

Notice taken they had left the *Cambridge* out of the list of Sir George Rooke's ships. They acquainted the Lords that all Sir George Rooke wanted from them was some men, which the *Mary* would bring him from the Downs as soon as wind and weather permitted, and the paying off the turned over men, about which they had employed another commissioner and more clerks, and they questioned whether Sir George Rooke would stay till that were quite done.

They informed the Lords Justices that they understood the squadron appointed for the Soundings had been off their station and almost altogether at Kinsale, and that they had sent to enquire about it; also that they had allowed 100*l.* *per annum* additional salary to a chaplain general for the fleet. His instructions were read.

A question made by Mr. Priestman whether this matter was within their commission, and that they ought to have a particular order for it in writing. Sir John Lowther took notice of the difficulties they were under in this and some other cases, that some

1695.

would sign orders and some not, he could not put the service as forward as it would go.

Proposed that the widow of the captain of the *Aldborough* ketch, killed before Calais, might have a settled allowance of 60*l*. *per annum*, the like having been often granted. Nothing objected to it.

Mention made of the commander of a Guinea ship, who threatened to arrest a lieutenant for pressing a black. Proposed that they might have leave to press the master into the service. Advised that, as they saw cause, they should move the Council for leave to press masters of ships in general, which had been sometimes ordered and seems now not unfit to be done, so great numbers being protected under that pretence; but no notice to be taken of the present case, as if this order was desired out of revenge.

Sir George Rooke's instructions signed. Ordered to be sent to him this night, and that he be required to return the former instructions of 30 August.

Mr. Blathwayt to be acquainted that, Sir George Rooke taking with him all the considerable ships that can be got ready, there will be no convoy here to bring the King over, and therefore if there be not a sufficent number of Dutch ships on that side for the said service, the Lords Justices propose that directions may be sent to Admiral Almonde to attend his Majesty, when he shall return, with such ships as shall be thought necessary.

The Archbishop of Canterbury acquainted the Lords with a letter he had received from Dr. Payn, who had sent him his commission for a royal visitation, declaring his willingness to resign it, provided he may have an equivalant, which he computes at 500*l*. *per annum*. The Lords of opinion that the Archbishop would do well to send him his commission and enter into no treaty with him about the surrender of it, if he did not do it willingly and without terms; it was their part to pursue the King's directions for vacating it.

The Archbishop acquainted the Lords Justices likewise that the King's instructions as to the disposal of the deanery of Lichfield were that it be offered to Dr. Craddock in the first place, and in case he did not accept it, that it be given to Dr. Henry Godolphin; that Dr. Craddock had excused himself from removing, by reason of his ill state of health, and therefore the Archbishop moved the Lords would order the warrant to be made over again for Dr. Godolphin to have the deanery of Lichfield, and that it might be sent to the King to be signed, which was done accordingly. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 79.]

Sept. 3. Limburg. Commissions for Charles Dumbeck to be captain lieutenant in Colonel Robert Mackay's regiment; for James Logan to be lieutenant of Lord Edward Murray's company in the same regiment; for Samuel Livingstone to be captain of Captain Thomas Turnbull's late company; for John Aitken to be lieutenant of Major Reid's company; and for William Baillie to be ensign of Captain Charles Douglas's company in Sir William Douglas's regiment. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, *p.* 92.]

Sept. 3. Limburg. Warrant to the Duke of Queensberry for reponing Captain John Lockhart and Captain William Drummond, who had sentence of court martial pronounced against them, to their former ranks in Lord Jedburgh's regiment. [*Ibid.*]

1695.

Sept. 3. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir Francis Molyneux. I have received your letter of the 31st past concerning Dr. Crowbrow's entering into a recognizance for his appearing when required. Since you have given yourself this trouble, I desire you will add to it the sending for the doctor, and asking him from whom he received the enclosed letter, which the messenger found in his lodging, and has marked, that he may attest it upon oath if need be. If the doctor be inclined to answer with ingenuity, it may save him the charge of a journey. I will not conceal from you that it is chiefly on account of holding such correspondences that the doctor was sent for, many letters, stuffed with disaffection to the Government, having been written to him by the same person, who likewise furnished him with seditious pamphlets and libels; as therefore it is to the service of the public to have this author known, you will allow me to recommend it to you, that by this means he may be discovered. *Enclosure not entered.* [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 160.]

Sept. 3. Limerick. George Roche to Sir Joseph Williamson. Our Council met to-day, and I send the enclosed to you and another of the same to our recorder, that you may make use of any of them for the advantage of the city. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 64.] *Enclosing:—*

Proposals made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of Limerick to be sent to Sir Joseph Williamson, knt., and Joseph Coghlan, esq., their representatives in Parliament now sitting in Dublin, to be presented by them in Parliament. 1. *That barracks be made in or near the city for what number of soldiers and officers the King shall think fit to quarter in the city, and that a fund be raised to find them firing, to keep the barracks in repair, etc.* 2. *That regard be had to the poverty of the citizens of Limerick in any Act made for raising money, and that they being reduced by the last war and two sieges may be considered and eased in taxation.* 3. *That the Irish inhabitants that have enriched themselves in the last war by spoil and with the goods of the English in the city, may be compelled to quarter the soldiers of the garrison until the barracks be prepared, and that those of the Irish that have absented themselves to avoid quartering of soldiers may be prohibited to return, and incapacitated to enjoy their freedom there, when the garrison shall be provided for.* 4. *That a more exact scrutiny be made into the soldiers of the garrison at musters, etc., whereby Irish papists may not wear the King's livery and be trained in feats of arms.* 5. *That all Roman Catholics, except labourers and cottiers, be commanded out of the city and not permitted to live within three miles thereof, which will be the security of the garrison, there being every night in the city about three Irish for one English inhabitant.* 6. *That the tower lately blown up on the quay of this city be rebuilt, or at least part thereof, and the stones and rubbish removed which obstruct the passage of ships.* 7. *That the poverty of the citizens and the ruin of the city be laid before Parliament, with the petition that they would allow them some additional revenue of quit-rent or otherwise to repair their losses and rebuild their houses. The revenue of the Corporation for want of trade, etc., is reduced from* 1,000*l.* *to* 300*l.* per annum *so that they are not able to bear the King's sword or maintain officers* (sic) *with honour to the King.* [*Ibid., No.* 64 i.]

1695.

Sept. 3. Dublin. Lord Capell to Mr. Vernon, recommending a pardon, etc., to Rowland White. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 65.] *Enclosing:—*

(1) *Robert Rochfort's report to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, dated* 28 *August*, 1695. *In obedience to yours of the* 19*th instant, I have perused the petition of Rowland White to the Lords Justices of England, praying for a reversal of the outlawries against him, and to order him a pardon. I have also perused a certificate dated July last, signed Daniel Butts, certifying that the said Butts, being appointed commissary to attend the transportation of the Irish troops into France, and being forced to go from Brest to Paris on account of a seizure made on some ships employed in that service, was credibly informed that in March, April and May*, 1692, *there was a general stop put by the French king to all passes; that the said Butts could not then obtain one, though he presented several memorials to that purpose, and in attempting to make the best of his way for England, he was prevented at Calais by the governor of Calais; and that about June*, 1692, *he met the petitioner at Paris, and there at the desire of the said Butts, the petitioner understanding the language and course of the offices, did assist in clearing the said ships. It is likewise certified that he met the petitioner in April*, 1693, *at Brussels, on his journey for England; and that in May following he came from Helvoetsluys in Holland to Harwich in the same packet-boat as the said Butts. I have also perused a certificate dated at Dublin*, 21*st of this instant, by the Earl of Westmeath and several others that were of the Irish army at the surrender of Limerick, certifying that the petitioner, being indisposed in body at Limerick, did, long before the last siege thereof, go into France, and that in his absence provision was made for him by name in the Articles of Limerick. And I find provision was so made.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 65 i.]

(2). *The petition of Rowland White. Undated.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 65 ii.]

Sept. 4. Whitehall. Passes for William Castle, cordwainer, and John Houseman, of Hamburg, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 415]; for John de la Tour, ditto [*Ibid.*]; and for Lombard Quintin to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 112].

Sept. 5. Whitehall. Pass for Mary le Quesne, with her daughters Jane, Rachel and Mary, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland or Hamburg. [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 415.]

Sept. 5. Whitehall. Warrant to William Sutton to repair to Beccles, co. Suffolk, to take into his custody a person arrested at Bungay, suspected to be John Robart, mentioned in a late proclamation. [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 254.]

Sept. 5. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Mr. Clark sent for. Directed to prepare an order for Colonel Norcott's regiment, now at Portsmouth, to embark and go with Sir George Rooke to the Straits. The Commissioners for the Exchange of Prisoners to attend upon Lord Galway's letter about exchanging Irish prisoners in the Savoy for French protestants in the galleys. The Board of Ordnance to attend about providing sea beds for Colonel Norcott's regiment. The Lords of the Admiralty called in. Doubtful where Mons. Nesmond is. Acquainted them that a regiment of foot is to embark at Spithead.

1695.

A minute taken to furnish them with five hundred hammocks. Moved that there might be an order of Council for sending the highest complement to the Straits. They represented the Victuallers pretend their victuals are all delivered out for this year, and still there are other services remaining, and they are out of stock and in want of money to comply with what is further to be done, they being 500,000*l.* in arrear; besides the declaration should now be made for the next year, or the proper season would be lost for making provisions. This matter would be brought before the Treasury. Ordered that Sir George Rooke be acquainted with the orders about Colonel Norcott's regiment, but if all things else be despatched, and the wind be fair, he do not stay for them; and if they should be left behind, the Lords would take some other opportunity of sending the men. Mention made of the presents for Algiers and Tripoli. Ordered that Consul Baker attend the Lords of the Treasury next day upon the subject. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 82.]

Sept. 6. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Sir William Trumbull brought a letter from the Pensioner Heinsius about the fleets continuing longer out, and protection for the Dutch fishery. Ordered that he be acquainted, as to the former, that Captain Benbow is going out with some bomb ships; as to the latter, the Admiralty would do as had been usual. A long memorial of Mons. Leyoncrona's disputing the right of flag. No answer to be given, since he owns he has not received any orders in that matter. A memorial about the chantries in Ireland; ordered that it be recommended to the Council there to prepare a Bill for vesting them in the Crown, they having been formerly omitted when the Bill passed for abbey lands. Bill of six skins signed for Greenwich Hospital. The Duke of Schomberg called in. Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 8th read to him about the regiments that were not complete. He said Colonel Colt was the most faulty, he having received all his money, and his regiment being the worst. Resolved that the Duke signify to Colonel Colt that he complete his regiment within six weeks as to men, clothes and arms, upon pain of cashiering; and that the other colonels be required to do the like, upon pain of the King's high displeasure. The difficulties of getting men considered, especially in harvest time. The Duke desiring it might be put into an order, Mr. Clark was sent for to draw it up. Sir Henry Goodrick attended; it appearing that sea beds for soldiers were furnished before by the Transport Office, Mr. Hopkins called in, and required immediately to provide them for such a number of men as Mr. Clark should inform him of, and that an order should be given them for it. The petition of the two Nagles and Purcell about Lord Bellomont's grant, to be sent to the Treasury. Praed's petition read; ordered to be sent to Consul Broughton to have the fact stated, or if they do not think him impartial enough, they must stay till the King has a minister there. [Discussion as to] Savery's invention about polishing glass, if there be no obstruction by the Act for laying a duty upon glass, and that to be known at the Treasury. Memorandum that the Admiralty be spoken to about the Bill for registering seamen, and also about the marine regiments who desire a quartering order. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 83.]

1695.

Sept. 6. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Mr. Else, acknowledging the receipt of his letter giving an account of a person who is secured and suspected to be John Robart; and desiring him to deliver him to the bearer, a messenger with a warrant to bring him up. The person who first seized him shall have the promised reward. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 161.]

Sept. 6. Whitehall. Passes and post-warrant for Frederic William Schardius, a German, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Hamburg or Holland; for Abraham Jerusalem, Raphael Jerman, David Israel and Isaac Franco, poor Jews, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 415]; and for Mr. Joseph Symonds, with one horse and a guide, to go to Bath [*Ibid.*, *p.* 416].

Sept. 7. Whitehall. Pass for John Tombon to go to Hamburg. [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 112.]

Sept. 7. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty, directing the discharge of two Dutch seamen. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 208.]

Sept. 7. Whitehall. A duplicate of the above. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 204, *p.* 107.]

Sept. 7. Bonquer. Warrant for reducing the quit-rents on certain lands in Ireland, viz. the baronies of Glaneroughty [Glanaruddery?] Iveragh and Dunkerron, co. Kerry, granted by Charles II. to Robert Marshall, gent., Sir George Carteret, knight, since deceased, Sir William Petty, knight, since deceased, Thomas Compton, Edward and Elizabeth Nicholls, Henry Pritty and Benjamin Barry. The rents have already been mitigated under the commission of Charles II. to the Earl of Essex and others, but the lands are so very coarse and barren, that they are in no way sufficient to answer even the reduced rents, and the exacting thereof may discourage the plantation and re-peopling of that part of the country, which lies very convenient for the trade of other nations, and is at present very thinly peopled, and much wasted and impoverished by the late rebellion. The reduction is made at the request of Henry Petty, esquire, one of the sons of the said Sir William Petty. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, *p.* 257.]

Sept. 9. Kensington. Commissions for George Carey to be captain lieutenant of Brigadier General William Stewart's company in his regiment; for Martin Smith to be lieutenant of Captain John Stewart of Lurgan's company in the same regiment; for Gervis Parker to be ensign of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hussey's company in the same regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 147]; for Tobias Stewart to be ensign of Captain John Stewart of Portsmouth's company in the same regiment; and for Joseph Gregory to be ensign of Captain John Stewart of Galloway's company in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, *p.* 149].

Sept. 9. Whitehall. Passes for Philip Seybold and Lothaire Lideman to go to Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 112]; and for Gasper Haanrood, taken prisoner by the French at the battle of Fleurus, and having since made his escape from them, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 113].

Sept. 10. Whitehall. Passes for William Laffert, George Landsoron, Frederick de la Chambre, Daniel Eveling, and Peter Weiss, Germans, and Mrs. Martha Chauvin, a French protestant, to go to Harwich or

1695.

Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 416] ; and for Bernardino Poggiati and Gio. Franco Cominotti, Florentines, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 113].

Sept. 10. Whitehall. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. The Bishop of London spoke with the Lords. Ordered thereupon that the Lords Justices be put in mind about superseding Dr. Payn's commission. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 84.]

Sept. 11. Whitehall. Passes and post-warrant for John Peterson and William Seilmaker, mariners, subjects of the States-General, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 416] ; and for Mr. Thomas Newlyne, with one horse and a guide, to go to Plymouth [*Ibid.*, *p.* 417].

Sept. 11. Loo. Approbation of Thomas Remington, gent., as town clerk of Hedon in the place of William Baines, gent., who has lately resigned. [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 115.]

Sept. 11. Loo. Similar approbation of Henry Pont, gent., as town clerk of Wallingford in the place of Moses Slade, gent., who has lately resigned. [*Ibid. p.* 117.]

Sept. 11. Admiralty Office. A list of his Majesty's ships bound to the Straits with Sir George Rooke, with an account of their highest complements of men, and what numbers of men they have on board.

Sir George Rooke, by a letter dated Sept. 12th, gives an account that the men Captain Jennings pressed from the merchant men, the turned-over men from the bomb-vessels, and a hundred of the *Mary's* men, with the soldiers, have put the ships under his command in number near their highest complements. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 15, *No.* 90.]

Sept. 12. Whitehall. Passes for Mrs. Hatcher with two men servants, Peter Durof and John Fort, Frances Blurton, her woman, and Ann Philips, a little girl, Mr. John Hadley, and Mrs. Suzanna de Montils, a French protestant, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 416]; for Daniel Phillips, who is going to Flanders to serve his Majesty, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland or Flanders [*Ibid.*, *p.* 418]; and for Mons. Stengens with his lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, Mrs. Mary Giraud, Susan Tully, Margaret Galland, Mr. James Brunetti, Carlo Francischi, Claude Galland, John Sepolins, and Derick Clein, their servants, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 113].

Sept. 12. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Bill signed for proroguing Parliament to the 8th October. Petition of the East India Company read. Acquainted with what Mr. Blathwayt had written by the King's order about stopping Sir George Rooke. The Lords of the Admiralty attended. Acquainted [them] that the King had sent for the yacht and small frigates as usual, that they go to the Brill, and a convoy of such men-of-war as can be spared from other services go to the Goeree. Sir Cloudesley Shovell appointed to command them. They delivered in an account of the number and rates of the ships with Sir George Rooke, and how they were manned. Acquainted with

1695.

the petition from the East India Company. They told the Lords they had but the seven ships now in the Soundings; afterwards bethought themselves of two or three more. They did not approve of their going so far into the sea as the Company proposed; besides the Soundings would be thereby left exposed and other fleets were expected home, particularly one from New England. The great question whether the ships in the Soundings should join. The East India Company called in. Acquainted that the only thing they had to consider was how to make the squadron in the Soundings of use to them, for though there were ships at Spithead, yet they were under the King's orders. Some of them asked if those ships might not stir, let the occasion be what it would. They were directed to attend the Admiralty, and advise together what orders should be sent to the squadron in the Soundings. Mr. Clark called in. Directed to write to the lieutenant-governor of Portsmouth to quarter Colonel Norcott's regiment, if Sir George Rooke thought fit to land them. Lord Godolphin laid open the case of the Victuallers, who had had all their money, and paid it away, and were still under a great debt. Proposed to the Admiralty that they might have some assistance out of the money appointed for wear and tear. They answered it would be to ruin a part of the service that had credit to support another that had none. To be considered whether the Victuallers may not be encouraged to go on upon the credit of next year. Ordered that the bomb ships be stopped at the Nore. Mr. Whitaker's paper delivered concerning a justice of peace at Chichester, who had discharged a man committed upon suspicion, that he was Captain Vaughan. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 84.]

Sept. 12. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir Francis Molyneux. I have received your letter of the 6th inst., and believe the Doctor may have dealt candidly with you in not concealing the name of his correspondent, it agreeing with the suspicions that were upon Ely before, though it is hardly to be believed but he has received more of his letters than he will own. If it were not so great a trouble to you, I should be glad the Doctor were asked what he knows of libels sent by Ely either to himself or any other, for it is certain the carriers have brought down several parcels of them under the notion of drugs and seeds; and for his encouragement to answer without reserve you may, according to the satisfaction he shall give you, deliver him up the bond he entered into for his appearance. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book*, 100, *p.* 161.]

Sept. 12. Whitehall. The same to Mr. Foden. I have received your letter of the 9th inst. with a copy of the coroner's inquisition concerning the death of Stephen Bradbury, which I will send to Portsmouth in order to the discovering the three soldiers (therein mentioned) by the means of Lieutenant Harding, who has been secured there for that purpose; and, if the men are still in the regiment or can be found, care shall be taken for their appearing at the next assizes to answer their indictments. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 162.]

Sept. 12. Whitehall. The same to Lord Capell. The Lords Justices were sitting in Council this morning, when they received a letter of the 6th

1695.

instant from you and the Council of Ireland. They immediately ordered the Bills now sent over to be brought into Council, where they were referred to the Attorney and Solicitor-General, with directions to use all diligence to consider them; when their report is ready, a Council will be called extraordinarily to receive it. A public day of thanksgiving having been appointed throughout this kingdom, for the King's preservation and the success of his arms in Flanders, the Lords Justices think fit to signify to you that the like be observed in Ireland. The proceedings in the Irish Parliament are highly satisfactory to all that wish well to the settlement of that kingdom, and are desirous you should have the honour of it. [*S.P. Ireland King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 83.]

Sept. 12. Paris. Monsieur de Lagni to the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen and Exchange of Prisoners at War, referring to previous letters about the exchange of the prisoners Cox and Makelligot [MacElliott]; the proposal for an exchange of French protestants for French prisoners is under discussion; the English prisoners in Dunkirk and elsewhere, who have hitherto been extremely well treated, will in future receive a less considerate treatment unless some great alteration takes place in the English treatment of French prisoners. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, *No.* 36.]

Sept. 12. Dublin. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland to ————. The commons go on very well, though they seem to be of mind to look into all matters relating to the revenue, from 1690 to this time, their purpose being to find some of the money in the hands of the accountants to be applied towards raising the supply they have voted for the King. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 66.]

Sept. 13. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Admiralty, It is some time ago that by Mr. Bridgeman I recommended Captain Daws to you for some employment; but, finding there is yet nothing done for him, I desire if you have any objection against him you will let me know it, that I may be enabled to give him an answer, or else that you will think of him, that he may be employed in his Majesty's service. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 162.]

Sept. 13. [Whitehall.] Minutes of proceedings of the Lords Justices. Mr. Recorder called in. Gave an account of the last session. The petition of the East India Company considered again. The Lords of the Admiralty sent for. Proposed to them whether some of the third and fourth-rate ships with Sir George Rooke might not be sent out for the security of the East India ships. Sir Robert Rich said their Board was of opinion it was very fit, if it were so ordered. The difficulty lay in sending such heavy ships to cruise at that time of the year; some of them in all probability would come in disabled, and there were no masts in store if they should want any. Generally agreed that something must be ventured in such an exigency. Resolved that the *Dorsetshire*, *Newark*, *Cambridge*, *Coventry*, and *Rochester*, with a fire-ship, be sent out. That Rear-Admiral Hopson command them. That they cruise off Ushant, and inform themselves whether Nesmond be in Brest; if so, that they keep him in; if he have gone out, that they endeavour to intercept him on his return. That they cruise upon that service

1695.

till 5 October, and then make the best of their way to Spithead. That they send advice from Brest. Petition of Lieutenant Richardson read. That it be sent to Lord Ranelagh to report if he be within the rule to be provided for in Chelsea Hospital. Sir William Trumbull called in. Acquainted the Lords with Sir Charles Hedge's report upon the Dutch ambassador's memorial, that the prize he would have sent to Zeeland being claimed and arrested (*sic*) in English merchants, the cause must be tried here; it being agreed by the judges and civilians upon a reference (made to them by the Council in 1690), that the King could not make it an article in a treaty, to allow the captor to carry his prize to be judged by the Admiralty of the prince or state to which he belongs; because an English subject, if his ship were taken and brought into ports of England, would have a right to stop and bring his cause to a trial here. Ordered that Mr. Blathwayt be acquainted with Sir George Rooke's being stopped upon his letter of the $\frac{6}{16}$ instant, and that he was then ready to sail. That a copy be sent him of the East India Company's petition, and the order of the Admiralty directed thereupon. That the convoy is appointed, but there being now no ships left to protect the bomb-vessels, the Lords were obliged to lay aside the thoughts of sending out Captain Benbow. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 86.]

Sept. 13. Whitehall. Passes for Johanna Cornelis, Frances Guyon, William her son, a maid servant, and John Vervort to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 418]; and for Margaret Buckstone, Isaac Levi and Sarah Bushnall to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 113].

Sept. 13. Whitehall. Warrant for the payment of extraordinary expenses incurred by Philibert d'Hervart, Baron d'Heuninguen, envoy extraordinary to the Swiss Cantons from 25 September, 1694, to 25 March, 1695. [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 252.]

Sept. 14. Whitehall. Passes for Margarett Constans, with her three children, Henry Buchwald, Caspar Buchwald, one servant, and Paulin Galoi, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 113].

Sept. 15. Whitehall. Passes for Mrs. Ann Arther to go to Gravesend and Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 419]; and for Mr. Samuel Lewis Crommelin and Mary Magdalen de la Cherroy, his sister, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 114].

Sept. 16. Whitehall. Passes for Peter Fauconnier to go to Harwich and Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 419]; for Mr. La Roch, Mons. Deoncieu, Catherine de Martigny, John Wilson, Sarah Huze, Margaret Magni, Philip Jacobs, a soldier, Mary Chaigneau, Jane Chaigneau, Peter Testas, Peter Hugon, Isaac Brun and John Binch to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 114]; for John de la Menardière Malnos, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 116]; and for Jean Pierre de Brisao, Olimpe Foulque, a French protestant, Andries Schweyer and Elizabeth Cridet and Agatha Hojing, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 117].

Sept. 16. Whitehall. Warrant to the Keeper of Newgate to receive into his custody Nicholas de Roover, an alien enemy and a spy. [*Ibid.*]

Sept. 17. Whitehall Passes for Frederick Matthias and Henry Kiddel, protestants, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 419]; and for

1695.

Henry Harmes, Paul Maret, Joseph Musafia and Asar Vidal, poor Jews, Peter van Ridd and Benjamin Lodrius, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 117].

Sept. 17. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to Captain Baron, desiring him to send to him Alexander Montgomery, a Scotch seaman on board a Dutch man-of-war called the *Starenburgh*, Captain Holland, commander, come into the river as convoy to a fleet of merchant ships from Holland, and which may by this time be at Gravesend. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 209.]

Sept. 17. Whitehall. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Reprieves signed for Barnes and Pasmore, two coiners, for six weeks; Major Bremen wrote on behalf of the first, and Dr. Williams certified; the fact of Holloway's being an ill man made for the latter. The Lords of the Admiralty sent for. Mention made that Sir George Rooke expected the offer to be made him of the command of the ships now sent out to cruize at the desire of the East India Company. Answered that it was not done out of any desire to lessen him, or make him uneasy, but it was thought improper to send him out with a detachment of his own squadron; besides they could not tell how soon fresh orders might come from the King, and it was fit he should be in the way to receive and execute them. The Admiralty desired this might be signified to Sir George Rooke from the Lords Justices, and they agreed with Sir George it would be very hazardous for the great ships to be sent to the Straits in the depth of winter, and could not conceive he was stopped for the reason he gives in his letter of the 13th that of staying for the Dutch ships to join him. They delivered in the account sent from Sir George of the condition he was in as to men and victuals. Ordered that account be sent to Mr. Blathwayt with the extracts of Sir George Rooke's letter, and that he be acquainted with the opinion of the Admiralty of the danger in sending the ships out late. That the papers sent by the post of 30 August and 3 September, having miscarried, be now sent again, viz., copies of Sir George Rooke's instructions both from the Lords Justices and the Admiralty, the warrant for Dr. Godolphin to be dean of Lincoln, and the petition of the borough of Wycombe for Mr. Dormer to be their recorder. Ordered that the bomb-vessels be laid up, there being no intention of using them this year. One Edwards, a prisoner condemned for coining, acquainted the Lords, by the clerk of Newgate, that he could discover several eminent men who set him at work. Ordered that his petition be sent to the Recorder with intimation that he enquire of what nature his discoveries are, and if they be found of consequence, that they be laid before the Lords on Thursday next, and in the meantime that his execution be deferred if there be cause for it. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 87.]

Sept. 17. Colonel Roger McElligott to Sir William Trumbull, sending his cousin Hussey, formerly his lieutenant-colonel to represent his case, and desiring that Sir William will order equal justice to be done him, as Mr. Cox had done him by the court of France. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, *No.* 37.]

Sept. 18. Whitehall. Passes for Simon Isaacs, Jonas and Barent van Raven, Dutchmen, Johanna Hathwell, wife of John Hathwell, corporal in

1695.

Brigadier Mathews's regiment of dragoons, and ——— her child, to go to Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 118.]

Sept. 19. Whitehall. Passes for Françoise de France to go to Germany; and for Anna Brown, Philip Nicholls, Jane Price, wife of William Price in the third troop of guards commanded by Earl Rivers, with her son Mathew Price, to go to Holland or Flanders. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 108.]

Sept. 19. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. The ratification of the Grand Alliance being presented, the Lords were of opinion it might stay for the King's arrival. Ordered that a warrant be prepared for revoking Dr. Payn's commission. That the Chancellor of Ireland's letter to the King of 13 August, and an extract of Mr. Blathwayt's letter to the Duke of Shrewsbury of 16 September, be sent to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, to the end he may consider the matter proposed with the consequences thereof, and accordingly proceed as he shall perceive the King's service will receive no prejudice by it. Mr. Clark sent for. Directed to remove the soldiers from Lewes and Canterbury, and to remember the orders formerly given to remove the troops out of all places that send members to Parliament. Orders signed for guards to be laid for the King in Kent and Essex. The Lords of the Treasury and the Lords of the Admiralty called in. Lord Godolphin opened the occasion of their meeting: that the Victuallers have received all the money due to them for this year's service, and there are other services still to be performed, besides the declaration for next year, which was now to be taken care of, and their office is 500,000*l.* in debt, and without money or credit; therefore they are unable to go on any further unless they are assisted. The Treasury had considered it, and knew but of two ways: either to go on upon next year's credit, which Parliament has shewn a dislike of, or to make use of some of the money appointed for the wear and tear, which does not seem so strictly appropriated as that of wages, for which there is now 300,000*l.* in the Exchequer. The Lords of the Admiralty represented that breaking in upon the credit of the wear and tear, which now stood good, would be very prejudicial to the service; the next year's provisions depended upon it, which there was great need of, the stores being disfurnished, and they were now in a good way of building ships, which would be obstructed; and the wages were no more appropriated than the wear and tear, the strict appropriation being out. The Victuallers called in. They represented their condition, that they should deceive if they did not lay before the Lords Justices the impossibility they were under to go on with the service, the matter being driven to extremity; their office owes to individual men and pursers between 400,000*l.* and 500,000*l.*; the last year's declaration for 40,000 men is all issued, and they are told of more provisions to be made for the Straits; that bills of exchange are daily to be answered, and the season ought not to be lost for making next year's provisions; that three species must be brought with ready money, viz. beef, pork and peas; that bills of exchange upon letters of credit must be immediately answered; the pursers require ready money; and upon the whole victualling that which requires ready money is two thirds. In conclusion Lord Godolphin said it was fit the matter should be understood, though all that was to be done was for the Treasury to assist the Victuallers as

1695.

well as they could. The Treasury withdrew. The Admiralty delivered in a draft of an Act of Parliament for registering seamen. A journal of the commander of the *Germoon* read. Mr. Recorder gave an account that Edward's confession was trifling. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 89.]

Sept. 19. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to Dr. Bathurst. Mr. Robert Sutton, a deserving gentleman of your college, being chaplain to Lord Lexington, his Majesty's envoy extraordinary to the Emperor, I desire that his absence on this occasion may be no prejudice to his private affairs. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 209.]

Sept. 19. Whitehall. The same to Captain Baron. I have received yours of last night in answer to mine about Alexander Montgomery, who will come time enough to me after the man-of-war he serves on board is come into Margate. Mr. Reover [Roveroy] is apprehended, and I have committed him to Newgate. I am sorry you have so little assistance to search the ships inward bound, which service is oftentimes of great consequence. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 210.]

Sept. 20. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Bill for the Admiralty commission signed. Letter to the Lord Deputy of Ireland approved, about the bill for confirming the Articles of Limerick. Sir George Rooke's letter of the 13th read again. Ordered that Mr. Blathwayt be put in mind of laying it before the King, and that he be acquainted the Lords are impatient to receive the King's pleasure for taking off that stop. Admiral Russell's letter of 16 August, 1695, read, and a copy ordered to be sent to Mr. Blathwayt. That an enquiry be made why the mails of 30 August and 3 September were not sunk. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 90.]

Sept. 20. Whitehall. Passes for Mrs. Ann Okley, to go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland [*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 344, *p.* 418]; and for Mr. Michell Vander Osten, belonging to the Earl of Macclesfield's own troop, to go to Holland or Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 119].

Sept. 21. Whitehall. Passes for Peter Peters, his wife and daughter, Jan Sloots and Gerrit Christiane to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*]

Sept. 23. Whitehall. Passes for Mr. Cecil Hamilton and one servant to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 420]; for Mr. Joseph Goncales and Juao de Faro, his man, William Wytens and Mary Saumier, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 119]; and for Esther Garde, John and Marianne Garde, her children, Rachel Desjardins, Daniel Peter and Mary Desjardins, her children, French Protestants, Hendrikien Jansen, a Dutch woman, Andrew Cornelis, William Emmery, Barent Gerrits, Coro Willems, Frans de Corf, Gerrit Dirks, Jullis van Hauten and Pieter Pieters, Dutch seamen, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 120].

Sept. 24. Whitehall. Passes to Jean Vasselar with her child, Abraham Nathan and his man Moses Marks, Hugen Adriaanz, a Dutch seaman, Charles Dunstar, servant to Lord Kennedy, to go to Holland or Hamburgh, [*Ibid.*]; and for John Signeur, soldier in the regiment of Dutch foot guards, having leave from his commander, with his wife and child, and Caspar Lobrich, with his wife and six children, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 121].

1695.

Sept. 24. Whitehall. Warrant to apprehend ——— Harrison (together with his papers) for carrying on a correspondence with his Majesty's enemies, and for coming out of France into this kingdom without his Majesty's leave. [*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 344, *p.* 125.]

Sept. 24. Whitehall. Warrant to apprehend Maurice Trant (together with his papers) for coming out of France to this kingdom without leave. [*Ibid.*]

Sept. 24. List of battalions and their strength. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 15, *No.* 91.]

Sept. 24. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Letters read from Dunkirk about the packet-boat and one of the mails being taken. Warrant signed for revoking Dr. Payn's commission. Colonels of the marine regiments ordered to attend on Thursday, upon Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 16th. The Lords of the Admiralty sent for. Mr. Blathwayt's letter about the marines read to them. They said they could give no account of them while they were on land, they being put under the inspection of their colonels. The Lords acquainted about Harding, the builder at Deptford, a very able man, but accused for slighting information of embezzlement; they desired directions about him, whether they should keep him in. It was left to the Admiralty. Proposed to the Lords Justices whether orders should be sent to Hopson to stay out longer. No answer made to it, the Lords expecting the King's orders for sending away that squadron to the Straits. That Mr. Blathwayt be acquainted the Lords are in pain till it be done. Colonel Colt's petition read, and the reason why his regiment is in no better order. Ordered that it be sent to Mr. Clark to communicate it to the Duke of Schomberg. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 91.]

Sept. 25. Whitehall. Passes for Hester Castilio and four children, poor Jews, to go to Gravesend and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 420]; for Aaron Moyses to go to Holland; for Philip Janss, Adrian Dobbelaar, Sweens Erasemus, Loudreus Grootaard and Balads Jacobs; and for George Pisa, Henry Corbesier, Leindert Lopart and Lubbert Caber, Dutchmen, Rabby Nathman, Abraham Jerusalem, Isaac Frankco, and Jacob Oseni, poor Jews, Caspar van Bremen and Nicholas Nestelroy, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 121].

Sept. 26. Whitehall. Warrant to James Kitson and Thomas Nowlin, for the apprehension of Matthew Mainwaring, on a charge of high treason in adhering to his Majesty's enemies. [*Ibid. p.* 134.]

Sept. 26. Whitehall. Passes for Osias Couillret, a weaver, Marie Bonneau de la Tremblade, Isaac Francia and Aser Vidall, poor Jews, to go to Holland [*Ibid., p.* 121]; for Lambert Mercier, "wooldriver," with two children, Charles le Huche, with his wife and six children, Simon Young, Mademoiselle Ester le Duc, Mary Morol, Ester Campar and Martha Morol and Don Diego de Sotto, a Spanish gentleman, ditto; for Don Pedro de Hoyo, a Spanish gentleman, to go to Spain; for James Fels, John Neering and his wife, Mary Cotilloy and Jane, her sister, with three children, Mr. John Jarck and Mr. Johan Heinrick to go to Holland [*Ibid., p.* 122]; and for Helena Van Houten, a native of Middleburgh, and Mary Ech, born at the Hague,

1695.

Susanna Domon, with her children, Giles, Peter, and Mary, George Baltes Maranus, a Dutchman, James Guilhot and Peter Pineau, two French protestants, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 123].

Sept. 26. Whitehall. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Lord Berkeley attended about the marines. He thought those captains who kept ill companies deserved to be punished for it; that the clothing was his part to look after; that he had sent to those in the Straits double clothing; that those regiments were upon an ill foot, rather worse than they were before, and till that were reconsidered and mended he did not see how they could be serviceable. Mr. Lowndes read half his treatise about reforming the coin. The Lords of the Admiralty attended. They brought a second memorial of the East India Company, desiring that Mr. Hopson might have orders to stay out fifteen days longer, viz., to 20 October, and that he might be directed to go one hundred and fifty leagues to the west of Scilly, it being in that latitude their ships were taken before. The Lords Justices came to no resolution upon it then, doubting whether the ships could be spared so long, the King's orders being expected every post for sending Sir George Rooke to the Straits. An extract of Sir George Rooke's letter of the 16th to the Admiralty read, concerning the unadvisableness of sending away the great ships in this season. The Admiralty desired to know what should be done as to paying off the ships now returned from the Straits. Ordered that it be laid before the Council, where these matters used to be considered. Acquainted the Lords with Lord Berkeley's demand of a court-martial for trying the commanders of the smoke and machine vessels, who left the fleet to follow Mr. Meisters. Answered that, as examination was depending at Council, it did not seem proper to appoint any other trials while it lasted. Mr. Meisters' memorial presented, relating to machine and "terras" ships that were either in Holland, Ostend, or in the river, whether they should be paid off and whether the pilots should be sent home. He was called in, and told that the pilots who have attended the Council were not to be sent away till that examination be over. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 92.]

Sept. 27. Whitehall. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Mr. Lowndes made an end of reading his treatise. The Lords Justices desirous to know the opinions of some other persons versed in those matters. Resolved to consult Mr. Locke, Mr. D'Avenant, Sir Christopher Wren, Dr. Wallis, Dr. Newton, Mr. Heathcote, Sir Josiah Child, and Mr. Asgill, a lawyer. The Commissioners for the taxes in London called in: they represented that money lay ready in the receivers' hands, and could not be paid into the Exchequer, because they would not receive guineas at 30*s*. They were told this matter lay before the Council, and they should make their application there, if they had any new matter to offer. Mr. Clark acquainted the Lords with Tobias Burke's escape from the Gatehouse on Thursday last, by breaking open locks and through two walls. Ordered the Attorney-General have notice to prosecute the Keeper to the utmost severity of the law. The debate resumed upon the memorial of the East India Company, and it being considered no orders had yet come for sending away the Straits' fleet, and that the Company might be very clamorous, if they should have another loss while the

1695.

men-of-war lay here unemployed, and that it was doubtful whether the representation of Sir George Rooke might not be of weight to hinder the great ships being sent to the Straits (and if the King's orders should come for their going, there would not be much time lost in recalling these ships, and in the meantime they might happen to perform a great piece of service to the nation) it was resolved to comply with the Company's demands, whereupon the Lords of the Admiralty were sent for. Sir John Lowther only could be found, and attended with Mr. Bridgman. The directions given were that Mr. Hopson stay out fifteen days longer for the security of the ships returning from the East Indies; but for appointing them a station, or how many leagues they should go, they left it to the Admiralty. Sir John said what the Admiralty would do would be to pursue the desires of the memorial. A letter read from Mr. Hopson of the 24th instant, giving an account that the captain of the *Lodados* (*sic*) had looked into Brest, and reported that fourteen great men-of-war lay there in readiness, and some of them were three deck ships. Not much credited, it disagreeing with the late advice brought by the *Germoon* prize, and all the letters from Brest. Cotty's invention about rasping logwood to be referred to the Attorney-General. The letter signed for Sir George Rooke to recommend to the government of Tunis the making of reparation for an English ship seized in their port. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 93.]

Sept. 27. Whitehall. Passes for Mr. Thomas Layton, Mr. Lodowick Hall and William Newton, and Edward Browne, their servant, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland or Hamburg [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 420]; for Mrs. Katherine Sherburn, Tobias Rezer and Michael Wushletish, Germans, and Melchior le Febure, to go to Holland; for Patrick Curwen, John Wheller, Thomas Yoward and Francis Tydiman to go with six hunting horses to the Prince de Vaudmont; for Lovis Mackworth, going to her husband in the second regiment of foot guards, commanded by Lord Cutts, to go to Holland [*ibid.* 346, *p.* 123]; for Francis Olivier, a French refugee, James van Toll, of the Hague, Henry de Buchwald and Casper de Buchwald, and one servant, all Holsteiners, ditto; and for Mr. Thomas Ireland, with two women servants and a man servant, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.*, *p.* 124].

Sept. 28. Whitehall. Passes for Jacob Mouchart, Jacob Jouqenell, Arie Hofman, Cornelius Hoffeling, carpenters, and Lambert Wessens, Mr. Hugo Hughes and his wife, Mathew Lebroon, his servant, Susanna Dufour, Susanna le Bland and three children, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*]; and for John Gosne, servant to Colonel Windsor, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 125].

Sept. 28. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to Mr. Roope, governor of Dartmouth. I have two of yours of the 24th inst. The printed libel, the like of which I have seen here, and the letter to you without a name, I herewith send back to you as you desire. It will be necessary to make strict enquiry who it was that was conveyed on board in so suspicious a manner, but whether now immediately or whether it may not be better to defer it till the ship comes back, I must leave to your judgment and discretion, as likewise what justices you

1695.

will take to your assistance in the matter. The officer who accompanied him on board you may, I presume, have at any time, and the master, it is likely, will come back again if no noise be made of the thing, whereof he may have notice to frighten him away. If you have proof that Mr. B. is the author of the printed libel called the "Loyal Man's Psalter," and of the verses written at the end of it, or either of them, it is fit he should be prosecuted for the same, and the sooner the better; but in order to it an affidavit ought to be made of it; this I recommend to your care, and desire an account of it forthwith. Spencely is in prison for words amounting to treason. I desire you will give me the most particular account you can of the matters abovesaid, whereby I may be the better enabled to proceed therein. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 210.]

Sept. 30. Whitehall. Passes for Mr. Giles Chichester, Mr. Thomas Smith and James Waters, a servant, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 420]; for Lieutenant Harman Quaet, a Dutch officer, and one servant, to go to Harwich and Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 421]; and for Peter de la Lande, a French protestant, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 126].

Sept. Warrant for the appointment of Prince George of Denmark, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir John Somers, several peers, knights, citizens and gentlemen, one of the Lords of the Privy Council, of the Treasury and the Admiralty, and the Lord Mayor of London, or one of the aldermen, as commissioners to consider what part or how much of the structures and buildings, now standing upon the parcel of ground at Greenwich, lately granted for erecting a hospital for the relief of seamen, their widows and children, and the encouragement of navigation, may be unfit and not serviceable for the intended hospital, and what part fit to be altered for the aforesaid end, and to prepare a charter of foundation of such hospital, and such rules and orders as may be necessary for the good government of the same. And also for granting 2,000*l.* to be paid at Christmas yearly, towards the perfecting and endowing the said hospital, during the continuance of the commission, with power to the said commissioners to receive voluntary gifts and subscriptions; and for appointing John Evelyn, senior, to be treasurer and receiver general of the money arisng as aforesaid, with the yearly salary of 200*l.*; and for empowering the said commissioners, after the King's approbation of such models as are laid before him, to put in hand cærry on and finish the said hospital. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.]

Sept. Whitehall. Pass for Major William Therry and his servant to go to Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 113.]

Oct. 1. Whitehall. Passes for Adrian de Hoogh, a subject of the States General, to go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 421]; and for John Limbeck, a German tailor, to go to Falmouth and Spain. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 422.]

Oct. 1. Whitehall. Warrant to the Keeper of Newgate for receiving into his custody William Bromfield on a charge of high treason in going to France without leave. [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 254.]

1695.

Oct. 1. Whitehall. Warrant to Charles Maris for the apprehension of Francis le Peyre *alias* Stone, and — Dietasta, with their papers, as alien enemies and spies. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, *p.* 255.]

Oct. 1. Whitehall. Warrant to the Master and Wardens of the Company of Stationers, Robert Stephens, messenger of the press, and Charles Maris, the King's messenger, to search for and seize a book lately printed and dispersed, entitled "A Manual of Prayer and other Christian devotions *Permissu superiorum*," containing several seditious matters; together with the persons in whose custody it shall be found. [*Ibid.*]

Oct. 1. Whitehall. Warrant to the Keeper of Newgate to take into his custody Thomas Elrington for high treason in adhering to his Majesty's enemies and levying war against him. [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 127.]

Oct. 1. Whitehall. Warrant to Simon Chapman to apprehend John King for certain dangerous practices whereof he stands accused. [*Ibid.*]

Oct. 1. List of battalions and their strength. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 15, *No.* 92.]

Oct. 1. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Vompion's bill mended in presence of the Lords. Letters from Ireland sent to the Lords Justices by the penny post of July, August, and September, ordered to be sent to the Lord Deputy. Lord Chamberlain put in mind of giving directions for a mace to be sent into Ireland; said he would sign a warrant for it to the Jewel Office. More persons named who were to be consulted about reforming the coin, viz., Sir Josiah Child, Mr. Charles Chamberlain, Sir J. Houblon, and Sir J. Herne. Ordered that they be written to in the Lords Justices' name. The Archbishop undertook to speak to Mr. Abraham Hill. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 94.]

Oct. 2. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Ordered that Mr. Attorney-General attend to-morrow with a draft of a proclamation for dissolving the Parliament, and that he bring with him the proclamation for dissolving the convention parliament. The advices read from several ports of France. The Lords of the Admiralty sent for. Acquainted with the King's orders for sending away Sir George Rooke. It was observed the orders came "very cross," both as it was late in the year and as the ships were divided. It was conceived the first thing to be done was to send for Vice-Admiral Hopson, and that he come to Spithead; for it would be very uncertain to appoint them a station anywhere else to meet in. Considered whether Sir George Rooke might go with the ships that are now at Spithead. It might be done if it were thought safe. Proposed to the Admiralty to consider what stores it will be necessary to send to the Straits, now they know Admiral Russell is coming back. Sir George Rooke having so often represented how dangerous it may be to send away the ships at this time of the year, resolved that it be considered with the experienced seamen both of the Navy Board and Trinity House, and that some of the captains be sent for from Sheerness, who are lately returned from the Straits, and that a report be made of their opinions on Friday next. Sir John Lowther represented the

1695.

refusal of the Ordnance Board to send them a copy of the establishment of ordnance stores for the navy, which they demanded upon complaint of the captains that some sorts of stores, particularly shot for tearing our enemies' rigging, were wanting. Read the letter of the Admiralty of — April to Lord Romney upon the matter. Lord Romney's answer in September read, with a letter it referred to from the Ordnance Board. Ordered that Lord Romney be desired to be with the Lords to-morrow, and that he direct such of the officers of the Ordnance Board to attend as he think fit. An extract of advice given to the Admiralty of ships coming out from Dunkirk, and of five or six that may easily be destroyed at Palice near Rochfort. Proposed to the Admiralty whether four or five ships might not be got together for this service, either from the squadron in the Soundings or elsewhere. They answered that all the ships they had were employed, and that convoying the trade would take up more if they had them; besides this would be a voyage of six weeks. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 95.]

Oct. 2. Evening. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Vice-Admiral Hopson's letter to Mr. Bridgman of 29 September read, giving an account of his having come into the Channel upon the information brought of a squadron of French ships seen in Brest Water, and the report of prisoners of another squadron at Belle Isle, which was the occasion of the Lords' meeting. Directed that orders be now sent him to come to Spithead, and that Sir George Rooke have notice of the King's orders for his being despatched away to the Straits, and that he be directed to get all things in readiness as if he were to sail immediately. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 96.]

Oct. 2. Whitehall. Passes for David L'Heureux, a French protestant, and Richard Louitt to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland or Flanders [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 421]; and for John Bury, Joseph Lota and Isaac Henricus, being two poor Jews, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 422].

Oct. 3. Whitehall. Passes for Mr. James Oxburgh, a merchant, and Samuel Host, his servant, to go to Falmouth and Spain [*Ibid.*, *p.* 424]; and for Philip Jones to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 128].

Oct. 3. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. The Earl of Romney attended upon the representation of the Admiralty that they could not get a copy of the establishment of ordnance stores for the navy. He gave this reason for it, that it was only to preserve the independency of the office, otherwise there was no scruple made of showing the establishment or giving copies of it. Resolved that the Earl of Romney send the Lords Justices a copy of their establishment, and they dispose of it as they think fit. Mr. Attorney attended with the proclamation for dissolving the Parliament. The case of the deanery of Lincoln considered. Mr. Attorney ordered to enquire whether there was any *congé d'élire* for deaneries. Dr. Payn's petition read, desiring to be recommended for something else, in lieu of his commission of visitor. Resolved that no bargain be made with him about the surrender of his commission. Ordered that Mr. Blathwayt's letter of the 8th be acknowledged, that he be acquainted the judges are to give their opinion whether the writs issued by the Lords Justices for calling a Parliament would be superseded by the King's

1695.

subsequent arrival; if a Parliament may be so called, yet it is necessary to have his Majesty's instructions for it, and those now sent are only for dissolving Parliament, and the Lords would know too what time the King would have them expect his coming over. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 96.]

Oct. 3. An order of the sessions concerning Mary, wife of Robert Fletcher, and Frances Fletcher, her daughter, committed by Ralph Marshall, esq., on the oath of William Taylor, Keeper of Gatehouse, Westminster, upon suspicion of being privy and assisting Tobias Leroy *alais* Bourke in making his escape out of his custody and concealing him since. He was committed by a general court-martial for being a spy from France, for which he stands condemned to be hanged. Referred to William Bridgman, James Vernon and John Ellis, esqs., J.P.'s, to continue or discharge them as they shall think meet, and when delivered to pay their fees, 2*s.* apiece. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, *No.* 38.]

Oct. 4. Whitehall. Passes for Mary Jacobse, a subject of the States-General, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland or Flanders [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 422]; for Aaltjen Tulmans, a subject of the States-General, Mr. George Lopa, Francis Harrison, a young man, and Mrs. Margaret Ketcher, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 423]; and for Hans Sterrison, a Danish seaman, to go to Denmark [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 127].

Oct. 4. Whitehall. Warrant for Mr. William Taylor and Mr. Henry Leggat to speak to William Bromfield, a prisoner in Newgate, for this one time only in the presence of a keeper. [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 251.]

Oct. 4. Whitehall. Warrant for the payment of extraordinary expenses incurred by Matthew Prior, esq., his Majesty's secretary at the Hague, from 1 May to 1 August following, amounting to 297*l.* 11*s.* [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 132.]

Oct. 5. Whitehall. Passes for Mr. John Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth Gellot, her child, a maid and a manservant, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Flanders [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 424]; and for David Buffard, trooper in Lord Galway's regiment of horse, Peter Telman, Nicholas Stokes, volunteer in Colonel Langston's regiment, and Alexander Forrester, a Scotch gentleman, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 128].

Oct. 5. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The Earl of Castlehaven, having received a writ of summons to the Parliament in Ireland, has desired me to acquaint you that, being a Roman Catholic, he cannot be admitted into the house, so that his coming over would be of no service to the public, and would be very prejudicial to his private concerns at this time. [*S.P. Ireland King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 84.]

Oct. 5. Whitehall. The same to the Earl of Castlehaven. I have received your letter of the 2nd inst. I understand there have been twelve of the peers lately written to by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, whereof you were one; finding therefore that the Parliament of Ireland expects at least that an excuse should be made for such as are absent, I have written to the Lord Chancellor in your

1695.

behalf, and I hope it may prevent your being called upon any more during this session. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 162.]

Oct. 5. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Commissioners for Exchange of Prisoners. It has been certified to me by Mr. Satur, one of the ministers of the French church in the Savoy, that Pierre Charron, Jean Laveau, and Samuel Viaud, French prisoners of war now at Dover, were heretofore protestants, but that by the severity of the persecution in France they were since forced to make profession of the Roman Catholic religion, and that they are now desirous of enjoying the liberty of their consciences in the exercise of their religion. To the end that they may not be exchanged with the other prisoners of war and sent back to France, I desire that the said three persons may be set at liberty, they giving security not to go out of England without leave, as has been usually done in the like cases. [*Ibid.* 99, *p.* 211.]

Oct. 5. Whitehall. The same to Mr. Roope. I have received yours of the 1st inst. in answer to mine of 28th past. If the ship comes back again, you have authority to call the master before you and as many of the seamen as you think convenient, and to examine them upon their oaths concerning the person they received on board in so suspicious a manner, and to commit the master and them to prison in case you find occasion for it. If you think fit to take Mr. Christopher Savery to your assistance, it will be better, as well in the examination of them as of Mr. Bully, who seems principally concerned in this matter. You have no need of any further warrant or order from me till this examination is over; and when you give me an account thereof, as I desire you will do, if then there be occasion for my assistance, you may be sure of it. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 212.]

Oct. 6. Kensington. Commission for Thomas Pierce to be lieutenant of Major John Rose's company in Colonel Thomas Brudenell's regiment; and for William Barton to be lieutenant of Captain Paul Ripein's company in the same regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 151.]

Oct. 6. Whitehall. Pass for Mr. Samuel Host, merchant, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 128.]

Oct. 7. Whitehall. Passes for Mrs. Dorothy Webb, Mrs. Apolonia Withers, Mrs. Dorothy Cope and her niece, Mrs. Jane Smith and Catherine Dames, her servant, and Abraham Didier, a French protestant weaver, to go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland or Flanders [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 424]; for Mr. Stanton Chauncy, a merchant, Giles Van Duijse, a subject of the States-General, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland; for Isaack Wattrangh, a subject of the King of Sweden, to go to Gravesend for Sweden; for Francis Benoit to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland; for Edward Gibbon, paymaster to his Majesty's train of artillery, and his servant, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Flanders [*Ibid.*, *p.* 425]; for Mr. Gregory Keer, merchant, Mrs. Johanna Simpson, wife of Captain Christopher Simpson in Brigadier Fitzpatrick's regiment, with Jacob Greek and William Dewoolf, her servants, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 128]; for Henry Poorten, a German, to go to Germany; and for Mary Farmer, wife of Thomas Farmer, one of the yeomen of the guard, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 129].

1695.

Oct. 7. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Mayor of Sandwich. I have received your letter of the 4th inst. with the enclosed examination of seven persons lately come from France, six of them, viz., Roger and Daniel Remy, Jacob Bunel, Abraham Bourdon, Daniel Careron and Peter Pinet, being known to French protestants here, who have answered for their coming directly hither for their being further examined, I see no difficulty but you may direct their being set at liberty, and the bearer hereof has undertaken to conduct them to London. Nobody has, as yet, appeared for the seventh person named Roveroy, but, if he be known to the other six and they and this bearer will engage to bring him up, you may send him with the rest. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 164.]

Oct. 8. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Lord Chief Justice Holt attended. He and Lord Chief Justice Treby had considered about the validity of a Parliament called in the King's absence; they supposed it might subsist, but it was not fit to be put to a trial, unless in a case of great necessity, and that it was not fit to be determined but by the opinion of all the judges. Ordered that the Lords of the Admiralty be written to, to provide an advice boat at Falmouth to follow Sir George Rooke, if there should be occasion. Order directed for Reuben Cailleau to be midshipman extra where Sir George Rooke should appoint. Ordered that a petition from Ireland of Mr. Hudson, on behalf of his brother, a prisoner in the floating prisons, be laid before the King in Council. A list drawn out for the Commissioners for Greenwich Hospital to make a committee. Ordered that Sir Stephen Evance and Mr. Travers be written to, to draw out each a list. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 98.]

Oct. 8. Whitehall. Passes for Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, an officer's wife, and Mrs. Mary Turner, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland or Flanders; for Allan Horde to go to Harwich and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 426]; and for James Warring, merchant, his mother, Marget Westen, his wife, Marget Warring, three daughters, —— Everet, one man servant and one maidservant, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 130].

Oct. 8. Whitehall. Warrant to Henry Allen to search the coasts of Kent and Sussex for any persons going to or coming from France; as by such persons, dangerous and disaffected to his Majesty and the government, a correspondence is held and maintained with his Majesty's enemies. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 129.]

Oct. 9. Whitehall. Passes for Galousty Sanus and Colanstus Rustan Simon, two Armenians, to go Harwich and Gravesend; for Francis Bird, a carver, to go to Harwich and Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 426]; and for Lure Usteegh and his wife to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 130].

Oct. 9. Whitehall. Warrant for the payment of extraordinary expenses incurred by George Stepney, his Majesty's minister at the courts of the Elector of Saxony and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassell, from 30 April to 30 July, 1695, amounting to 298*l.* 8*s.* [*Ibid.*, *p.* 131.]

Oct. 9. Whitehall. Warrant for the payment of extraordinary expenses incurred by James Cressett, esq., envoy extraordinary to the Elector and Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, from 12 June to 12 September, amounting to 288*l.* 12*s.* [*Ibid.*, *p.* 133.]

1695.

Oct. 9. Whitehall. Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Resolved that Parliament be prorogued to 31 October. That the Lords of the Council who are in the commission for proroguing Parliament be desired to attend. Mr. Porter directed to petition the Lords Justices in Council for taking off his suspension. The Lords of the Admiralty sent for. They reported the opinion of the sea officers that the three-deck ships would bear the sea as well as the seventy or eighty gun ships, and, if they had but sea room, there was no danger for them. They gave an account of the deserters from the French army that were brought in the men-of-war from Cadiz, who came in upon the Admiral's proclamation promising they should be entertained. It was not thought fit they should continue in the fleet, but if they would go into the land service they should be provided for. Ordered that Mr. Clark have notice of it, to acquaint such of the colonels as want recruits. Mr. Hopson's letter of 1 October, off Rame Head, read. Considered if Hopson has sailed, in pursuance of his former orders, 150 leagues to the West of Scilly, it may be fit Sir George Rooke go to the Straits with the ships now at Spithead, the King being every day expected. That a state of the fleet be laid before him at his arrival, to know what ships more shall be sent to the Straits. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 274, *p.* 97.]

Oct. 10. [Whitehall.] Minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices. Ordered that, the King being expected, the stop be taken off hackney coaches coming into Hyde Park. That Mr. Mountague be spoken to about the committee for Greenwich Hospital. Mr. Blathwayt's letter arrived giving an account of the King's landing at Margate that morning. That Sir George Rooke be acquainted with it. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 99.]

Oct. 10. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to Lord Hatton. I have received your letter of the 30th past, wherein you acquaint me with a report you have heard from Guernsey of the death of Sir Edmund Andros, who is bailiff of that island. I have enquired, as far as I can, into the truth of it, but cannot find there is any ground for it. If it had been so I should have used my interest with his Majesty, at his return, to have procured that office for the person you recommend. Since finishing my letter I have news of the King's arrival at Margate, and that he lies this night at Canterbury. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 212.]

Oct. 10. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Edward Brent, esq., praying to be allowed to bring a writ of error on a judgment obtained against him in the King's Bench by John Busby, which is granted. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 237, *p.* 139.]

Oct. 10. Whitehall. Warrant to the Keeper of Newgate for receiving into his custody Abraham Cartou *alias* Carter, an alien enemy, suspected to be a spy. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, *p.* 256.]

Oct. 10. Whitehall. Warrant to the Keeper of Newgate for receiving into his custody Jonathan Howard, Garret Barry, Thomas Collins, and John Latham, charged with going from London to Margate in Kent, to embark there in the *Arabella* hoy, whereof John Twyman is master, with an intent to go to France, having paid part of their passage. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 257.]

1695.

Oct. 10. Whitehall. Pass for James Dobson, a merchant, to go to Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 130.]

Oct. 11. Whitehall. Passes for John and Barbary Henny, and Elizabeth Panthover poor Swiss protestant children, and Mary Grafe, their countrywoman, to go to Gravesend and Hamburg [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 427] ; and for Thomas Rutter, painter, to go to Leghorn [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 130].

Oct. 11. Kensington. Warrant for Anthony Duncomb, esq., to be one of the commisioners for transporting the forces, with a salary of 400*l. per annum.* [*Ibid.*, *p.* 138.]

Oct. 11. Kensington. Commissions for —— Vansisterfleet to be lieutenant of Captain Nanfan's company in Sir John Jacob's regiment; and for Thomas Burk to be second lieutenant to Major Thomas Webberley in Lord Berkeley's marine regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, *p.* 247.]

Oct. 11. Kensington. Warrant for —— Bowler to be elected to a scholarship at Winchester College. [*Ibid.* 163, *p.* 71.]

Oct. 11. Kensington. Proclamation for the dissolution of Parliament, and the summorning of a new one to sit on 22nd November next. *Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations* 4, *No.* 119.]

Oct. 12. Whitehall. A second warrant to commit Jonathan Howard, Garret Barry, Thomas Collins and John Latham to Newgate. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, *p.* 257.]

Oct. 12. Whitehall. Warrant to apprehend Mathew Page for high treason in adhering to his Majesty's enemies. [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 126.]

Oct. 12. Whitehall. Warrant to John Gillebrand, Peter Tom, and Francis Clarke, for the apprehension of John Beare, senior, on a charge of treasonable practices. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 130.]

Oct. 12. Whitehall. Passes for Roelof Schalle and Aga Gerretse, Dutch seamen, to go to Holland; and for Joshua Burroughes, merchant, to go to Flanders. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 134.]

Oct. 12. Kensington. Commissions for John de la Bessede [Bastide?] to be captain in Viscount Galway's regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, *p.* 257]; for William Bunbury to be ensign of Captain Bernard Ward's company in Colonel Gustavus Hamilton's regiment; and for William Phipps to be ensign of Major Henry Fielding's company in Sir John Hanmer's regiment [*Ibid.* 168, *p.* 153].

Oct. 13. Kensington. Commission for Charles Edwards to be captain of Captain Lyne's late company in Colonel Thomas Brudenall's regiment. [*Ibid.* 167, *p.* 247.]

Oct. 14. Whitehall. Warrant to Richard Hopkins for the apprehension of —— Rowe, —— Hatton, Thomas Kendall, and —— Evans, commonly called Captain Evans, with their papers, on charges of treasonable practices. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, *p.* 258.]

Oct. 14. Whitehall. Warrant to James Kitson for the apprehension of Gaul Hart for treasonable practices. [*Ibid.*]

1695.

Oct. 14. Whitehall. Warrant to William Sutton for the apprehension of John Cornelius, Edward Lewis, John Siggins, Roger Ocane, and Thomas Napert, on charges of high treason in adhering to his Majesty's enemies. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, *p.* 259.]

Oct. 14. Whitehall. Warrant to Peter Newlyn for the apprehension of Catherina Miller and Edward Salmor for treasonable practices. [*Ibid.*]

Oct. 14. Whitehall. Warrant for James Kitson to go to Sandwich, and take into custody —— Pinet and —— Roveroy, who have been apprehended there for coming out of France without leave. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 260.]

Oct. 14. Whitehall. Warrant to the same for receiving into his custody Robert Inwood on a charge of coming out of France without leave. [*Ibid.*]

Oct. 14. Whitehall. Passes for Gustaf Soldan and Jasper Sleenorth, Swedes, to return to their own country [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 133] ; and for John Peters and Abraham Verbeck to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 134].

Oct. 14. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Hugh Bowas of the city of Carlisle, glover. He sets forth his having served the Crown as a soldier under General Monk, and his great poverty, and prays an almsman's place in Carlisle Cathedral. Granted. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, *p.* 26.]

Oct. 14. Kensington. Commissions for John Philips to be captain of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Davies' late company in the Marquis of Carmarthen's first marine regiment of foot; for — Mitchell to be lieutenant-colonel and captain of a company in the same regiment; for Joseph Stopford to be major and captain of a company in the same regiment; for Adiell Mill to be second lieutenant of Captain William Prince's company in the same regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 140]; for Avery Garth to be ensign of the colonel's company in Colonel Beaumont's regiment; and for — Morton to be ensign of Captain Anthony Townley's company in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, *p.* 141].

Oct. 14. Kensington. Warrant to the Earl of Romney, master-general of the Ordnance, to issue two barrels of corn powder for the use of the town of Hastings, which lies exposed to the frequent insults of French privateers, and has several times during the present war been obliged to make use of the guns in the two small forts there, occasioning a considerable expense of powder. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 143.]

Oct. 14. Admiralty Office. A list of his Majesty's ships, besides those of the Mediterranean and West India squadrons, with the conditions of those in port, and the present stations of such of them as are at sea. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 15, *No.* 93.]

Oct. 14. Warrant for William Drummer to be elected a child of Winchester College. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 163, *p.* 71.]

Oct. 14. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Mayor and Corporation of Hedon. I heartily thank you for the kindness you design me of being your representative in Parliament. I am sorry so much of my time is taken up that I cannot personally acknowledge it, and take my freedom of your Corporation at the same time amongst you, which it is necessary I should have before your election. I desire you will

1695.

excuse my coming down amongst you for the present, and send me up my freedom under the seal of your Corporation, which I am informed is sufficient. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 213.]

Oct. 14. Whitehall. The same to the Mayor of Hedon. As I am very particularly obliged to you for the favour your corporation designs me of being their representative in Parliament, so I heartily thank you for it. I desire you will let the corporation know I have sent them a glass of wine, which you will receive from the bearer. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 214.]

Oct. 14. Whitehall. The same to Mr. Daniel, high sheriff of Yorkshire, desiring him to despatch his precept to the corporation of Hedon for choosing burgesses to Parliament as soon as possible after the writ comes to his hand. [*Ibid.*]

Oct. 15. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Mayor of Sandwich. I have received your letter of the 11th inst. The five Frenchmen are come up and discharged, as the other two might have been if they knew anybody that would answer for them, without which I see no reason why persons coming from an enemy's country should expect to be at liberty here. But, in order that your town may be eased of any further trouble or charge on their account, I have directed a messenger to bring them up, to whom therefore you will order them to be delivered. [*Ibid.* 100, *p.* 165.]

Oct. 15. Whitehall. The same to Colonel Collier. I have yesterday received your letter of the 3rd inst., with the information against Perkins for trading with France. I have thereupon sent to the Commissioners for the Exchange of Prisoners, under whom he is employed, and I find they have had letters from him in which he denies the fact; but it being a matter to be represented to his Majesty in Council, it is there the directions will be given how it shall be prosecuted. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 166.]

Oct. 15. Whitehall. The same to the Lords of the Treasury. The enclosed petition of Sir Richard Reynell, with my Lord Deputy of Ireland's report upon it, having been laid before the King, his Majesty is pleased that the entire half-year's salary of the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland be allowed to the said Sir Richard Reynell, to be accounted to midsummer last, notwithstanding the same has been paid to the present Lord Chief Justice; and it is his Majesty's pleasure that you present to him the orders requisite to make the said payments effectual. *Petition not appended.* [*Ibid.*, *p.* 167.]

Oct. 15. Whitehall. The same to Lord Capell. Lord Bellew having reason to hope, from the favourable report you gave in his case, that the King will condescend to the reversal of his outlawry, is apprehensive lest he may receive some prejudice in the meantime by a court of enquiry appointed by the Commissioners for Forfeitures. If you think his demand reasonable for delaying this enquiry as far as it relates to him, no other motives will be needed to induce you to gratify him. [*S.P. Ireland King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 85.]

Oct. 15. Whitehall. Passes for Oven Oxen, a subject of the King of Denmark, to go to Gravesend and Denmark; for Abraham Garsia and Richa his wife,

1695.

poor Jews, and Hans Linnenman, to go to Harwich and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 427]; for John Jacques Panckau, a surgeon, to go to Gravesend and Denmark [*Ibid.*, *p.* 428]; for Mr. Leison Thomas, Mr. Michael Pope and Mr. Andrew Pope, students, to go to Holland; for Estienne Colomb to go to Denmark [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 134]; and for Abraham Garsia and Richa his wife to go to Holland. *See before.* [*Ibid.*, *p.* 135].

Oct. 16. Whitehall. Passes and post-warrant for Michael Jacobse and William Andriose to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland; for Ralph Gray, esq., with his two servants and three able horses and a guide, to go to Berwick-upon-Tweed [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 429]; for Johan Eichbr, of Dantzig, and David Mathieu, a poor protestant refugee, to go to Holland; for Mary Kelley, wife of John Kelley, bombardier in the English train of artillery in Flanders, to go to Flanders; for Jacomo Bravetti, an Italian, to go to Holland; and for Thomas Fox, Andrew Hacket, John Llewellin, and Thomas Gee to go to Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 135.]

Oct. 16. Kensington. Warrant for Lord Godolphin, Sir Stephen Fox, knight, Charles Montague, and John Smith, esquires, to be Treasurers of the Exchequer. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 136.]

Oct. 16. Kensington. Warrant to the Recorder and Sheriffs of London for a reprieve of the sentence of burning in the hand passed on Samuel Grant, esq., who was tried at the Old Bailey, and found guilty of the manslaughter of — Fowles. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 137.]

Oct. 16. Kensington. Warrant granting letters patent for fourteen years to Abel Cottey, of Crediton, co. Devon, clock maker, for his invention of a new engine for cutting and rasping logwood, and other woods used by dyers, which may easily be worked by hand or horse labour and by water. [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 261.]

Oct. 16. Kensington. Warrant for paying 1,215*l.* to the Commissioners for stating the accounts of the army in Ireland, being half the sum due to them and their clerks according to an account presented by them and examined by Charles Dering, esquire, Auditor-General in Ireland, viz. to William Robinson, Edward Corker, William Molyneux, William Palmer; John Green, clerk; Hugh Corry, clerk; Thomas Brickford, doorkeeper and messenger; Isabel Harris, cleaner of the rooms; Robert Thornton, and Thomas Burrows. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, *p.* 253.]

Oct. 16. Kensington. Warrant for accepting quartering bills in part satisfaction of rent due from Captain John Rawlins as tenant of the lordship of Rathangen, co. Kildare. Part of the Brandenburgh regiment was quartered on the lordship, and the soldiers for their quartering owed 108*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* to the tenants, for which they gave their bills. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 254.]

Oct. 16. Kensington. Warrant, signed by the King and countersigned by the Duke of Shrewsbury, to the Fellows of Eton to elect Dr. Henry Godolphin as Provost of Eton in the place of Dr. Zachary Cradock, deceased. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, *No.* 39; *and S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 150, *p.* 171.]

1695.

Oct. 16. Kensington. Commissions for John Fleming to be lieutenant of Captain Charles Willis's company in Viscount Mountjoy's regiment; for Alexander Calhoune to be chaplain to the same regiment; for Peter Martin to be ensign of Captain Joselin Meade's company in the Earl of Donegal's regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 141]; for Roger Neale to be ensign of Captain Owen Norton's company in Sir Richard Atkin's regiment; and for William Hamilton to be ensign of Captain Richard Luther's company in Sir George St. George's regiment [*Ibid.*, 142].

Oct. 17. Whitehall. Passes for Mr. Henry Vaughan and Mrs. Mary Tanner to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 429]; for Anne Taylor, wife of Charles Taylor, lying sick at Flushing, and her son, to go to Zealand, on the recommendation of the minister and churchwardens of Wapping, Stepney; for Hans Sterrison, a Danish seaman, to go to Denmark [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 135]; for Nicholas Schoen, gunsmith, Edward Robinson, lieutenant to Captain Francis Robinson, and Robert Davis and John Griffin, troopers, to go to Flanders; and for James van Toll, a native of the Hague, Mrs. Mary Brewerton and her servant, Ann Russell, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 137].

Oct. 17. Whitehall. Warrant for the payment of a bill of extraordinary expenses incurred by John Robinson, his Majesty's agent at the Court of Sweden, from 3 May to 3 August, 1695. [*Ibid. p.* 139.]

Oct. 17. Whitehall. Warrant for the payment of extraordinary expenses incurred by John Robinson, his Majesty's agent at the Court of Sweden, for a public rejoicing for the taking of Namur, 12 and 13 September. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 140.]

Oct. 17. Kensington. Commission for Francis Jeffreys to be captain of Major Joseph Studd's late company in the Marquis de Puizar's regiment of foot. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 160.]

Oct. 17. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Ann, Countess of Longford, praying a grant of an estate called Whitefriars, in Dublin, formerly belonging to Francis, Earl of Longford, her husband, and now seized for his Majesty, as the estate of Sir Daniel Arthur, who stands convicted of high treason. Referred for report to the Lords of the Treasury. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, *p.* 28.]

[Oct. 17?] Pass for Gabriel Cooitre, soldier in the Dutch regiment of foot guards, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 135.]

Oct. 18. Whitehall. Passes and post-warrants for Elizabeth van der Meule and Ariantje Peterse, Dutch women, John Rolantz, John Segeur, John Joris, John Gremmopan, four Dutch seamen, and Stephen Ruault, a French protestant, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 428]; for Huijbert Arisse, a Dutch soldier, and his young daughter, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 429]; for Mr. Balthasar Morck, of the bedchamber to Prince Louis of Baden, with dogs and horses and five men, being grooms and huntsmen, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 137]; for John Cornelisse with Peter Cornelisse, his cousin,

1695.

Dutch seamen, ditto; for the Earl of Arran and three servants to go to Nottingham; and for Colonel Cholmondley to go to Westchester with nine servants [*Ibid.*, *p.* 138].

Oct. 18. Kensington. Commissions for Patrick Meade to be major of, and captain of a company in, the Marquis de Puizar's regiment; for James Ingoldsby to be captain of Captain Decortey's late company in the same regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 159]; for Digby Berkeley to be lieutenant of Captain John Leake's company in the same regiment; for Anthony Buckeridge to be ensign of the same company [*Ibid.*, *p.* 160]; for John Wally to be lieutenant to Captain Thomas Pollexfen's company in the same regiment; for Thomas Theaker to be ensign of the Marquis de Puizar's company in the same regiment; for Thomas Welsh to be ensign of Captain Benjamin Titchbourne's company in the same regiment; for William Haire to be lieutenant of Captain Patrick Meade's company in the same regiment; for Timothy Thomas to be ensign of Captain James Ingoldsby's company in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, *p.* 161]; for Francis Maleray to be lieutenant to Captain Samuel Freeman's company of grenadiers in the same regiment; and for John Percival to be chaplain of the same regiment [*Ibid.*, *p.* 162].

Oct. 19. Whitehall. Passes for Conrad Barthold, a subject of the Elector of Saxony, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 430]; for Margaret Ham to go to Flanders; and for Jonas Palinquist, Didrick Wiby and John Stiernankar to go to Sweden [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 138].

Oct. 19. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Mr. Wright, acknowledging the receipt of his letters of the 15th and 17th inst., with informations enclosed. Such scandalous and seditious words shall be dealt with when the papers have been laid before the King in Council. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 168.]

Oct. 19-22. Newmarket and Althorp. Account of the King's visit to Newmarket and Althorp. At the former place the principal members of the University of Cambridge waited upon him; he afterwards came to Althorp attended by divers of the nobility and the principal persons of the "country." [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, *No.* 40.]

Oct. 20. Althorp. Commissions for Paul Batchiller to be captain-lieutenant in Lord Berkeley's regiment of marines; and for Charles Burton to be second lieutenant to Captain Sprag in the same regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, *p.* 249.]

Oct. 20. Whitehall. Post-warrant for William Sutton, one of his Majesty's messengers, with one able post horse and a guide, to go to Althorp, or any other place where his Majesty shall be. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 430.]

Oct. 21. Whitehall. Passes and post-warrant for Henry Beck, a German journeyman tailor, and Sanson Gidlon, a poor Jew, to go to Harwich and Holland [*Ibid.*]; and for Edward With, and a horse and a guide, to go to Ipswich [*Ibid.*, *p.* 431].

Oct. 22. Whitehall. Passes and post-warrant for Mr. Charles Maris, one of his Majesty's messengers, to go to Althorp, co. Northampton, with one

1695.

horse and a guide; for Rachel de Fansaca, Jacob her son, and Raphael Traves, being poor Jews, to go to Harwich and Holland [*Ibid.*]; for Gaspar vander Meulen and Elizabeth his wife, Ariaintje Pieterse, Mary Dirickse, and ten small children, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 432]; for Marten Bisheuvel, having leave from the governor of his Majesty's hospital at Chelsea, to be absent for four months, and Mr. Gabriel Groddeck, a student and a native of Dantzig, to go to Holland; and for Mr. John Raté and Mr. John Tistaert to go to Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 141].

Oct. 22. Easthampstead. Sir William Trumbull to the Duke of Shrewsbury. When I left London I hoped the election for the University of Oxford would have been over before I should have come hither, and so have had nothing to have hindered my return at this day; but by accident the precept was delayed and the election could not be till yesterday, when the Vice-Chancellor called a convocation, and they unanimously chose me to be one of their burgesses, and Mr. Finch the other, which has kept me a day longer than I expected. I was glad to find the University so generally well affected and dutiful to his Majesty as they expressed themselves to be. They remember a letter his Majesty formerly wrote to them (upon his not coming from Abingdon hither) promising them the honour of his presence at the University, and I heartily wish you could prevail with him to gratify them when he comes so near Oxford. I have sent you this letter on purpose that, if his Majesty grant this request, they may have notice time enough (which will require eight or ten days) to prepare for his reception. I entreat you would know his Majesty's pleasure therein, and send me word of it by the return of this messenger, whom I send on purpose, so that I may have the opportunity of communicating it to them. I saw Lord Abingdon at Oxford, where he expressed how glad he would be if his Majesty would do him the honour to dine with him at Rycaut [Rycote], and that he, being Lord Lieutenant of the county, was desirous to show his Majesty the county militia, if it be thought fit. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 215.]

Oct. 23. Whitehall. R. Yard to Mr. Aldworth. The Duke of Shrewsbury, at his going out of town to attend the King, commanded me that so soon as the bills were passed for the better observation of the Lord's day, for taking special bail in the country, and for empowering the Duke of Ormonde to sell lands, and were despatched under the Great Seal, I should send them to you by a messenger, the Duke of Ormonde being very desirous to have no time lost in getting that passed which relates to him. The King intends to stay at Althorp till Monday next, and to go from thence to Stamford and Lincoln. They are still polling in London. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 67.]

Oct. 23 Whitehall Passes and post-warrant for Mr. John Thornburgh, one of his Majesty's messengers, to go to Ireland, with one horse and a guide; for Philip Rogers, servant to Mr. Ireton, to go to Cirencester, with one horse and a guide [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 431]; for Jane Laidlow and her child to go to Breda; and for Heindrick Heindricksen to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 141].

Oct. 24. Whitehall. Warrant to the Keeper of Newgate to receive into custody Thomas Kendall and Richard Rowe on a charge of high treason in being

1695.

privy to and assisting the escape of Sir James Montgomery, who was charged with high treason, out of the custody of William Sutton, one of the messengers in ordinary. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 141.]

Oct. 24. Whitehall. Warrant to William Jones, messenger in ordinary, to go to Southwark, to the house of — Leeson, and search for papers belonging to the said Leeson. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 142.]

Oct. 24. Whitehall. Passes for Heindrick Juriaensen to go to Holland [*Ibid.*]; and for Caspar Dirikse, Jan Jorise, Cornelius Goots and Pieter Hering, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 143].

Oct. 24. Whitehall. Warrant to Thomas Newlyn, messenger in ordinary, for the apprehension of John Williams and Thomas Meeck for endeavouring to go to France to carry on a correspondence with his Majesty's enemies. [*Ibid.*]

Oct. 24. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Sir John Sydenham, bart., praying leave to bring a writ of error on a judgment obtained against him in the King's Bench by Robert Pyborne, which is granted. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, *p.* 29.]

Oct. 24. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to Colonel Dudley. I have this evening received a letter from Lord Cutts, from Cambridge, wherein he tells me he has already sent you his desire that you set Sir Robert Cotton to be chosen a burgess for Newport in the Isle of Wight; but not knowing whether his request to you may have reached your hands, he has, for the greater certainty, desired me to repeat it to you. [*Ibid.* 99, *p.* 216.]

Oct. 24. Whitehall. [The same] to Mr. Roope. I have received your letters of the 15th, 18th and 19th together, having made a step to Oxford about my election as one of the burgesses for the University. Since my return, which was yesterday, I have not had time to peruse the several depositions and other papers which accompanied them on the subject of Pieterson's ship, which has carried from England tin and other merchandises to France, and brought some persons from thence, for which ship and the master are liable to be detained. I thank you for your care in this matter. As to the further power you desire, and concerning the mayor who did not assist you in seizing the ship, though desired to do so, you shall hear from me further by next post. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 217.]

Oct. 24. Whitehall. The same to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I have received letters from the King's ministers in Sweden and Denmark, concerning the respect due to his Majesty's flag, which is now in debate between his Majesty and those two crowns, on occasion of some late encounters on that subject between his Majesty's ships and theirs. I think it my duty to lay the same before his Majesty for his consideration, and to that end give you the trouble of the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Robinson from Stockholm of the 5th inst., and another from Mr. Gregg from Copenhagen of the 12th inst., and likewise an extract of a resolution of the States-General, concerning an Irishman who was taken in Norway at the instance of Mr. Gregg, being vehemently suspected to have had a hand in murdering on the seas the master of a ship and his crew, and afterwards running away with the ship;

1695.

the States are ready to deliver him to his Majesty's order, that he may be judged in England and punished if found guilty of the said crime. All the matters I pray you will please acquaint his Majesty with, that he may give such orders therein that he shall think fitting, and so much the rather in relation to Sweden, since I fear some encounter at sea might hinder the effect of those good dispositions which the King appears to be in towards the common cause. I take this occasion to put you in mind of the good service of Mr. Robinson in Sweden, and to desire you will please, if you think fit, to recommend him to his Majesty for the deanery of Lincoln now vacant. *Enclosures not entered here.* [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 218.]

Oct. 25. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Duke of Shrewsbury. About a month since Mr. Roope, the governor of Dartmouth, acquainted me that a vessel, pretended to belong to Sweden, one Pieterson master, had taken in a person in a very suspicious manner, and that he was informed he was bound for Morlaix in France. I desired him to make further enquiry into the matter, and if the ship should return again to Dartmouth to stop it and the master, which he acquaints me by his letter of the 19th inst. he has done. This day I am informed by Lord Berkeley and Sir Cloudesley Shovel that Mr. Roope is under a mistake, and that something of this nature having happened to this master before he was by your order released, which advice has occasioned my giving you this trouble, for if the master be known to you I will, on notice thereof from you, direct him and his vessel to be forthwith set at liberty. I am in hourly expectation to hear from you his Majesty's pleasure about his giving a visit to the University of Oxford. Messrs. Heatchott, Ward, and Raworth desired me to recommend the enclosed case to his Majesty, wherein I entreat you to move the King for his favour to them, in consideration of their great losses, which they hope by this means in some measure to repair. *Enclosure not entered here.* [*Ibid.*, *p.* 219.]

Oct. 25. Whitehall. Passes for Frances Elliot, Jane Goreden and one child, going to their husbands in Flanders, and Diricks Isaac, Cornelis Prince, Jan Buekes, William Taylor, Jacob Rutter and Abraham Mager, to go to Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 143.]

Oct. 25. Whitehall. Two blank warrants for apprehension for treason. [*Ibid.*, *pp.* 144 *and* 145.]

Oct. 25. Whitehall. Warrant to the Keeper of Newgate to receive into his custody Monsieur de Rouvery and Monsieur Pierre Pinet on a charge of being alien enemies and spies. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 144.]

Oct. 25. Whitehall. Warrant to Richard Hopkins for the apprehension of John de la Hide and William Tucker on a charge of endeavouring to go to France to correspond with, and assist, his Majesty's enemies. [*Ibid.*]

Oct. 26. Whitehall. Passes for Monsieur Morel Dufresné and Mr. Thomas Kyrke, a merchant, to go to Harwich and Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 432]; and for Jacob Dollewyn, a Dutch carpenter, David Cassaw, a native of

1695.

Bremen, Jacob Janse, a Dutch smith, Mr. Joseph Gonçales and Chriastian Cleeman, his wife and one child, to go to Holland [*S.P. Dom. Warrant Book* 346, 40, *p.* 145].

Oct. 26. Whitehall. Warrant to William Jones for the apprehension of Thomas Whitebread for treasonable and seditious practices. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 146.]

Oct. 26. Althorp. Warrant to prolong the reprieve of Thomas Passmore, convicted at the last sessions held at the Old Bailey for clipping and counterfeiting the coin of the realm, until 30 October. [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 262.]

Oct. 26. Althorp. Like warrant for a reprieve for Thomas Barnes. [*Ibid.*]

Oct. 27. Whitehall. Post-warrant for Richard Hayward, one of the messengers in ordinary, and John Turner, with two horses and a guide, to go to Althorp or Stamford, or any other place where his Majesty shall be. [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 432.]

Oct. 26. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I have received yours of yesterday's date, and have given an account of his Majesty's pleasure both to the University and Lord Abingdon. The Emperor's envoy was with me this morning and, amongst other things, acquainted me that the Roman Catholics of Ireland had complained of the breach of the capitulations made with them in the late war, and that the Emperor prays his Majesty will please to have a regard to them, which he will own as a particular obligation. He said he meant only to such of the Irish as keep within the bounds of their duty, and that those who transgress may be liable to punishment. He spoke also much of the good disposition of Sweden to the affairs of the allies (whereof he had received an account from the Emperor's envoy there), and in order to the better improving of it he said the Emperor desires his Majesty would be pleased to do two things: The one was to give directions to his minister in Sweden to make some compliment to that King in general terms, as his Majesty shall think most proper, about the late encounter at sea, which he believes may sweeten them, and be very kindly taken without prejudicing in the least the matter of the right of the flag; the other, which is in pursuance of what I so lately troubled you about, was that some expedient may be speedily thought of to prevent such hostilities for the future, which may interrupt the course of the good inclinations of that court. This was the most material part of his discourse. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 220.]

Oct. 26. Whitehall. The same to the Earl of Abingdon. Having acquainted his Majesty of your desire of having the honour to entertain him at your house at Ricaut [Rycote], he is pleased to take your invitation kindly, but the method of his going in one day from Burford to Windsor, and calling at Oxford the 9th or 11th of next month, will not allow him time to dine with you there; having also avoided being attended by the militia of all the counties he has been in, and intending the same in the others he is to pass through, he will not put the county of Oxford to that trouble and expense. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 221.]

1695.

Oct. 26. Althorp. Warrant to the Privy Council of Scotland for a further adjournment of Parliament from 9 November to 20 March next. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, *p.* 93.]

Oct. 26. Althorp. Warrant to the same for adjourning the general assembly of the Church of Scotland from 20 November to 17 December. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 94.]

Oct. 26. Althorp. Warrant to the Lords of the Treasury of Scotland ordering payment of the arrears due to Lieutenant-Colonel John Buchan, who, in going to Flanders, was taken prisoner by the French, and detained at Dunkirk for three months, and is commanded to Scotland on account of recruits to be raised there for Flanders. [*Ibid.*]

Oct. 26. Althorp. Warrant to the Lords of the Treasury of Scotland for paying 500*l.* to Mr. Robert Pringle, Under Secretary for Scotland, for attending the King during his absence from Britain. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 95.]

Oct. 26. Althorp. Warrant for nominating Mr. John Oliphant, minister of the gospel, principal of the New College, St. Andrews. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 96.]

Oct. 28. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I have received your letter of yesterday. This afternoon the Council met here, and some of the petitioners against Lord Athlone's bill were heard, and the rest of them are to be heard at the Council on Tuesday next. The Commissioners for Exchange of Prisoners have acquainted the Council with a letter which they have received from their agent at Dover, giving an account that the French prisoners there had an expectation of the arrival of sloops from France with arms, wherewith they were to force their escape, and that the town wanted soldiers to guard the prison. I was hereupon directed in Council to write to you, to move the King that he would be pleased to send orders to the Duke of Schomberg for two or three companies of foot to march thither as soon as possible. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 222.]

Oct. 28. Whitehall. Pass for John la Vie, valet de chambre to Lord Villiers, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 145.]

Oct. 28. Whitehall. Warrant to the Keeeper of Newgate to permit Catherine Rowe to have access to her husband, Richard Rowe, now in prison on a charge of high treason, in the presence of a keeper. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 146.]

Oct. 28. Whitehall. Like warrant for Mary Magdalena de Roover [Rouvery] to have access to her husband, Nicolas [*Ibid.*, *p.* 146]; and passes for Charles Emanuel, a native of Savoy, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*]; for Paul Jacobse, Leendert Wouterse, Gerret Krynse, Machiel van Ommeren and Peter Ommeren his son, Andries Meyer, Bartholomew Revilleau, Dutch seamen, Charles Micklethwaite, a gentleman of the Temple, and Peter Peshman, a native of Frankfort, ditto; for Ann Spires, wife of James Spires, and Martha Lucas, wife of Francis Lucas, with one child, to go to Holland or Flanders [*Ibid.*, *p.* 147]; and for the Duchess of Brachiano, with twenty servants and nine horses, to go to Rome [*Ibid.*, *p.* 150].

Oct. 29. Whitehall. Passes for Anthony Rocheteau, and Francis Pelletier, French protestants, to go to Harwich and Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 433]; for Mr. Abel de Vries, a stone cutter, to go to Holland; for Frances

1695.

Lowen, James Jarman and Mary Smith, her servants, to go to Germany, on the recommendation of the vicar of St. Martin's; and for Thomas Thornesen to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 147].

Oct. 29. Whitehall. Warrant to Richard Hopkins, for the apprehension of ———— for high treason in being privy to, and assisting in, the escape of Sir James Montgomery, who was in custody of one of his Majesty's messengers for high treason in adhering to his Majesty's enemies. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 148.]

Oct. 29. Whitehall. Warrant to Richard Hopkins for the apprehension of ———— and her papers for treasonable practices. [*Ibid.*]

Oct. 30. Whitehall. Warrant to James Kitson for the apprehension of Abraham Carter *alias* Clarke, Garrot Barrey, John Steward *alias* Peter Williams, Thomas Colins and John Latham, for attempting to go to France without leave. [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 256.]

Oct. 30. Welbeck. James Vernon to ————. The King has signified his pleasure that the Irish bills be forthwith considered at Council. I suppose he will be at Kensington before they can be dispatched. I would fain be satisfied Cook's reprieve, how it comes to be "till further order." The King arrived here before it was dark. The Duke of Newcastle met him seven miles off at Dunham Ferry, being the entrance to the county. The King did not leave Lincoln till about eleven this morning, having first been at the cathedral to hear prayers; when I came away I saw the clergy going in a body to wait on his Majesty. I know not how many there were of them, for I could no more tell them than a flight of crows. We are by what I can see in a very pleasant place, and where his Majesty will be splendidly entertained and extraordinarily well diverted, for here is much better stag hunting than was allowed by report, and for shooting there can be no place before it. This house is encompassed with great woods, though the forest be bare enough. There are a great number of people of quality of the country come to kiss his Majesty's hand, and many tables were provided to treat them. I thought we should have got letters of yesterday by this time, but it seems we are very remote from any post house; the nearest is Tuxford, six miles off. I know not how diligent he [the postmaster] will be, but I have scarce seen any of them yet but they were drunk, and one has had some trouble with them to get our packets dispatched. Mr. Ellis sent me the enclosed letter for one Davies to be left with one Mr. Chancey; you will therefore give it him. I send you back Mr. Secretary Johnston's letter, he having quitted us at Althorp. The enclosed for Admiral Russell is recommended to you to be sent as soon as can be. The King hunts the hare to-morrow, and on Friday the stag towards Lord Kingston's, and dines with him that day. I am told the chanter at Lincoln made a speech when the clergy were introduced to kiss the King's hand. If I had not been so weary last night (having ridden seventeen miles) I should have enlarged upon the illuminations at the King's entry into Lincoln, which I thought very fine, and the more because they were so necessary in climbing a hill that seemed otherwise impracticable. I was very well pleased to see a *peloton* of his Majesty's subjects at every half mile between Stamford and Lincoln, so that all the inhabitants of the country appeared to

1695.

be drawn to the roadside. Lord Monmouth is left at Lincoln, not being well enough to come on. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, *No.* 41.]

Oct. 31. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford. I have received yours of the 28th inst., and as to what relates to your reception of the King I have consulted the Duke of Ormonde, our Chancellor, concerning it, and we agree in opinion that all the marks of duty and respect are to be showed his Majesty that the shortness of his intended stay will possibly allow; that he ought to be received in the same manner his predecessors have been, that is with as great a number as may be of doctors and masters in their formalities on horseback, and that there should be a collation or banquet prepared for him in the schools, since his haste will not admit of a more solemn entertainment. How far you will proceed out of the town to meet his Majesty depends upon what has been the custom and usage, which being towards Woodstock, as I suppose, will be in the same manner and as far as when Charles II. came that way into Oxford. I can tell you no more yet of his Majesty's intentions than I did in my last, and if he holds his resolution of going from Burford to Windsor in a day, taking Oxford in his way, his stay with you must not be long. When I know anything further, I shall be sure to give you speedy notice of it. In the meantime you will, I presume, receive such directions from the Chancellor as may be proper on this subject, and he designs to be present at the reception himself. I shall communicate to Mr. Attorney-General, but I have not time to do it yet, the extract out of the charter of Henry VIII., which you have sent me, relating to the rights and privileges of the University in criminal causes, and shall make the best use of it I can in the case in hand, wherein I shall take care that the reputation of the University be saved all that possibly may be, and as little noise made of the matter as the thing will bear. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book*, 99, *p.* 223.]

Oct. 31. Whitehall. The same to the Duke of Shrewsbury. Several of the Lords named in your letter of the 27th inst., as ordered by his Majesty to consider what persons under condemnation at the assizes in London might be fit objects of his mercy, met yesterday in the afternoon, and having called the Recorder of the city before them, they did not upon his report think fit to interpose for his Majesty's mercy to any of them. I laid down the case particularly of Morgan Bourne with his certificates, being the person recommended by the Duke of Ormonde, but the evidence against him was so strong that he was not excepted. I am sorry, in view of Lord Villiers' desire for dispatch, that I cannot proceed to do anything in the ratification of the renewal of the Grand Alliance for want of the original instrument, which Mr. Yard cannot yet find amongst the papers in your office. When the day is fixed for the King's going from Burford to Oxford I entreat you will let me know it. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 225.]

Oct. 31. Whitehall. Post-warrant for Mr. John Taylor, one of the King's messengers, to go to Welbeck with one horse and a guide. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 435.]

1695.

Oct. 31. Whitehall. Warrant for the payment of extraordinary expenses, incurred by Sir Paul Ricaut, knight, as resident of the King of Great Britain in the Hanseatic towns of Lower Saxony, from the 1st of July to the 1st of October, 1695. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 157.]

Oct. 31. Warrant to William Sharp for the apprehension of Sir Patrick Trant for lately coming into England from France without leave. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 149.]

Oct. 31. Welbeck. Commission for Walter Philip Colyear to be colonel of, and captain of a company in, Sir Charles Graham's late regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 142.]

[Oct.] Incomplete entry of proceedings upon the petition of Sir Benjamin Bathurst, setting forth that he is lord of the manor and borough of Cirencester, and that it will very much conduce to the advancement of the trade of the inhabitants thereof to have two fairs yearly in the town of Cirencester for the sale of manufactured goods, and of horses and cattle, the one to be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday before Palm Sunday, and the other upon Tuesday, Wednesday and *Entry ends abruptly.* [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, *p.* 27.]

Oct.—Nov. Extracts from the journals of the Irish parliament, on the question whether or not peers giving evidence upon oath in the House of Commons, may give precedents in detail from 1615; and with regard to an alleged insult offered by the Speaker of the Commons to the Lord Chancellor. The Commons had desired certain peers should have leave to appear and give evidence on the articles exhibited against Lord Chancellor Porter. The Lords refused to comply and set out their reasons. The Commons then desired that the Lords would give leave to the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chief Baron to go to the Speaker's Chamber and administer the oath to witnesses for and against the Chancellor at the bar of the House of Commons. This the Lords again refused and set forth their reasons. The Commons were not satisfied with the grounds of the Lords' refusal and insisted, *inter alia*, that "it is parliamentary for the House of Commons to receive evidence of witnesses who have been sworn, of which there are several precedents." A conference was held between the Lords and Commons. It was managed on the Commons' side by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Solicitor General, Sir Joseph Williamson and others. They offered precedents from 1615. To these the Lords replied and the managers for the Commons reported that they were not satisfied with the answers. These were delivered to the Lords on October the 26th. On the same day the Lord Chancellor acquainted the Lords with an affront offered to him by the Speaker of the Commons on the previous day. The Lord Chancellor in his coach endeavoured, "in a broade street," to pass the Speaker's coach. On this the Speaker called out to the Chancellor's coachman to stop and afterwards alighted and himself held the Chancellor's horses and told the said Chancellor he would be run down by no man. The Speaker replied that he did not know whose coach it was that tried to pass and that fearing he would be overturned he jumped out near the heads of the Chancellor's horses, and, apprehending he might be run over, laid hold of them. The Commons conclude the Lords will regard the whole affair as accidental, but the Lords refuse and regard it as a "designed affront." [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *Nos.* 68 *and* 69.]

1695.

Nov. 1. Whitehall. Passes and post-warrant for George Petty, John Yorke, and William Browne, gent., with William Longueville and Joseph Harper, their servants, to go to Falmouth and Spain; for Mr. John King, one of his Majesty's messengers, with one horse and a guide, to go to Portsmouth; for John Morris, a messenger, to go to Welbeck, etc. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 433]; for Hans Sterrison, a Danish seaman, to go to Denmark; for John Prieur, protestant refugee, Isaac Van Sicke, and Martin Fischer, Dutch soldiers who made their escape from the French in Catalonia, to go to Holland; for Dorothy Christian, going to her husband, to go to Flanders; and for Abel Anthonisse, and Cornelis Bas, Dutch seamen, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 149].

Nov. 1. Whitehall. Warrant to George Collins for taking into his custody — Peterson, a prisoner at Dartmouth, and bringing him before Sir William Trumbull, to be examined concerning his having carried on a trade and correspondence between his Majesty's subjects and his enemies. [*Ibid.*]

Nov. 1. Kensington. Commissions for Edward Coops to be cornet to Captain Thomas Hartopp in the Earl of Denbigh's regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, *p.* 247]; for Mr. Fackenoff to be cornet of Captain Carter's troop of dragoons in Colonel Leigh's regiment [*Ibid.*, *p.* 252]; for Emanuel Scroop Howe to be colonel of, and captain of a company in, Sir James Leslie's late regiment; for James Stanhope to be captain of Colonel Emanuel Scroop Howe's late company in the Earl of Romney's first regiment of foot guards, and to take his rank as lieutenant-colonel of the foot from the date of this present commission [*Ibid.* 168, *p.* 142]; for Major Arthur Dillon to lieutenant-colonel of, and captain of a company in, Colonel Henry Conyngham's regiment of dragoons; for John Pepper to be major and captain of a troop in the same regiment; for Thomas Knox to be captain of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Caldwell's company in the same regiment; and for Tobias Mulloy to be captain-lieutenant in Colonel Henry Conyngham's troop and regiment [*Ibid.*, *p.* 144].

Nov. 1. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to Captain Baron. Mr. Starkey, owner of the ship *Unity*, is at liberty upon bail, and if his ship has paid the King's duties, and been cleared at the Custom-house according to law, I see no occasion for detaining her longer to the hazard of the loss of her intended voyage. [*S.P. Warrant Book* 99, *p.* 225.]

Nov. 1. Whitehall. The same to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I have received your letter of the 30th past, as also the bills transmitted hither from the Council of Ireland, which his Majesty orders to be immediately considered in Council here; his pleasure is in some degree anticipated, for yesterday in the evening, after the Council had gone through the Earl of Athlone's bill, heard all the petitions against it, and made the matter ready for a report to be laid before the King, they heard Mr. Attorney-General read an abstract concerning all the heads of the Poll Bill lately sent hither, which are to be further considered in a Council that is to meet for that purpose on Tuesday next, in order to the giving all possible dispatch to that and other bills. I crave leave to trouble you with some particulars and requests relating to his Majesty's reception by the University of Oxford, namely, that they design to meet his Majesty on horseback in their

1695.

formalities as far out of the town as they have ever gone on the way to Woodstock, presuming his Majesty makes his entry that way. The Vice-Chancellor will make his compliments there, and offers to do it upon his knee as usual; but former Kings, I am informed, have always commanded them to rise. It is humbly desired his Majesty would first go directly to his own college at Christchurch, and thence to the schools in the theatre, where they pray he will please to accept of a small banquet, which they cannot be persuaded it is fit for them to omit. I take the liberty to pray his Majesty will take in his way my college, which is All Souls' College, and I suppose the Bishop of Oxford will desire the same honour to the college whereof he is president, which, with what other colleges the time will permit him to visit, I submit to his Majesty's goodness. I have taken the best care I can that the speeches, which will be made to his Majesty, will be short by reason of his haste. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 226.]

Nov. 1. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to Mr. Roope. Since my last to you, which was of the 24th past, I have received yours of the 25th and 29th past. I could not before now give directions concerning Pieterson, the master of the small ship you have seized for trading with goods into France, but now I have sent a warrant and one of his Majesty's messengers to receive him into custody, and I desire you will order him to be delivered to the bearer hereof, Mr. George Collins, in order to his being brought hither to be examined and dealt with as he shall be found to deserve. I have your papers containing articles concerning Mr. Bully's behaviour, which I shall consider of, and you shall hear from me on that subject in good time, as likewise concerning the mayor, who you allege refused his assistance to the seizing the sloop, when you requested it. Application has been made to me in his behalf that I should hear what he has to say for himself, which to me seems a reasonable request. You need not apprehend the threatenings of any persons for doing your duty. I believe Mr. Savory to be a worthy gentleman from the character you have given me of him, and shall be glad to do anything for his encouragement in the King's service. I acquainted the Lord Keeper sometime since with the character you have given me of Mr. Fortescue. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 227.]

Nov. 2. Whitehall. The same to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford. I have only time to acquaint you that just now I received a letter from the Duke of Shrewsbury, which says that his Majesty will be at Oxford upon Saturday, the 9th of this month, and will be there early in the morning to pass through and get to Windsor that night. I know you will give notice of this to the University that all things be prepared. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 228.]

Nov. 2. Whitehall. The same to the Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford. I thank you for yours of the 27th past. This being All Souls' Day, your health and the health of your college was remembered by some of your friends at dinner to-day. The King will be this day seven night at Oxford, and I have made my request that he will visit All Souls' College. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 229.]

1695.

Nov. 2. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Earl of Abingdon. I have yours of the 27th past, in answer whereto I can now acquaint you that his Majesty has resolved upon this day seven night for the day he will make his visit to the University of Oxford. It is, I suppose, by reason of the haste he makes to be at the end of his progress, now the sitting of Parliament draws near, that he will rest himself as little as possibly he may, and be received with as little ceremony where he comes. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 229.]

Nov. 2. Whitehall. Passes for Elizabeth Cornelisse, a subject of the States-General, and Hieronymus Bernolli, a Swiss apothecary, to go to Harwich and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 434]; for Elizabeth Bruce and her child, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 435]; for Jacob du Bosc, his wife and three children, French protestants, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 136]; for Philip Gerretse, a Dutchman, Josué Bourdaut, a French refugee, and Jean Boniols, ditto; and for Christopher Trautwein and Ralph Smid, natives of Leipzig and Saxony, to go to Germany [*Ibid.*, *p.* 151].

Nov. 4. Whitehall. Passes for Mrs. Diana Savage, with one maidservant, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 435]; for Pieter Samuelse, a Dutchman, Esther Rocheteau, a French protestant, and Nicholas White, an English merchant, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 151]; and for Rachel Bidau and Don Vespasiano Merabarba, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 152].

Nov. 4. Whitehall. Warrant to the Keeper of Newgate for receiving into his custody John Bear, senior, on a charge of high treason in compassing and imagining the death of the King. [*Ibid.*]

Nov. 5. Whitehall. Post-warrant and pass for Mr. John Bale, the messenger, to go to Burford, co. Oxford [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 434]; and passes for Martha Marchant, a French refugee, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 435]; and for Peter Mangoe to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 152].

Nov. 5. Burford. Commission for William Marsham to be quarter-master to Major Henry Boad in the Earl of Oxford's regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, *p.* 247.]

Nov. 5. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford. This is to acquaint you that the King holds his resolution of passing through Oxford on his way to Windsor, and designs to go to the theatre, but desires to be excused from calling at any of the colleges or schools, he having formerly seen Oxford, and not making this visit out of curiosity, but out of kindness to the University and to gratify their desires of seeing him there. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 230.]

Nov. 5. Dublin Castle. Lord Capell to the Duke of Shrewsbury, recommending Dr. Thomas Smyth, dean of Emly, as Bishop of Limerick, on the death of Doctor Wilson on the 3rd inst. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 70.]

Nov. 6. Rough minutes of a meeting of the Council Board as to the royal mines, &c. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, *No.* 42.]

Nov. 6. Whitehall. Passes and post-warrant for Thomas Viner and Samuel Newman, his servant, to go to Falmouth and the Groyne; for Mrs. Elizabeth

1695.

la Forrest to go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 434]; and for Charles Couchman, one of the King's messengers, to go to Deal with one horse and a guide [*Ibid.*, *p.* 435].

Nov. 6. Whitehall. Warrant to Charles Kenge and Edward Gibbs for the apprehension of John Bograd, on a charge of adhering to his Majesty's enemies. [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 153.]

Nov. 6. Whitehall. Warrant to Captain William Ricard to search such houses and ships as he shall think fit, and apprehend persons suspected of dangerous and treasonable practices. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 161.]

Nov. 6. Whitehall. Warrant to the commanders of the messenger advice boats, the *Shark* brigantine, the *Discovery* brigantine, or the *Hind* pink, to observe and follow such instructions as they shall receive from Captain William Ricard. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 162.]

Nov. 6. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Mr. Christopher Dighton, praying to be allowed to bring a writ of error in a judgment obtained against him by Bernard Greenville, esq., which is granted. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, *p.* 29.]

Nov. 7. Whitehall. Passes and post-warrant for Mr. Stone and one servant to go to Oxford, with two horses and a guide [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 436]; for Martha Oxenbridge to go to Flanders; for Isaac Janz, a Dutchman, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 152]; and for Timothy Evance, late mate of the *Isaac* brigantine, and Dirk van Naerden, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 153].

Nov. 7. Whitehall. Warrant to the Keeper of the Marshalsea for taking into his custody Edward Edwards, Thomas Ibbet, and Robert Leeson, on charges of high treason in compassing and imagining the death of the King. [*Ibid.*]

Nov. 7. Whitehall. Warrant for Mr. Peter Courtney to have access to Mr. Peter Bear, a prisoner in Newgate, charged with high treason. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 170.]

Nov. 7. Burford. Warrant for Colonel Frederick Hamilton to raise sixty volunteers in Ireland to serve as recruits for the regiment of foot under his command in Flanders. [*S.P. Ireland King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 87.]

Nov. 7. Burford. The like warrant for Colonel Zachary Tiffin to raise one hundred and fifty volunteers for his regiment of foot in Flanders. [*Ibid.*]

Nov. 8. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Lord Keeper. As soon as I received your letter I immediately gave the papers mentioned, relating to the coin, to be copied, but some of them are so long that they cannot be got ready till to-morrow, when I will not fail to send them to you. I have just now an answer from the Duke of Shrewsbury about the sheriff for the county of Pembroke, which says that the King has named Gilbert Lloyd of Cwmgloyne, esq.; but, having never pricked sheriffs, is doubtful whether the forms allow it to be done elsewhere; therefore I am directed that, before I publish this his Majesty's nomination, I should take your and the Attorney-General's opinion upon the scruple. I entreat you to send for Mr. Attorney and resolve the matter, which I conceive will not be difficult, so that it may be

1695.

sent to-morrow night by the post, otherwise you will give the King your opinion at Windsor on Sunday afternoon, when I am commanded to give you notice to meet the other lords about the business of the coin. I entreat you to give me leave to name some person of the University to be put into the commission of the peace before you proceed to do anything in the matter. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 234.]

Nov. 8. Whitehall. Passes for Jan Reynders, Sequen Maet, Jores Erasmus, Albert Gerbrants, Adrian Berents, Fellie Jores, John Handriese, Mathias Hanson and Lucas Lawrence, Dutch seamen, to go to Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 153.]

Nov. 9. Whitehall. Passes for Dr. Edward Head, chaplain to the Earl of Essex's dragoons in Flanders, to go to Harwich and Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 436] ; and for Hester Living, with one child about eight years of age, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 154].

Nov. 9. Kensington. Commissions for William Berry to be lieutenant to Captain Richard Frankes in Sir Henry Bellasis's regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, *p.* 252] ; and for John Mud to be ensign to Captain Rookwood in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, *p.* 253].

Nov. 9. Lord Galway to [the King], in compliance with orders to furnish a written opinion upon the operations of the next campaign. There are but two things to do—either the siege of Pignerol or that of Nice. The latter appears of the greater importance, because of the presence of the fleet in the Mediterranean, which might not be possible another year. On the other hand the conquest of Pignerol is of great moment as it would enable your Majesty to undertake any plan of the Allies, having nothing further to fear for Piedmont. To effect either the one or the other, measures must be taken to secure the concert of the allied armies, as success cannot be hoped for without the co-operation of the troops now in Flanders, and particularly those on the Rhine. For this reason I should advise your Majesty to draw up a plan for the next campaign ; to draw up a statement of the artillery and troops you can collect, and a similar one for the Marquis of Leganez, and at the same time the amount of provisions and money that each can furnish ; to see if the combined troops are sufficient for so great a scheme ; if not to discuss the best means of augmenting them, and to keep the ministers in Vienna and the other courts of the Allies supplied with orders, and that without any loss of time, as in my opinion this should have been done two months ago. *Copy. In French.* [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 15, *No.* 94.]

Nov. 9. Account of the King's visit to Oxford, *via* Burford and Woodstock, "having in his way seen Cornbury House." A splendid entertainment was provided in the theatre at Oxford. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, *No.* 43.]

Nov. 11. Kensington. Commission for Isaac Francis Petit to be captain of Lieutenant-Colonel James Stanhope's late company in Colonel John Gibson's regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 144.]

1695.

Nov. 11. Whitehall. Passes for Francis Guillet and Peter Litouts, soldiers, Mr. John Grill, Anders Olofson, Erik Rasmunson, three Swedes, and Augustine Petit, a French protestant, to go to Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 154.]

Nov. 12. Whitehall. Passes and post-warrant for Peter Renaud, a French protestant, to go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland; for Mr. Richard Sampson, one of the King's servants, to go to St. Neots in Cornwall, with one horse and a guide [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 436]; for Herman Reyth and Roelof Gibben, Dutch seamen, Mr. Peter Henriques, Emanuel and Isaac Henriques, his sons, and Francis Colombell, his servant, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 154]; and for Mary Parker, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 155].

Nov. 12. Kensington Warrant to James Morrison, gent., to be agent for the transportation of the forces in Holland and Flanders, during the present war with France. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, *p.* 250.]

Nov. 12. Kensington. A like warrant to Mr. Daniel Sadler. [*Ibid.*]

Nov. 12. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Bailiffs and Jurats of Jersey, thanking them for their congratulations on his appointment, and hoping he may soon find some more important occasion of serving them than the affair of D'Astell. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 231.]

Nov. 13. Kensington. Warrant to Bazil Wood to be principal surgeon in the hospital at Greenwich for the relief and support of wounded and disabled seamen. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, *p.* 248.]

Nov. 13. Kensington. Commissions for Robert Mackay to be colonel of, and captain of a company in, Brigadier-General Fergus O'Farell's late regiment; for William Luck to be lieutenant of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Daliel's troop in Colonel Francis Langston's regiment [*Ibid.* 168, *p.* 145]; for Robert Cooke to be ensign of Colonel Frederick Hamilton's company in his regiment [*Ibid.*, *p.* 146]; for Charles Monger to be captain of Captain Frederick Hamilton's late company in Colonel Francis Collingwood's regiment; for Peter Kempe to be captain-lieutenant in Colonel Francis Collingwood's company in the same regiment; for John Thornton to be lieutenant of Captain Thomas Musgrave's company in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, *p.* 149]; for James Ruthven to be quarter-master to the same regiment [*Ibid.*, *p.* 150]; for James Carr to be cornet to Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dalziel's troop in Colonel Francis Langston's regiment [*Ibid.*, *p.* 156]; for Robert Murray to be lieutenant-colonel of, and captain of a company in, Major-General Ramsey's regiment of Scots guards; for — Mackartney to be major of, and captain of a company in, the same regiment, and to take his rank as colonel of foot from the date of this commission [*Ibid. p.* 158]; and for George Makgill to be colonel of that regiment of foot in Scotland formerly commanded by Colonel Robert Mackay, and to be captain of the company commanded by him in the same regiment. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, *p.* 98.]

Nov. 13. Whitehall. Passes for Roeland Jansens, Mr. Gabriel Groddeck, a native of Dantzig, with Mr. John Sigismund Ferber and Peter Egidigus, a servant; Mr. Thomas Browne, a "millener," Peter Hanssen, a

1695.

subject of the King of Denmark, and Mr. Adran van Brackell, one of the King's servants, to go to Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 155.]

Nov. 13. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of John Lawson, esq., Robert Combe, gent., and John Hancock, gent., manucaptors of Elizabeth Price, praying leave to bring a writ of error in a judgment obtained against the said Elizabeth Price in the King's Bench, by George Brown and Henry Margaretts *alias* Margetts; which is granted. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, *p.* 32.]

Nov. 14. Whitehall. Passes for John Heindrickse, a Dutch mariner, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 437]; for Samuel Jones, esq., with two servants, to go to Holland or any port in amity with the King; for John Willemsen, Mrs. Brimstone, wife of Colonel Brimstone, and her servant Mary Egelton, with Sergeant Matthews, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 155]; and for Christian Borland, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 157].

Nov. 14. Whitehall. Warrant to Peter Newlyn for the apprehension of Henry Bish for treasonable practices [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 263]; and a like warrant to Thomas Newlyn for the apprehension of — Gill for treasonable practices. [*Ibid.*]

Nov. 14. Kensington. Warrant for the reprieve of David Hamilton, sentenced to death at the last sessions held at Exeter for the murder of Gilbert Reynolds. [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 156.]

Nov. 14. Kensington. Warrant for Thomas Gosling, esq., to be Clerk of the Privy Seal and Registrar of the Court of Requests upon the surrender of letters patent granted 21 October, 19 Chas. I., to John Mathews, gent., for the said offices. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 160.]

Nov. 15. Whitehall. Warrant to John Gellibrand for the apprehension of ———— for high treason. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 156.]

Nov. 15. Whitehall. Pass for David Mathieu, a poor protestant refugee, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 158.]

Nov. 15. Whitehall. Warrant for the payment of extraordinary expenses incurred by George Stepney, esq., his Majesty's minister to the Elector of Saxony and Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, from 30 July to 30 October, 1695. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 163.]

Nov. 15. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of the East India Company. Shows that the petitioners have, within eighteen months past, lost several great and rich ships to a very great value, and notwithstanding these great losses, they have now fitted out four ships, and are further preparing four more, all which will have very considerable cargoes. But the petitioners, being most certainly informed that the Sieurs de Genes and Servignig, with a squadron of French men-of-war, went for India last March, and that likewise Count Nesmond with another squadron of men-of-war has gone after them, judge it too hazardous to send out the said ships without sufficient protection to secure them, and therefore beg a convoy of eight ships. Referred for report to the Lords of the Admiralty. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, *p.* 30.]

1695.

Nov. 15. Kensington. Commissions for John Meres to be captain of Captain Henry Paget's late company in Colonel Scroop Howe's regiment; for Humphrey Larcy to be first lieutenant of Captain Ellis Cooper's company in the Marquis of Carmarthen's first marine regiment of foot [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 145]; and for Charles Hawley to be ensign of Captain John Meres' company in Colonel Scroop Howe's regiment [*Ibid.*, *p.* 146].

Nov. 15. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to Sir Edward Seymour. The King having, at the request of the Earl of Oxford, reprieved David Hamilton, now a prisoner at Exeter and under sentence of death for the murder of Gilbert Reynolds, commands that you report how the fact appeared to you at the trial, and send it to me as soon as you conveniently can. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 236.]

Nov. 15. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Admiralty, desiring them to report their opinion how the officers and seamen of the first, second and third-rate ships lately returned with Admiral Russell from the Straits are to be disposed of. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 168.]

Nov. 15. Kensington. Warrant for the appointment of Dr. Thomas Smith, dean of Emly, to the bishopric of Limerick, with the united bishoprics of Ardfert and Aghadoe, now at the King's disposal by the death of Dr. Nathaniel Wilson, and also to the rectory of Tradery in the diocese of Killaloe. [*S.P. Ireland King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 86; *and S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, *p.* 263.]

Nov. 15. Dublin. The Council of Ireland to the Duke of Shrewsbury. The protestant creditors of Colonel John Browne having preferred a petition to us the last council day, with a copy of a certificate under the hand of General Ginkle thereunto annexed, we have inspected the Council books and find the proceedings on that matter to be as follows: Upon hearing their Majesties' counsel and counsel for persons claiming the Articles of Limerick at the Council Board, on June the 3rd, 1692, an order was made that the persons claiming the said Articles of Limerick should enter into a recognisance not only to secure their chattels real to the King, but also to pay their proportion of the said Colonel John Browne's debt, due to his protestant creditors, pursuant to the said Articles. That upon the petition of Sir Thomas Hacket and many others, an order was made thereupon on June the 8th, 1692, putting its request into execution. We further find that upon hearing their Majesties' counsel, the counsel for the creditors of Colonel John Brown, and counsel for the claimants of the Galway Articles, on June the 17th, 1692, in relation to the said Colonel John Browne's clause, it was settled by consent of most of the persons claiming under the Articles of Galway that they should give the same security as the claimants of Limerick did to Sir John Topham, for satisfaction of Colonel Browne's debt, and in pursuance thereof, as appears by several affidavits, the most considerable persons claiming under the Articles of Galway signed an instrument to that purpose, and in pursuance of these agreements those who have been heard upon their claims and been adjudged within the Articles, and

1695.

taken out their adjudications, have given Sir John Topham security to pay their quit-rent, accordingly; so that if those comprehended in the Articles of Galway should be exempted from paying the value of the year's quit-rent, all that has been already settled and secured must be set aside. This attempt on behalf of some of the Galway men is grounded upon a certificate from the General which was gained by surprise and is apparently mistaken, of both which we believe those concerned were sensible, or else they would have insisted upon it before this time, especially when the bill for confirming that Article was in agitation and passed at the Council here and in England in 1692, though it came not over under the seal till the Parliament was prorogued. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 71.] *Enclosing* :—

(1) *Copy of the petition of the Protestant creditors of Colonel John Browne* [1695], *to which is appended a certificate by Major-General Ginkle, dated* 10 *Feb.*, 1691. [*Ibid., No.* 71 i.]

(2) *The petition of Sir Thomas Hacket, knight, and Colonel Dudley Colclough in behalf of themselves and Gregory Byrne, Francis Coghlan, Garr*[*ett*] *Moore, Walter Butler, Edmund Nugent, Robert Cusack, H. Netterville, Maurice Bermingham, Patrick Bellas* [*Bellasis*?], *John Coghlan, Christopher Pippard, and Thomas Warren, dated* 14 *Nov.* [1695], *showing that, for ascertaining each man's proportion of the money certified by Major-General Sarsfield (commonly called Lord Lucan), to the value of the effects taken from Colonel John Browne, in order to satisfy his protestant creditors, pursuant to the Articles of Limerick, all the claimants now before you, a very few excepted, have consented to secure and pay to Sir John Topham in trust for the said creditors, the value of one year's quit-rent out of their respective estates to be paid by half yearly payments in two years.* [*Ibid. No.* 71 ii.] *Annexed are* (1) *Deposition of Arthur French, esquire, that he saw an instrument dated about three years since subscribed by the Earl of Clanricard, Viscount Dillon, Lord Athanry, Sir Walter Blake, bart., Colonel Dominick Browne, Francis Blake, esquire, Robert French, Patrick French, Richard Martin, and several others, all claiming the benefit of the Articles of Galway, and entitled thereunto, except Viscount Dillon, who was governor of Galway when the Articles were made, and went after to Limerick, the which instrument was directed to Mr. Denis Daly, then agent to the Article men of Galway in England, importing their desires to him to decline any opposition made against the Articles in favour of Colonel John Browne and his protestant creditors mentioned in the Articles of Limerick, and signifying their consent to be charged with their proportion thereof, and directing him to withdraw any proceedings that might tend to oppose the said Articles; and that this deponent subscribed the said instrument, and never since employed any person to act against the same; that he was Mayor of Galway when that town was given up to General Ginkle, and that he knows that considerable quantities of the effects of John Browne were from time to time sent to the garrison of Galway, and put into the stores for the use and defence of Galway.* [*Ibid.*] (2) *and* (3) *Depositions by Martin Blake, esquire, and Edmund Reynell, esquire, supporting the petition as above.* [*Ibid.*]

1695.

Nov. 16. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of John Tysack, glassmaker. He prays a patent for fourteen years, for a method of making glass in imitation of Rhenish window glass, and to a greater perfection than in foreign countries, which will be of more general use than any other for sashes and squares. Referred for report to the Attorney or Solicitor-General. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, *p.* 31.]

Nov. 16. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of the French refugee ministers praying some present relief for their subsistance. Referred for report to the Lords of the Treasury. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 41.]

Nov. 16. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Mayor of Hedon. I return to you and the gentlemen who have subscribed your letter to me of the 25th past my very hearty thanks for the favour you and the corporation have done me in choosing me one of your representatives in Parliament, which I am very sensible of as a mark of your kindness to me and confidence in me; but the university of Oxford having, as you may have heard, chosen me as one of their representatives, and it being the place where I have had my education, I shall make my election to serve for that society. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 232.]

Nov. 16. Whitehall. The same to the Commissioners for Exchange of Prisoners. I send you herewith a certificate of Mr. Satur, one of the French ministers of the Savoy, in behalf of Peter Arnaudin and Peter Doussin, and a petition of James Goubert and Mr. Moustier in behalf of James Soyer, their nephew, all three taken prisoners upon French ships at sea. They were bred in the protestant religion and induced by the rigour of the persecution in France to change, at least in appearance, their profession, but are now desirous to make use of an opportunity of repairing their former fault, and living in the exercise of the protestant religion here, to which end they pray they may not be exchanged and so forced to return to France. If you find their allegations true, and that they give sufficient security not to go out of England without leave, I desire they may not be remitted to France, but set at liberty to remain in England, upon the account of their being protestants. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 233.]

Nov. 16. Whitehall. The same to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I received this morning your commands to be to-morrow at your office, which I shall not fail to do. I have by this post received the enclosed account from France about the design of setting out the fleet at Toulon, and also that of Monsieur Desembert's coming into England, with which I now trouble you, to be laid before his Majesty if you think fit. I happened to be at Kensington when the Deputy Governor and others of the African Company presented the enclosed petition to the King, which he put into my hands; and because I judge it may be seasonable to offer the mentioning their case to the Parliament to his Majesty's consideration, now he is at Windsor, I entreat you to move him in it. I crave leave to say only that the losses of this company, as well as the East India Company, have been so great, and the concern is so general in the city, that if the King please to mention this and any others that regard the encouragement of trade, it will be of great service to his Majesty's affairs in the House of Commons. *Enclosures not entered.* [*Ibid.*, *p.* 236.]

1695.

Nov. 16. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Earl of Abingdon. I took the first occasion of speaking to the King about the gentlemen you recommend to be Deputy Lieutenants of Oxfordshire, and he approves of them. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 237.]

Nov. 16. Whitehall. The same to the Duke of Bolton. Having received your letter of the 31st October last, wherein you recommend Captain William Carrell for the first command that shall fall in Ireland, I have moved the King in that matter, and he says that all commands there are disposed of for the present, but that he will gratify you in what you desire on the first occasion. [*Ibid.*]

Nov. 16. Whitehall. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty, acquainting them that the King has granted the petition of the owners and proprietors of the ship *Henry* and cargo. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 230.]

Nov. 16. Whitehall. A duplicate of the above letter. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.]

Nov. 16. Whitehall. The same to Mr. Secretary Johnston. The enclosed extract of a letter from Whitehaven, concerning a trade that is carried on between Ireland and Scotland with France, having been laid before the King, he directs me to send it to you for your report. *Enclosure not entered.* [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 231.]

Nov. 16. Whitehall. Warrant to Peter Newlyn for the apprehension of John Murphy for coming out of France without leave. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 156.]

Nov. 16. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Owen Carrell. He shows that he has never been in any military employment under King James, has taken protection from the protestants, has been assured of a pardon by the declaration of the King and the then Lords Justices, and has suffered several months' imprisonment by the Irish for his kindness to the protestants; yet he has been indicted and outlawed for high treason. He prays a reversal of the outlawry. Referred for report to the Lord Deputy of Ireland. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 158.]

Nov. 16. Kensington. Commissions for Jeffrey Stevens to be lieutenant of Captain John Fowke's company in Colonel Scroop Howe's regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 145]; and for Samuel Selfe to be ensign of the same company [*Ibid.*, *p.* 146].

Nov. 17. Windsor. James Vernon to ————. The King, they say, will shoot to-morrow morning and dine here, but I suppose I may be marching off as soon as his Majesty gets on horseback. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, *No.* 44.]

Nov. 18. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Mr. Blathwayt. The Lords of the Committee of Council have received information that some journeymen and apprentices belonging to the dyers' trade have threatened to pull down the house of a French protestant using that trade at Wandsor [Wandsworth ?]. They are of opinion that a company of soldiers should be sent to the said town to be quartered there and in the places adjacent, for the protection of the said house and preservation of the public peace. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 169.]

1695.

Nov. 18. Whitehall. Passes for Hetto Fenema, Nicholas Rawlins and William Bonner, soldiers in Colonel Tiffin's regiment, and Mary Bellin, a servant of the said Colonel, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 437]; for Patrick Goff, Lord Portland's groom, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 158]; and for Mr. William Wilkins and Robert Lisle, his servant, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.*, *p.* 159].

Nov. 18. Whitehall. Warrant to James Kitson for taking into custody Sir Patrick Trant, now in the hands of Captain John Baron, his Majesty's searcher at Gravesend, for coming privately out of France without leave. [*Ibid.*]

Nov. 18. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Philip Jerman and Sarah, his wife, praying leave to bring a writ of error for the reversal of a judgment which they obtained against Mary Orchard, widow, in an action of trespass in the King's Bench, which is granted. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, *p.* 33.]

Nov. 18. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Samuel Cock, of Wapping, block-maker. He prays letters patents for fourteen years, for an engine for drawing and lifting up water, moved by the rotation of a lanthorne and teeth, which (shifting itself) is continually raised or depressed, and is known by the name of the shifting motion, and far exceeds any other water engine. Referred for report to the Attorney or Solicitor-General. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 35.]

Nov. 19. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Marquis of Tweeddale. Receiving yours of the 24th past while I was attending his Majesty in his progress, I could not well have answered it sooner. My opinion is that you should rather see the King than write to him, if so long a journey at this time of the year would not be very inconvenient to you; for besides that your lordship would then judge best what alteration may be fittest to propose to his Majesty, I do not know but it may be very necessary you should be here to inform his Majesty upon several questions and difficulties that are like to arise among us, on occasion of an Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland for erecting a new East India Company. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 170.]

Nov. 19. Whitehall. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty, desiring them to send an account what the charge amounts to for beverage and fresh provisions furnished to his Majesty's fleet since their being in the Mediterranean. [*Ibid. p.* 171.]

Nov. 20. Whitehall. Passes for Ann Andreas to go to Harwich and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 438]; for Mary Hutley and Elizabeth Bradford, going to their husbands, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 40, *p.* 161]; and for Conrad van Braunjeon and Mr. Jacob Trent, Swedes, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 162].

Nov. 20. Whitehall. Warrant for Albert le Blanc, a French minister, to have access to Pierre Pinet, a prisoner in Newgate, on a charge of being an alien enemy and a spy, in the presence of Mr. Daniel Bernard, one of the clerks in the Duke of Shrewsbury's office. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 161.]

1695.

Nov. 20. Whitehall. Warrant to James Kitson for taking into his custody John Gorman, an Irishman, who has come out of France without leave. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 162.]

Nov. 20. Whitehall. Certificate by Sir William Trumbull that Lord Villiers arrived at the Hague on 28 June last past, and entered upon his employment as the King's plenipotentiary there. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 181.]

Nov. 20. Whitehall. Warrant to Richard Hayward for the apprehension of —— Fitz Gerald, who, being taken at sea, made his escape from the custody he was in at Plymouth. [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 264.]

Nov. 20. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Mary Stedman, widow of Captain Francis Stedman, showing that she lost her father, husband, and brother in his Majesty's service, and having five children, she has been forced to contract debts for which she has been long imprisoned. Prays for 100*l.* to send her children into Ireland to preserve them from perishing. Referred for report to the Lords of the Treasury. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 237, *p.* 140.]

Nov. 20. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Mary Bedford, widow of Captain Edward Bedford. She shows that her husband was captain of a troop of dragoons under the command of the Earl of Essex, and served in the army forty years till the battle of Anguin in Flanders, where it was his fate to be killed, in the year 1692; he left the petitioner in a mean condition, having one sickly child to provide for, and it has pleased God through excess of grief to deprive her of the sight of one of her eyes, so that she is rendered incapable of doing anything that might contribute to a livelihood. She prays for a pension. Referred for report to the Lords of the Treasury. [*Ibid.*]

Nov. 20. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Lord Mountjoy, showing that he formerly applied to his Majesty for some forfeited lands in Ireland, and upon enquiry he finds that most of them are already disposed of. He therefore prays for 1,000*l.* *per annum* out of the lately forfeited lands. Referred for report to the Lords of the Treasury. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 141.]

Nov. 20. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Alexander Stewart, Deputy Lieutenant of the Ordnance. He shows that, being storekeeper of Dublin and Paymaster of the train of Artillery in Ireland in 1688, in order to escape from thence, he procured Exchequer acquittances amounting to 1,100*l.*, being money due to him by the late King James. Soon after the arrival of the said King in Ireland he delivered up all his employment, and attempting to escape into England he was arrested and committed prisoner to the Castle of Dublin. He was relieved after the victory of the Boyne, and applied himself to the collector of Derry, of whom he received 312*l.* by an order of the Court of Exchequer. He was told he should apply to the King for the rest. He prays for some forfeited lands undisposed of. Referred for report to the Lords of the Treasury. [*Ibid.*]

Nov. 20. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of John Draper, setting forth that, with great trouble and expense, he found out the way for raising money by laying a duty upon salt, which he communicated to Mr. Thomas Neale upon promise of keeping it secret; notwithstanding

1695.

which the said Mr. Neale did make use thereof, by which means he deprived your petitioner of the benefit of the King's reward for that service. Referred for report to the Lords of the Treasury. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, *p.* 33.]

Nov. 20. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Thomas Dawson of Castle Dawson in Ireland. He shows that, in consideration of his losses, he was made Master Extraordinary in Chancery in the Alienation Office; that he has appointed Thomas Redman, esq., his deputy for the said office; but being unable to support himself and family, prays leave to sell the said office to the said deputy. Referred for report to the Lords of the Treasury. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 35.]

[Nov. 20.] Certificate by Sir William Trumbull that Lord Villiers envoy extraordinary to the States General of the United Provinces, departed from the King to enter upon that employment on Saturday, 4 May, 1695. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 181.]

Nov. 21. Whitehall. Passes for Mary Mackenzie, a soldier's wife, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 437]; for Henry Rogers to go to Holland or Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 162]; for Cornelius Sorrensen, a Danish seaman, to go to Norway or Denmark; for Isaac Janz, Dutchman, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 163]; and for John True, a French minister, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 164].

Nov. 21. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of — Smith and George Swift, showing that they have served the Crown for a great part of their lives, but through age and other infirmities they are unable to do any further service, and praying almsmen's places in Norwich Cathedral; their prayer is granted. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, *p.* 34.]

Nov. 21. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Lord Capell, acknowledging the receipt of his letters of the 8th and 11th instant, with the bills therein mentioned, and also his letter in behalf of the French protestants. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 87.]

Nov. 21. Whitehall. The same to the Mayor of Sandwich. I have received your letter of the 19th inst. with the enclosed depositions against Charles Beeson, and do not see but you ought to commit him to the county gaol, and bind over the witnesses to give evidence; which being done Mr. Attorney-General will have orders to prosecute him, and care shall be taken that the charges incident to the prosecution be defrayed. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 171.]

Nov. 22. Whitehall. The same to Sir John Fleet, sending another letter concerning the Portugese proprietors in the island of Bombay, and asking him to give satisfaction as to the particulars mentioned therein. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 172.]

Nov. 22. Whitehall. Passes for Henry Martins, Rombout van Gorb, John Conrad, Gottfried Platz and Gottfried Mahn, Germans, to go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 438]; for Peter Gant to go to Holland and return again; and for John Martens and Jane Laisné, a French protestant, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 164].

Nov. 22. Whitehall. Warrant to Richard Hopkins for the apprehension of Captain Waugh for treasonable practices in adhering to his Majesty's enemies. [*Ibid.*]

1695.

Nov. 22. The present disposition of his Majesty's land forces in England and Flanders. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 15, *No.* 95.]

Nov. 22. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Charles Dering. He shows that he attended his Majesty into Ireland and remained in the camp during the King's stay there, by which means he lost a place of 500*l.* *per annum* which he enjoyed in England. That after the King had left that kingdom, he continued in Ireland as Auditor-General of the Revenue, which office fell to him by the death of Mr. James Ware, and by his pains and industry he made a considerable addition to the revenue from quit and crown rents; that there is due to him the sum of 132*l.* 10*s.* for half a year's salary ending at Christmas, 1690. He prays for a grant of a lease of several lands, for the term of two years. Referred for report to the Lord Deputy of Ireland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 237, *p.* 142.]

Nov. 22. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Nicholas Ronain. He shows that during the late rebellion in Ireland he behaved himself "civilly and inoffensively," and was never concerned in the Irish army; that, notwithstanding, he was indicted of treason and outlawed thereupon, without his knowledge or having notice thereof. He prays for a reversal of the outlawry. Referred for report to the Lord Deputy of Ireland. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 143.]

Nov. 22. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of William Shee. He shows that during the time of the late rebellion in Ireland he lived in his house in the county of Catherlagh [Carlow], where he behaved himself "civilly and inoffensively," and was never concerned in any employment, civil or military; that after the victory at the Boyne he was indicted and outlawed for treason, by mistake only; for he had taken the oaths of fidelity to his Majesty. He prays a reversal of his outlawry. Referred for report to the Lord Deputy of Ireland. [*Ibid.*]

Nov. 22. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Richard Butler. He shows that several sums of money are due to him, and that he has been very serviceable to his Majesty and has never received any reward, and has been besides a great sufferer in his Majesty's customs. Referred for report to the Lords of the Treasury. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 144.]

Nov. 23. Whitehall. Passes and post-warrant for Barent Williamse, a subject of the States-General, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland; for Richard Stone, esq., with one post-horse, etc., to go to Holyhead [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 438]; for Alexander de Ripet, a French protestant, Mr. John Kouwenhoven, a subject of the States-General, and his servant, and John Foreman, Dirck Meuleman, and Menard van Loesbergen, three of the messengers of the States-General, to go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 439]; for Jacob du Bosc, his wife and three children, poor protestant refugees, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 164]; for Peter la Vie, a poor protestant, ditto; for John Fowler, merchant, to go to Ostend; and for Isabella Lievens, with one child, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 165].

Nov. 23. Warrant for Richard Humphrey, apothecary, to have access to John Bear, senior, a prisoner in Newgate, charged with high treason, as often as occasion shall require and in the presence of a keeper. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 166.]

1695.

Nov. 23. Whitehall. *Caveat* that no grant or licence pass for the erecting of any new, or repairing or enlarging of any old, pier or quay at or near Parton or Moresby, co. Cumberland, or for the granting of any ground between the high and low water-marks of the sea near the said places, till notice be first given to Sir John Lowther, of Whitehaven. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 74, *p.* 4.]

Nov. 23. Kensington. Commission for John Sweeten to be ensign of the colonel's company, in Colonel Thomas Brudenell's regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 151.]

Nov. 23. Admiralty Office. List of ships left in the Mediterranean by Admiral Russell, those gone to the Straits with Sir George Rooke, and those fitting for the Straits. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 15, *No.* 96.]

Nov. 23. Kensington. Warrant to the Clerk of the Signet to prepare a letter directing the election of Samuel Fuller, D.D., to the deanery of Lincoln, vacant by the death of Dr. Daniel Brevint. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 150, *p.* 172.]

Nov. 23. Dublin Castle. Lord Capell to Mr. Vernon. I think I am well known in England to have taken a freedom in voting for about thirty years together, and the same liberty I professed to give here; and besides this, in the message I sent to the House of Commons in the midst of their heats, I offered both my secretaries to be accused. If I did not stop this prosecution of the Chancellor it was because the first vote was passed, in which all the gentlemen were comprised, before I knew of it, nor did it interfere with the King's affairs, for there was not a day's delay in that matter, but what was given by Mr. Savage and some leading men of his opinion. During this adjournment there has been caballing on both sides. The Houses are impatient for the bills, being desirous to return to their "countries." [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 72.]

Nov. 25. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to Mr. Lowndes, regarding the payment of a bill, drawn by Mr. Robinson for £800. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 238.]

Nov. 25. Whitehall. The same to the Lords of the Treasury, enclosing information upon oath of Thomas Carman and Thomas Harwood concerning goods brought from France and landed at Bulverhith in Sussex, relating in a great measure to some of the officers of the customs at and about Hastings. [*Ibid.*]

Nov. 25. Whitehall. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty. The Dutch ambassador has complained that one Ruyter Pietersen, a Dutch seaman belonging to a Dutch ship named the *Conqueror*, has been lately pressed and forced on board an English vessel called the *Adventure* smack; I desire you will give orders for his being set at liberty. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 239.]

Nov. 25. Whitehall. A duplicate of the above. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.]

Nov. 25. Whitehall. Passes for Mary Dassas and Anna Hamon, French protestants, to go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 439]; for Mr. John Peter Geijsell, a subject of the States

1695.

General, Maximilian Eilofstein, Conrad Winterbeyer and Ludolf Weisman, German students, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 440]; for Mrs. Catherine Freckman to go to Gravesend and Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 441]; for Jean Chevalier, a French protestant refugee, to go to Holland; for Elizabeth Edwards and Barbara Jacobs, going to their husbands in his Majesty's train of artillery in Flanders; for Lubbert Alenor, a poor Dutchman, Jacob Rosenzweig with Christian Graefe, his servant, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 165]; for the Comte de Claris, with his governor and valet de chambre, to go to Germany; and for Hugh Slade and Mr. Balthasar Morck, of the bedchamber to Prince Louis of Baden, with dogs and horses, six grooms and huntsmen, and one maid servant, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 166].

Nov. 25. Kensington. Commissions for Edward Colston to be ensign of Lieutenant-Colonel Pitcarne Wheeler's company in the Earl of Romney's first regiment of foot guards [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 146]; and for John Pope to be cornet of Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Pope's troop in Colonel John Coy's regiment of horse [*Ibid.*, *p.* 147].

Nov. 25. Kensington. Warrant to the Earl of Dorset, Chamberlain of the Household, to admit John Montague, D.D., to the place of Clerk of the Closet in the room of Dr. Thomas Burnett. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 150, *p.* 173.]

Nov. 25. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Thomas Matthews and Thomas Ferrers. They pray letters patent for a method of "damasking," striking and fixing colours into leather and all sorts of stuffs of cloth, and velvet and hair on both sides, and also the making of tapestry with grogram yarn, never before used in England. Referred for report to the Attorney or Solicitor-General. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 237, *p.* 144.]

Nov. 26. Whitehall. *Caveat* that nothing pass concerning any invention for raising of water to be conveyed by pipes into London and Westminster till notice be first given to the Lord Mayor of London, or the city solicitor at the Guildhall. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 74, *p.* 4.]

Nov. 26. Whitehall. Passes for Hubert Pitman, trooper in Count Steinbeck's regiment of horse, Francis de Veye, Jane, his wife, four children, and Jane Saignol, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 440]; for Luke Boucher, Lodewick Hoogenthuyn, Moses Sarucco, Hester, his wife, Rebecca Manchorra and three children, and Joseph Falcon, poor Jews, and Nicholas de Mousrel, a French refugee, to go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 441]; and for John James Vareilles to go to Holland or Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 165].

Nov. 26. Kensington. Warrant to the Earl of Romney, Master-General of the Ordnance, to reimburse the town of Hastings 63*l.* laid out by them during the last five years in erecting two small forts there at their own charge, for their necessary defence against the insults of French privateers. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 148.]

Nov. 26. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford. The House of Commons having passed a vote to-day full of duty and affection to his Majesty, I would not let slip this opportunity of imparting it to you, that you might have the satisfaction of it as

1695.

early as possible. The votes being ordered to be printed, I shall not trouble you with anything of that kind unless there be occasion for it. I have taken what care I can in the matters of the post and justices of the peace for the university, having put the names of several persons into the hands of the Lord Keeper, and recommended the other business to the Postmaster-General. You have seen by the *Gazette* what use was made of the account of his Majesty's reception. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 239.]

Nov. 27. Whitehall. Passes for John George Popp, Frederick Kraft and Rokus Gräfen, Germans, Herman Kramer, a subject of the States-General, Mr. Peter Becker, a subject of the Elector of Brandenburg, and Peter Gleizes, a French protestant, to go to Gravesend and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 442]; for Jacob du Bosc, Isabeau, his wife, and three children, and Cornelis van Ricithoven, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 443]; for Dirck Adriaansen, a Dutchman, to go to Holland; for Henry Nichelsen to go to Flanders; and for Dorothée Bartiers to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 166].

Nov. 27. Kensington. License to Richard Bloome, of London, gent., "for the sole printing and vending, for fourteen years, of a survey or description of London and Westminster, with the liberties and parts adjacent, and of the several American plantations; which will be illustrated with a great many ichnographical maps of the respective wards and parishes, together with maps of the several plantations, and other ornamental sculptures, the particulars of which work will be set forth in his papers of proposals, to be published in that behalf." [*Ibid.*, *p.* 167.]

Nov. 27. Kensington. Warrant for Ishack Aboab Furtado *alias* Ishac Aboab, Benjamin Pereyer le Leao, *alias* de Lyon, Irmiahu Burgos, *alias* Jeremiah Burges, and Isaac Henriques Metlado, to be free denizens of England. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 169.]

Nov. 27. Kensington Warrant to pay to George Stepney, esq., envoy extraordinary to several princes of Germany on the Rhine, 250*l.* for his equipage, and 3*l.* per day for his ordinary entertainment; to commence from 22nd inst. and continue until his return; and also to pay his bills of extraordinary expenses which are allowed by one of the principal Secretaries of State, and all arrears due to him to the 22nd inst. on the allowance of 4*l.* per day which was directed to be paid to him on the 13th of December, 1694; no further payment thereon is to be made. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 171.]

Nov. 27. Kensington. Warrant to pay Matthew Prior, esq., who is remaining at the Hague on the King's particular service, 20*s.* per day for his ordinary entertainment and allowances, to commence from the 1st of August last, and continue until his return; and also to pay his bills of extraordinary expenses which are signed by one of the chief Secretaries of State, and all arrears due to the 1st of August last on the allowance of 20*s.* per day directed to be paid to him on the 21st of July, 1694. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 173.]

Nov. 27. Kensington. Warrant for appointing Prince George of Denmark, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir John Somers, knt.; the Duke of Leeds, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, the Dukes of Norfolk, Devonshire, Bolton, Schomberg, Shrewsbury, and Bedford, the

1695.

Marquises of Normanby and Winchester, the Earls of Lindsey, Dorset and Middlesex, Oxford, Bridgewater, Stamford, Bath, Nottingham, Rochester, Portland, Fauconberg, Monmouth, Montague, Scarborough, Bradford, Romney, Tankerville, and Ranelagh, Viscount Dursley, the Bishop of London, Lords Lexinton, Cornwallis, Godolphin, Capell, and Coningsby, Sir Robert Howard, knt.; Thomas Wharton, esq.; Peregrine Bertie, esq.; Sir William Trumbull, knt.; Charles Montague, esq.; Sir John Holt, knt.; Sir Edward Seymour, bart.; Sir John Lowther of Lowther, bart.; Sir Henry Goodrick, bart.; Sir John Trevor, knt.; Edward Russell, Richard Hampden, Hugh Boscawen and John Smith, esquires, commissioners for hearing, receiving and determining appeals in cases of prizes during the present war, with such powers, etc., as are contained in a commission to this effect in June last past. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 186.]

Nov. 27. Kensington. Commissions for — Nicholson to be lieutenant to Captain John Sinclair in Sir David Colyer's regiment; and for — Nicholls to be ensign to Captain St. Leger in the same regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, *p.* 250.]

Nov. 27. Admiralty Office. A list of what ships of the third and fourth rates "may be got together upon a necessity, and where they now are." [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 15, *No.* 97.]

Nov. 28. Whitehall. Passes for Captain Conrad Ranck, a Dutch officer, and one servant to go to Harwich and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 443]; for Ann Alexander, and her four children, Samuel Jones, esq., with two servants, and William Collyn, a Dutchman, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 169]; and for George Bohet, a French protestant, Andres Olofson, Erik Rasmunson, two Swedes, Ole Hendrichsen, a Danish seaman, and Peter Cazenove, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 170].

Nov. 29. Whitehall. Warrant for Colonel Philip Howard to have access to Sir Patrick Trant, a prisoner in Newgate, in the presence of a keeper. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 174.]

Nov. 28. Warrant confirming the previous warrant of 25th April, for the payment of 1,500*l.* yearly for seven years to the Duke of Ormond, being rent for the duties of prizage and butlerage on wines in Ireland. [*S.P. Dom., Signet Office* 13, *p.* 264.]

Nov. 25. Westminster. Warrant for Samuel Fuller, D.D., one of the King's chaplains in ordinary, and chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, to be Dean of Lincoln, in the place of Dr. Daniel Brevint, deceased. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 265.]

Nov. 28. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Postmaster-General. Mr. Mackye, the riding surveyor appointed to inspect passengers at Harwich, having formerly received directions from Mr. Secretary Trenchard to allow such persons to pass over to Holland as were of the neighbourhood, and known to be traders or to have business in those parts, I see no inconvenience in continuing the same, and therefore desire you will write to your agent at Harwich, that he make no difficulty of admitting such into the packet boats, though they have no passports, unless he should have anything to except against them that may concern the government; but that such may

1695.

pass upon Mr. Mackye's certificate in their behalf when he is present, and when he shall have occasion to be absent, your agent may give the same permission to persons under the above-mentioned circumstances. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 172.]

Nov. 29. Whitehall. Passes for Peter van Eyck, a subject of the States-General, with his wife and two children, and John du Bois, a French protestant, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 443] ; for Alexander Broquet, a French protestant, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 444] ; and for Elizabeth Cashell, wife of Jeremy Cashell, a dragoon in Colonel Charles Rosse's regiment in Flanders, to go to some place unspecified [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 170].

Nov. 29. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of the mayor, sheriffs, citizens and commonalty of the city of Norwich. They show that William Doughty, late of the said city, gent., did by his will, bearing date on or about 5th of April, 1687, give the sum of 6,000*l.* to several trustees therein named, to purchase land for the building an almshouse for the habitation of thirty-two poor men and women, and other manors and lands for the endowment thereof, and did also further appoint the same trustees, at or before six years after his death, to convey the said almshouse and property to the petitioners and their successors, who, from and after such conveyance, were to have the government of the said almshouse and the poor therein. The trustees have laid out the greatest part of the said 6,000*l.* in purchasing several manors, etc. in their own names, and have built an almshouse, and put poor people therein, pursuant to the direction of the said will. The term of six years is more than expired since the death of the said William Doughty, and the petitioners pray for the necessary letters patents of license to them to purchase, take, and hold all lands, &c., as in like cases has been usually granted. Referred for report to the Attorney or Solicitor-General. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 237, *p.* 145.]

Nov. 29. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of the proposers for the increase of his Majesty's revenues on tobacco. They pray that their proposal may be heard before the Lords of the Treasury, and that they may have liberty to print the said proposal and present the same to Parliament, that, in case an act should be passed thereon, they may be allowed some profits accruing thereby. Referred for report to the Lords of the Treasury. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 146.]

Nov. 29. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Sir Peter Warburton, bart., lord of the manor of Great Budworth in Cheshire, praying letters patent for holding three fairs yearly in the said town of Great Budworth, one to be held on February 2nd, another on March 25th and the third upon St. Matthew's day a week before Michaelmas. Referred for report to the Attorney or Solicitor-General. [*Ibid.* 238, *p.* 36.]

Nov. 29. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Joseph Raphson, gent., praying leave to bring a writ of error in a judgment obtained against him by Edward Rowley in the King's Bench, which is granted. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 37.]

Nov. 30. Whitehall. Passes for John Pigné, a weaver, Philip le Rouze, a French protestant, and Count de Kokorsover, with his governor, and two

1695.

servants, to go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 444]; for Deengenhard Greuve, a subject of the States-General, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 445]; for Mr. Du Chapeaurouge and Mr. du Four, with a servant, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 170]; for the Comte de Herberstein, with his governor and two servants, to go to Germany; and for the Comte de Wurtemberg, his governor, secretary, valet de chambre, and two servants, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 172].

Nov. 30. Kensington. Approbation of John Hooke, of Gray's Inn, esq., as recorder of the borough of Newport in the Isle of Wight, in the place of Sir Giles Eyre, knt., one of the justices of the King's Bench, deceased. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 174.]

Nov. 30. Kensington. Warrant for letters patent for fourteen years to Thomas Matthews and Thomas Ferrers for their invention of a way of "damasking, striking and fixing colours into leather and all sorts of stuffs, cloth and velvet, and hair on both sides; and for making tapestry with grogram yarn." [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 265.]

Nov. 30. Kensington. Commission for Roger Neild to be ensign of Captain Owen Norton's company in Sir Richard Atkins' regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 152.]

Nov. 30. Kensington. Proclamations for a general fast and humiliation throughout the kingdom, to implore the blessing of God on the consultations of the present Parliament; to be observed on the 11th and 18th of December. *Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations* 4, *No.* 120.]

Nov. 30. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to Lord Cutts. I received yesterday your letter of the day before from Bagshot, and having asked of Mr. Blathwayte the paper you mention about Mr. Hooke, recorder of Newport, I have received from him only a copy of the recommendation of the said corporation, but know not where the original is. However, as you press for the despatch of this matter, I have obtained his Majesty's warrant for constituting Mr. Hooke recorder according to their recommendation; but it being necessary that the original instrument or an authentic exemplification of it should be lodged in my office, I desire you will procure such a one under the seal of the corporation of the same date with the former. I shall this night move his Majesty in Wivell's business. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 240.]

Nov. 30. Whitehall. The same to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford. I have received yours of the 28th inst. and in pursuance of my obligation and resolution to serve the university upon all occasions, I desire you will let me know how far they may be concerned in the bill now brought into the House of Commons for regulating printing and printing presses, that care may be taken that none of their privileges be hurt by it. [*Ibid.*]

Nov. 30. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Dr. Aglionby. I have received your letter of the 21st inst. with the copies of depositions against Archdeacon Nicholson. My opinion is that the prosecution having been so long deferred it will not be fit to begin it now. [*Ibid.* 100, *p.* 175.]

Dec. 1. Whitehall. Passes for Mary Hayes and Mary Pen, gunners' wives, and two small children, to go to Harwich and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 446]; and for Salomon Scheller to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 172].

1695.

Dec. 1. Kensington. Warrant to —— Marcourt, appointing him major and captain of a company in the Swiss regiment commanded by ——— de Saconay. *French.* [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 167.]

Dec. 1. Kensington. Commissions for John King to be chaplain to Brigadier William Stewart's regiment of foot [*Ibid.*, *p.* 250] ; for Gervis Parker to be lieutenant to Captain Fiennes Twistleton in the same regiment ; for Butler Mann to be ensign to Captain John Stewart in the same regiment ; for James White to be lieutenant to Captain Robert Galbraith in the same regiment ; for Thomas Hussey to be ensign to Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hussey in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, *p.* 251] ; and for —— Campbell to be captain in Lord Lorne's regiment [*Ibid.*, *p.* 252].

Dec. 2. Whitehall. Passes for Dettlef Brasch, Catherine Voyer, a French refugee, Jacob Finne, a subject of the States General, and Moise de Pommares, a French protestant, to go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 445] ; for Francis Fabre, a French refugee, and Estienne Cabrier, a French protestant, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 446] ; for Abel Latanné to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 172] ; and for Charles Farmer ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 176].

Dec. 2. Whitehall. Warrant for the Comte de Wurtemberg, with a gentleman and four servants, the Comte d'Herberstein, with a governor and two servants, the Comte de Kokorsova, with a governor and valet de chambre, the Comte de Claris, with a governor, a valet de chambre, and the Baron de Godeck, with a valet de chambre, to embark on such of the king's yachts as shall be appointed for them, at any port of this kingdom, for Holland. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 175.]

Dec. 2. Kensington. Warrant for appointment of Robert Harmsworth, gent., as clerk of the markets of St. Michael, *alias* Bridgetown, Spykes Town, and all other towns in Barbadoes, to have and hold the said place during the king's pleasure, and his residence in the said island, together with all fees, etc., which John Stede or any other person had or ought to have had. [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 266.]

Dec. 2. Kensington Commissions for Garet Cogland, esq., to be captain of the company whereof Captain Seymour was late captain in Colonel James's regiment of foot; and for Francis Hurrey to be adjutant to Colonel Francis Langston's regiment of horse. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 156.]

Dec. 2. Brussels. Maximilian Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria, to the King, thanking him for his past protection and influence, and hoping for a continuation of the same. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 15, *No.* 98.]

Dec. 2. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty, directing them to appoint a yacht to transport the Comte de Wurtemberg, and some other German gentlemen of quality, from hence to Holland, with the convoy that is now going thither. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 241.]

Dec. 2. Whitehall. A duplicate of the above. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 4.]

Dec. 2. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Admiralty. The enclosed memorial of Mr. Meisters having been laid before the

1695.

king, his Majesty commands me to send it to you to give orders for stating the accounts of the six ships therein mentioned, as also for the paying off and discharging the same accordingly; and that the ship *Fortune*, now lying at Dartmouth, be brought about into the river and laid up here. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 173.]

Appended:—

Mr. Meisters' memorial to the Duke of Shrewsbury, undated. I, W[illiam] Meisters, having received a verbal order from the Lords Justices in June last to take up special ships to carry stores to put into machines, and some for smoking fireships, all to be made use of in the expedition against Dunkirk. To six of them I paid one month's pay in hand; they wanted the rest of their pay; I desired the office of ordnance to pay for the following five * *and the ship called the* Ephraim *to be paid by the navy, she being made a smoking fireship in the room of the* Fortune, *which was ordered to another design, and is now at Dartmouth. They refuse to pay them, only making difficulty that they must have an order in writing from his Majesty or the Lords Justices. Wherefore I pray you to assist me in procuring the aforesaid two orders for the payment of the aforesaid ships, the masters and owners troubling me every day.* [*Ibid.*]

Dec. 2. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Admiralty, directing them to appoint a yacht to attend the Marquis d'Aurea, envoy from the republic of Genoa, to carry him and his family to Rotterdam, and that the said yacht be ordered to sail with the first convoy that shall be going to Holland from the river. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 175.]

Dec. 3. Kensington. The King to the Privy Council of Scotland. We require you to give orders for making a draft of thirteen hundred and thirty-two men out of the foot regiments in Scotland, for recruiting the Scotch regiments in Flanders, that is, two hundred and ninety-two out of Colonel Hill's regiment, and two hundred and sixty out of each of the other four regiments, which drafts are to be ready to embark by 1st January, and to be made in the presence of Lord George Hamilton or Colonel John Buchan, and divided and delivered by their directions to the officers sent from Flanders, that is, one thousand to be divided between one battalion of the guards, one of the royal regiments and the regiments commanded by Colonels Maitland, Lawder, MacKay and Buchan (which six regiments served at Namur), and three hundred and thirty-two to be delivered to the regiments lately belonging to D'Offarrell and Sir Charles Graham, now commanded by Colonel Robert Mackay and Colonel Walter Collier. For these men our officers from Flanders shall pay our officers in Scotland 20*s.* each for one thousand men, and 30*s.* for the remaining three hundred and thirty-two. And you are to allow the officers from Flanders to beat drums for raising what more men they want. And as to the regiments at home, you are to give orders for making the levy of one thousand men, granted to us by the late Act of Parliament, which men are to be delivered to the officers in Scotland a month after they shall have delivered the other thousand to the officers from Flanders. The pay of this month is to be

* The *Lady Anne*, the *Mary and Sarah*, the *Young Tobias*, the *Abram's Offering*, the *Prince Cazameer*.

1695.

allowed to the officers in Scotland, for reimbursing them of the 13*s.* and a groat which they must give the country, with the 20*s.* they got from the Flanders officers, to make up the 20*l.* Scots allowed by parliament for each man. And as soon as the officers from Flanders have got their recruits, you are to allow the officers in Scotland to raise three hundred and thirty-two men or what more they shall want, for doing which two months are allowed from the time the last recruits from Flanders embarked. And we also require you to give orders for making a draft of one hundred men from the two regiments of dragoons, for recruiting the two Scotch regiments of dragoons in Flanders, which men are to be delivered to the officers from Flanders before 1st January. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, *p.* 99.]

Dec. 3. Whitehall. Warrant for the payment of extraordinary expenses incurred by Robert Wolseley, esq., his Majesty's envoy extraordinary to the Elector of Bavaria, for three quarters of a year ending 3 September, 1695. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, *p.* 270.]

Dec. 3. Whitehall. Warrant for the payment of extraordinary expenses incurred by Viscount Galway, envoy extraordinary to the Duke of Savoy, from 1 January to 30 September, 1695. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 271.]

Dec. 3. Whitehall. Passes for Jane Farroone, wife of Esaias Farroone, a soldier in Colonel Tichborne's company, to go to Holland or Flanders; and for Mr. de Verdin, with two servants, to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 176.]

Dec. 3. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Thomas Chettle, esq. He prays letters patent for fourteen years for a new way of making iron stone into pig, or cast, or laden iron with pit coals or sea coals, "charked," or with peat or turf and other ingredients, and a new way of converting such iron into blooms and bars. Referred for report to the Attorney or Solicitor General. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 237, *p.* 146.]

Dec. 4. Whitehall. Passes for Henry Martins to go to Falmouth and Spain [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 446]; for the Baron de Godeck, and two servants, to go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 447]; and for Michael Martin, Corsava and Schonfelder, Germans, to go to Germany [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 176].

Dec. 4. Kensington. Commission for Robert Austin to be first lieutenant to Captain Gilbert Symonds in the Marquis of Carmarthen's first marine regiment of foot. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, *p.* 293.]

Dec. 5. Whitehall. Passes for Jean Bernard Streng and Martin Kyrn, Germans, to go to Germany; and for Isabella Simon, a Dutch woman, with her two children, and Jean Liège, a French protestant, to go to Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 176.]

Dec. 5. Whitehall. Warrant to John Gellibrand for the apprehension of some person unnamed on a charge of publishing and dispersing certain seditious and treasonable libels against the King and government. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 177.]

Dec. 5. Kensington. Warrant for Sir Benjamin Bathurst, knt., and his successors, to hold two fairs at Cirencester, co. Gloucester, one upon Tuesday,

1695.

Wednesday and Thursday before St. Bartholomew's day, the other upon Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday before Palm Sunday, yearly, for buying and selling linen and woollen manufactures, cattle, and all other goods and merchandises. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 178.]

Dec. 5. Whitehall. Warrant for Isaque Couttinho and David Couttinho to be made free denizens of England. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 180.]

Dec. 5. Kensington. Warrant to the Earl of Romney, Master General of the Ordnance, for the continuance of pay to the company of pioneers attached to the train of artillery in Flanders. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 154.]

Dec. 5. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Commissioners of the Customs. I send you a copy of a letter from the English consul at Venice, upon which I desire your opinion how far the proposals he makes, in relation to his certificates for foreign ships, may be complied with. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 176.]

Dec. 6. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of the Duke of Shrewsbury, praying a grant to him and his heirs for ever of four fairs to be held yearly at Little Budworth, co. Cheshire, on January 25th, April 23rd, June 30th, and Nov. 11th, and of two fairs more to be held at Dunham-on-the-Hill, in the said county, on April 10th and October 13th. Referred for report to the Attorney or Solicitor General. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, *p.* 37.]

Dec. 6. Whitehall. Passes for Jacob Jacobse and John Willemse, Dutchmen, to go to Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 177]; and for Cornelius Sorrensen, a Danish seaman, to go to Norway [*Ibid.*, *p.* 179].

Dec. 7. Whitehall. Passes for Louis Boucher and Gedeon Bataillé, French protestants, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 447]; for Gerret Jansen, a Dutchman, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 179].

Dec. 7. Kensington. Warrant for a grant of letters patent for fourteen years to Thomas Chettle, "of our county of Worcester, esquire," for his invention of a new way of making iron stone into pig, cast or laden iron, with pit coals or sea coals "charked," or with peat or turf, and other ingredients never yet used, and also a new way of melting, sinking and refining of pig and other cast or laden iron into blooms and bars of iron, with pit or sea coals, raw or "charked," or with peat or turf. [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 267.]

Dec. 7. Kensington. Warrant to allow the mayor, sheriffs, citizens and commonalty of the city of Norwich, and their successors, to purchase, receive and take any manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever of or from any person or persons, so as the same do not exceed the yearly value of one thousand pounds, to enable them to perform the charities and good works directed by the will of William Doughty, gent., deceased. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 272.]

Dec. 7. Kensington. Warrant for letters patent for fourteen years to Thomas Savery, gent., for his invention of mill work to grind and polish looking glass and coach glass plates and marble stones, and also for rowing of ships with great ease and expedition. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 275.]

1695.

Dec. 7. Bernard Howard "of Norfolk" to Sir William Trumbull, as to Captain Byng's request that certain persons may be allowed to speak to him alone. [*S.P. Dom., William and Mary* 6, *No.* 45.] *Enclosing a list of persons whom Captain Edward Byng desires may speak with him* (undated) :—*Messrs. Gleast, Ward, Hyde, Thursby, surgeon, Tarrell and Gallaway, Mrs. Hyde, and Mrs. Fenn. Bing also desires that if he remembers other persons, their names may be inserted without troubling the Secretary with a new order.* [*Ibid., No.* 45 i.]

Dec. 7. Dublin Castle. Lord Capell to Mr. Vernon. Sir Richard Levinge's practices against me surprise me not. The interest he neglected to serve here, and the hasty means he used to serve himself, made way sufficient to remove him, and an honester man to be put in his place. Men must know little of this kingdom or the footing upon which his Majesty's interest stands here to turn out Mr. Rochford and Mr. Broderick. The first is by far the greatest practiser in this kingdom, and abounds in wealth, the other is the next great practiser here, and both true to the king's interests. Without them I could not have succeeded in the business of the sole right, and in time I hope to let the world see, and the remnant of Jacobites, that traitors may be brought to trial and the King's commissions drawn without flaws in them for the subject to be tempted to supersede them afterwards. My concerning myself in the attorney general's place between the old and the new is upon desire of Lady Gifford and Sir John Temple, and a "wholy" submission in Mr. Rochford to my award of what formerly has been in treaty between them. I am taking care of Mr. Foly. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 73.]

Dec. 8. Proposals for the regulation of the two marine regiments. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 15, *No.* 101.]

Dec. 9. Whitehall. Passes for Andries Tybert, Andries Andriese, Barent Janse and Peter Adrianse, Dutch seamen, to go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 451.]

Dec. 9. Whitehall. Warrant for the payment of extraordinary expenses incurred by Consul Nicholas Herne at Alicante since 24 May, 1694, including the costs of diet, etc., for Edward Seshams in the hospital eighteen days; of provision for one Hall that came redeemed from Algiers; of diet, lodging, etc., of William Welsham, Henry Moses, James Knowling, and M. Hall, four seamen taken by the French in the *Sarah Elizabeth*, Caleb Stocker, master; of diet and lodging of Edward Turner and Philip Cales and victuals for Cadiz; of diet and lodging for George Beauchamp, John Williams, and David Roge, belonging to the *Arcanie* galley, lost in the Levant, twelve days, and their victuals for Cadiz; of victuals, etc., for William Hammond and James Butler for Cadiz; of provisions and passage of Philip Gould, Jeremy Leucy, Morice Crimen, Irish, John Thompson, Thomas Lindsey and Benjamin Hill, English, soldiers, to Cadiz, and their provision here for thirteen days; of diet and lodging for James and Zachary Taylor, for a sick man, James Anderson, for nineteen days; for Mathew Hedges and John Simins for nine days; for Roger Glassy, William Moseley, William Albi, John Williams, with provisions to Cadiz; of keeping Jacob Anderson in prison thirty-six

1695.

days, to secure him until occasion offered to ship him off; of diet and lodging for eleven men taken in the *Mercury*, Captain Edward Mathews, commander; of charges on board a Moorish ship which came here with Consul Baker; of passage and diet for Edmund Prance, James Smith, David Jones, James Braine, Caleb Ellist, Joseph Hayman, John Whitfield, Philip Hally, Edmund Prance, junior, John Moyses, Richard Scorch, Thomas Gould, John Rou, Benjamin Seafort, John Wadding, sent from Tracy [Thrace], being there put ashore by a French privateer of the "Zants men," and who were put on board the *Lark*; of keeping Thomas Luke, belonging to the said ship, in the hospital, having a spotted fever and his head broken; and of keeping fourteen Irish soldiers, deserters from the French in Catolonia, who were put on board the *Herne*, Captain Barrett. [*S.P.Dom. Entry Book* 345, *p.* 273.]

Dec. 9. Whitehall. Warrant for the payment of extraordinary expenses, incurred by Lord Paget, ambassador extraordinary to the Grand Seignior, from 2 October, 1693, to 2 May, 1695. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 277.]

Dec. 9. Whitehall. Warrant for Mr. Gleast, Mr. Ward, Mr. Hyde, Mrs. Hyde, Mr. Thursby, a surgeon, Mrs. Fenn, Mr. Farrel and Mr. Gallaway to have access to Mr. Edward Bing [Byng], a prisoner in Newgate, in the keeper's presence. [*ibid.* 40, *p.* 179.]

Dec. 9. Kensington. Commissions for Stanley Russell to be lieutenant to Captain John Dally's company of grenadiers in Colonel Thomas Farrington's regiment of foot [*S.P.Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 151]; for Thomas Farrington to be ensign of Captain Robert Cheyne's company in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, *p.* 152]; for Charles Christian to be lieutenant of Major Joseph Stopford's company in the Marquis of Carmarthen's first marine regiment of foot [*Ibid.*, *p.* 153]; and for Josias Champané to be captain of Captain William Carey's late company in Colonel John Tidcombe's regiment of foot [*Ibid.*].

Dec. 9. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Philippa Sutton, widow of Captain John Sutton. Her husband served his Majesty as ensign in Holland, and afterwards as lieutenant in Ireland, and was afterwards made captain in Flanders; he was killed at Steinkirk and left her in a very poor condition; she prays for a pension. Referred for report to the Lords of the Treasury. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 237, *p.* 147.]

Dec. 9. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Admiralty. There being a dispute between his Majesty and the Kings of Denmark and Sweden concerning the respect due to his Majesty's men-of-war, he commands you to search in the books and records of your office, and enquire of the officers of the navy and Trinity House, and such other persons of experience as may give you light into what has been the custom and practice, what has been demanded by his Majesty's ships, and what in particular instances has been yielded by the ships of either of those crowns; whether the instructions now given to the commanders of his Majesty's ships in relation to the flag are the same as they have been since the restoration of Charles II.; what they are now, and if altered, wherein, and on what occasions; and to give an account of what the practice has been in relation to

1695.

salutes between his Majesty's ships and those of the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, and their forts and castles in the Baltic. [*S.P. Dom. Naval*, 4.]

Dec. 10. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Mr. Curtis. I have acquainted the King with the proposals you sent me in your letter of the 26th Nov., and he directs you to come hither to give a fuller information in that matter. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 176.]

Dec. 10. Whitehall. The same to Lord Capell with regard to the delay in the presentation of his report on Lord Bellew's petition till the rising of Parliament. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 88.]

Dec. 10. Whitehall Pass for John Goedart, a protestant subject of the States General, to go to Harwich and Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 458.]

Dec. 10. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Ann Hancock, widow. She sets forth that her husband, Lieutenant James Hancock, served his Majesty at the siege of the Grave in Holland, and since in Flanders in the royal regiment of fusiliers commanded by Brigadier Fitzpatrick, and was at the battle of Landen in Flanders and other places with the said regiment, but being upon a party near Bruges, was barbarously murdered by the French and lost all he had. That she had a son lost aboard the ship *Henrietta*, commanded by Admiral Nevill, now almost six years since. That she is left with three children destitute of all means whereby to subsist, and has never received any recompense either from her late Majesty or any one else, as other officers' widows of the said regiment have, and praying some allowance. Referred for report to the Lords of the Treasury. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, *p.* 40.]

Dec. 10. Kensington. Commissions for Bardzey Fisher to be chaplain to Sir John Jacob's regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, *p.* 251]; and for Henry Seymour to be captain of Major Blood's company in Colonel Seymour's regiment [*Ibid.*, *p.* 252].

Dec. 11. Whitehall. Certificate that Thomas Baker, esq., the King's consul at Algiers, returned from that employment into England 15 August, 1695. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, *p.* 266.]

Dec. 12. Whitehall. Pass for Mr. John Grill, a subject of the king of Sweden, to go to Harwich and Holland. [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 447.]

Dec. 12. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Admiralty, ordering that men be entered on board for the Channel service in the coming year. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 205, *p.* 182.]

Dec. 13. Whitehall. Passes for Ensign George van Niewenheim, a Dutch officer, to go to Harwich and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 447]; for Peter Janse, of Rotterdam, and John Hulmers, a subject of the States General, to go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland; for Mr. Philip Tinsey, with his servant Giles Joase, to go to Falmouth and Spain [*Ibid.*, *p.* 452]; for Don Miguel Lopez to go to Spain; for Isaac Jansen and Peter de Lee, and Ole Hendrichsen, a Danish seaman, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 181].

1695.

Dec. 13. Whitehall. Warrant for the payment of expenses incurred by Lord Villiers, envoy extraordinary to the States General of the United Provinces, and plenipotentiary at the congress, 8 July to 8 October, 1695, including an entertainment given on 28 Sept. by his Majesty's particular order, for the taking of Namur, illuminating, and other marks of public joy proper for the occasion, amounting to 135*l*. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 182.]

Dec. 13. Whitehall. Warrant for the payment of extraordinary expenses incurred by Hugh Greg, resident at Copenhagen from 1 April to 1 October, 1695. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 183.]

Dec. 13. Kensington. Commissions for — Norris to be captain of Major Edward Pope's company of grenadiers in Colonel John Tidcombe's regiment of foot; for Thomas Skackford to be ensign of Captain Quartus Spencer's company in the same regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 155]; for James Nicholson to be lieutenant colonel of, and captain of a company in the same regiment; for Edward Pope to be major of and captain of a company in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, *p.* 158]; and for Manley Calis to be first lieutenant of Captain Richard Courtenay's company in Lord Berkeley's marine regiment of foot [*Ibid.*, *p.* 159].

Dec. 13. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to Sir Charles Hedges. I received yesterday your account of your proceedings at the late sessions of the Admiralty, and having a petition put into my hand praying his Majesty's pardon to Henry Fog, one of the condemned persons, I desire you will furnish me with matter, if any there be, to make use of in moving his Majesty in his favour. I desire likewise you will let me know what proceedings have been had against the ship *Talmodigheit* of Copenhagen, Peter Pietman, master. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 241.]

Dec. 13. Whitehall. The same to the Lords Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Affairs. Having laid the enclosed petition of Mr. King before his Majesty he was pleased, as well in regard to his having served several campaigns in Flanders, as to the loss he has sustained by an Act of Parliament passed the last sessions, which took away the advantages of his living in the Minories, to express his disposition to have him gratified with some other benefice, that should be in some measure proportionate to the said loss. *Enclosure not here entered.* [*Ibid.*, *p.* 242.]

Dec. 13. Kensington. Warrant appointing Lord Carmichael the King's High Commissioner at the next general assembly of the Church of Scotland. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, *p.* 101.]

Dec. 13. Kensington. Instructions to Lord Carmichael, High Commissioner to the General Assembly. 1. You are to take particular care that nothing be done in the Assembly to the prejudice of our authority, or anything treated of that is not a fit subject for an ecclesiastical meeting. 2. You are to give the Assembly all assurances of our resolution to maintain Presbyterian government in the church of Scotland. 3. You are to let them understand that we expect that, at this time, they will chiefly make it their work to regulate matters

1695.

of order and discipline amongst themselves. 4 and 5. You are to let them know that we regret the number of churches in Scotland in which there are no ministers, and that it would be more acceptable to us, and more becoming them, to apply themselves rather to restoring the Gospel to such churches, than to depriving other churches of it. 6. As to the non-jurors, you are to inform the Assembly that we are very sensible of the bad consequence it may entail, to trust the minds of any of our people to the influence of a ministry that declines to own our lawful authority; but that being a matter of state, we will give orders to the council about them. 7. You are to endeavour to convince the assembly how much it is to their interest, as well as to our service, to assume into their body the good and moderate men of those that were formerly of the episcopal way. 8. You are to represent the opportunity that there will be for this now, since those that have not taken the oaths now being at mercy, and many of them as we are informed being desirous to redeem the occasion, and the law allowing them still to take the oaths if the church shall first assume them, it is not to be doubted but a number of them will apply, if they can hope that they will be received. 9. You may assure the leading men of the assembly that, in order to oblige the non-jurors to apply, examples shall be made of the most obstinate, and if, notwithstanding due encouragement given them to apply, any of them shall decline to do it, we shall consider such of them hereafter as men irreclaimable. 10. In order to give the ministers an opportunity to plant vacant churches in the north, and to assume such as shall apply to them, you are to allow them to appoint a commission to go north in the spring, and to take care that it consist of wise and moderate men. 11. It is not convenient that the assembly should sit long at this time, therefore you are to excite them to dispatch all business, that must be now done, as soon as they can, and to leave other matters to the commission and the inferior judicatories. 12. You are not to allow the assembly to sit longer than 10 January next, and to dissolve them even sooner if business can be got done. 13. You are to communicate the sixth, seventh and eighth articles of these instructions to such of the ministers as you shall judge capable and willing to dispose their brethren to comply with the design of them. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, *p.* 103.]

Dec. 13. Kensington. The King to the Commissioner of the General Assembly of Scotland, desiring him to induce the Assembly to fill the two hundred vacant churches in Scotland, instead of turning out incumbents formerly of the episcopal way, and to fill the vacancies with such ministers, already turned out, as are come to have a true sense of their duty; and if he finds that the spirit of the Assembly, and consequently of such ministers as will probably be on the commission for the north, is for more vacancies, to dissolve the Assembly before they name the said commission. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 105.]

Dec. 13. Kensington. Warrant to the Lords of the Treasury of Scotland for the payment of 400*l.* to Lord Carmichael, for defraying his expenses as High Commissioner to the General Assembly. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 106.]

1695.

Dec. 13. Kensington. Warrant to the Marquis of Tweeddale for dispensing with the want of a quorum in the Treasury and Exchequer, and for summoning any Lords of the Treasury that are in Scotland to attend, and giving orders for the payment of the troops and such other business as will not admit of delay, and for calling the Exchequer, and proceeding there to business in the same way. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, *p.* 107.]

Dec. 14. London. Copy of a certificate on behalf of Daniel Du Bois, Raymond Arsus, and Jean Perdigrat, three French Protestant prisoners at Dover, who wish to stay in England. [*S.P. Dom. Naval*, 4.]

Dec. 14. Kensington. Warrant for sixty dragoons to be drawn out of the two regiments in Ireland for recruiting the regiment commanded by Colonel Ross in the Low Countries. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 89.]

Dec. 14. Whitehall. Passes for John Christopher Fabricius, Simon vander Porten, and Salomon Levi, Hamburgers, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 448]; and for Adriaen Hendricksen, Dou Dovese, Dirk Dirksen, Folkert Piters, Claes Shot, Cornelis Sivart, John Riemer, Andries Andriesen, Dirk Andriesen, Dirk Hendricksen, Maurits Mouersen, Andreas Hander, Marten Soolant, Israel Eerkcen, Arij Simonsen, Broeder Laures, Hans Teven, Mats Bras, Martin Sander, Jonas Vrijegel, Eerik Andriesen, Jacob Joensen, Andries Tomese, Peter Rufsteed, Daniel Vregman, and Peter Tregel to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 184].

Dec. 14. Kensington. Warrant to insert the names of James Smith and Aubrey Price in the next general pardon. They were imprisoned for fraudulently deceiving the governor and company of the Bank of England of divers sums of money, by forged and counterfeited assignments and certificates relating to the Orphans' Fund, but have confessed the same, discovered their accomplices and made satisfaction and restitution to the said governor and company, of the money of which they had defrauded them. [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 276.]

Dec. 15. Kensington. Warrant for the preparation of a bill to pass the great seal, appointing the lord chancellor, the president of the privy council, the first commissioners of the treasury and of the admiralty, and the principal secretary of state for the time being, and the Earls of Bridgwater and Stamford, Sir Philip Meadhouse, knight, William Blathwayt, Samuel Clarke, John Pollexfen and John Locke, esquires, to be commissioners for promoting the trade of the kingdom, and for inspecting and improving the plantations in America and elsewhere. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 278.]

Dec. 15. Whitehall. Pass for Jan Lawrence Ketels and Arnaut Isvogel to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 184.]

Dec. 15. Admiralty Office. List of the first, second, and third rates for the next summer service. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 15, *No.* 99.]

Dec. 16. Whitehall. Passes for Andries Nebbens to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 449]; for Christoffel de Bringues, an officer, with his servant, to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 452];

1695.

for Giles Janse and George Plut, Dutchmen, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 183]; and for Peter Rystedl, Hans Tewes, Mans Brask, Martin Anderson and Brode Larsson to go to Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 184].

Dec. 16. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of George Treadway, Timothy Lanney, Thomas Vernon and Walter Hornby. Shows that the ship *Serpent* of London, laden with galls, etc., belonging to them, was seized in the port called Salinis, in the island of Cyprus, by a French ship called the *Madonna del Rosario*, Francis David, commander, and carried to Sidon, and there stopped by the Bassa as being taken in a port belonging to the Grand Seignior. This being represented by the King's ambassador residing at Constantinople to the French King's ambassador there, it was agreed by the latter that the *Serpent* should be immediately restored; notwithstanding which the said French ambassador has since found several pretences to delay the same, during which delay Captain John Knapp, commander of his Majesty's ship *Bonaventure*, took out of a ship called the *San Giuseppe* a box of emeralds, etc., by way of reprizals, and has delivered part of the said goods to his Majesty's consul at Messina and has brought part to England. The petitioners pray that the said goods may be delivered to them until satisfaction be done them for their said ship and goods. Referred for report to Sir Charles Hedges, knt. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, *p.* 38.]

Dec. 16. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Hannah McDonnel. Shows that in consideration of a considerable portion brought by her to her husband Randall McDonnel, he did, before her marriage, by deed of 8 January, 1686-7, settle upon trustees for her use as a separate maintenance the sum of 300*l.* yearly out of his estate. That most of her said husband's estate consisted of money, and the same was laid out at interest in land security in Ireland, as likewise a great part of her own portion before marriage, several parcels of which lands so mortgaged are since seized into his Majesty's hands, the proprietors thereof being attainted, so that she is at present deprived of her said maintenance. She prays the benefit of her settlements. Referred for report to the Lords of the Treasury. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 39.]

Dec. 16. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Lord Archibald Hamilton, commander of the *Lichfield*. He sets forth that he retook the *Justice* of Amsterdam, and according to a treaty between his Majesty and the States General, dated 22 October, 1689, it was mutually agreed that, for what ships or goods should be retaken on each side, one eighth part should be paid for salvage, to be disposed of as his Majesty or the States should think fit; he prays a grant of the sum paid into the Admiralty for the salvage of the said ship. Referred for report to Sir Charles Hedges, knt. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 42.]

Dec. 16. Kensington. Commissions for John Man to be cornet to Captain Gore in Captain Charles Rosse's regiment of dragoons; for James Rosse to be lieutenant to Captain Caldwell in the same regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, *p.* 253]; for —— Newcomen to be cornet to Captain —— in the same regiment; for Griffith Lloyd to be cornet to Lieutenant Colonel Owen Wynn in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, *p.* 254]; for Samuel Piggot to be chaplain to the Duke of Bolton's regiment of foot; for William Wilkinson to be ensign of Major Cuthbert

1695.

Wilkinson's company in Colonel Frederick Hamilton's regiment of foot [*Ibid.* 168, *p.* 153]; and for Robert Parker to be ensign of Lieutenant Colonel Robert Stearne's company in the same regiment [*Ibid.*, *p.* 156].

Dec. 16. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Admiralty, commanding the men of war designed for Cadiz, provisioned and lying at Spithead, to sail with those Dutch men of war, there arrived on their way to the Straits. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 205, *p.* 182.]

Dec. 16. Whitehall. The same to Sir George Rooke, excusing the delay of Mr. Cailleau, who lost his passage from Portsmouth, and recommending him as midshipman extra. [*Ibid.*]

Dec. 16. Kensington. Warrant to the Bishop of London, authorizing a collection by the churchwardens or overseers of the poor from well-disposed persons at their respective dwellings on behalf of the poor of London; the sums collected to be paid into the Chamber of London, and distributed at the discretion of the Lord Mayor. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 162, *p.* 65.]

Dec. 16. Kensington. Warrant to the Lord Mayor, recommending the above collection to his support. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 66.]

Dec. 16. Kensington. Warrant for Seth Eyres, a scholar of Winchester College, to be elected to a scholarship at New College, Oxford. [*Ibid.* 163, *p.* 71.]

Dec. 16. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Commissioners of the Customs. I am informed that a vessel, coming, as was pretended, from Ostend, landed lately at Margate about twenty persons, supposed to be foreigners and some of them officers, and it being a thing which may have very ill consequences if men coming from beyond seas are permitted to land without passes without any notice taken of it, I desire you will give orders to your officers at Margate and on that coast to look more diligently about them, and not suffer passengers to be put on shore without examining them, and taking a strict account of them; and if they are foreigners or his Majesty's subjects (unless officers in his Majesty's army), and have not passes, they are to detain them and give immediately an account thereof to me, together with their names and what they can discover of them, lest dangerous and disaffected persons to his Majesty's government be invited thither, when they find there is so easy an entrance into the kingdom and that they may pass unobserved. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 242.]

Dec. 16. Kensington. Warrant to the Privy Council of Scotland, for ordering one hundred and sixty-six men from the draft to be made out of Colonel Macgill's regiment to be given to Colonel Robert Mackay, for recruiting his regiment in Flanders, formerly belonging to d'Offarrell, the said Colonel Mackay paying for each man according to the orders given in the king's letter of the 3rd instant. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, *p.* 108.]

Dec. 16. Kensington. Warrant for a remission of treason in favour of the Earl of Breadalbane, "without prejudice of the indictment lately raised before parliament against him for certain secret treasonable articles therein

1695.

libelled to have been agreed between him and Major General Buchan and the chieftains of the Highland clans." [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, *p.* 109.]

Dec. 16. Kensington. Warrant to the Earl of Leven, constable and governor of Edinburgh Castle, for setting the Earl of Breadalbane at liberty. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 112.]

Dec. 16. Kensington. Warrant to the Privy Council of Scotland for taking bail of Master Levingstone of Kilsyth, who has been allowed to return to Scotland, for his peaceable behaviour, and appearing before them when required. [*Ibid.*]

Dec. 16. Kensington. Warrant to the same for adding the Earl of Strathmore to their number. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 113.]

Dec. 16. Kensington. Warrant for nominating Mr. John Syme, student in divinity, professor of Hebrew in the new college of St. Andrews, in the place of Mr. John Gordon. [*Ibid.*]

Dec. 16. Kensington. Docket of the warrant for Mr. George Hamilton, minister of the Gospel, to be principal of St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 115.]

Dec. 16. Kensington. Docket of the warrant for a ratification of the office of Knight Marshal in Scotland, to the Earl of Kintore and Charles Keith, his third son, and of the fee of 400*l.* annexed thereto, whereby three former gifts are ratified: the first granted by Charles II. to the said Earl, therein designed John Keith, brother german to the Earl Marshal, the second also by the said King to the said Earl, therein designed Sir John Keith, and to John Keith, his second son, then an infant, and the third by the present King. [*Ibid.*]

Dec. 16. Kensington. Docket of the warrant for nominating Mr. John Vauss keeper of the Council Chamber in Scotland, and furnisher of coal and candles thereto, and furnisher of pens, ink, etc. to the treasury and exchequer rooms. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 117.]

Dec. 16. Kensington. Docket of the warrant for John Yeatts, late trumpeter to Lord Yester, to be one of the King's ordinary trumpeters of Scotland. [*Ibid.*]

Dec. 16. Kensington. Docket of the warrant for granting to Janet Home, Lady Eccles, the feu and non-entry duties, &c., belonging to the lands of Eccles, comprehending the lands of Gortshortrig, Southbank, and Bankhead, extending to sixteen husband lands, and all the mains of Eccles, comprehending the mains of Wormetlaw, extending to sixteen husband lands, with the mill called Horsrig, to the sum of 42*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, for all years since the making of the last eque of the said lands in exchequer, which was for years preceding 31 July, 1655, and extending from that date to 31 July, 1695, to the sum of 1,693*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots money. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 118.]

Dec. 16. Kensington. Docket of the warrant for a gift of the office of sheriff principal of the sheriffdom of Forfar to ———. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 119.]

1695.

Dec. 16. Kensington. Commissions for Major Robert Reid to be lieutenant colonel of Lord Lindsay's regiment of foot; for Captain James Cuningham, of Ailkel, to be major of, and John Baillie to be lieutenant in, Sir William Douglas's regiment of foot; for Francis Farquhar to be captain of Captain James Cuningham's late company in Sir John Hill's regiment; for — Moncreif, of Reedie, the younger, to be captain of Captain Billingham's late company, and Thomas Fife to be ensign colonel in Lord Murray's regiment; for Charles Mackinon to be — lieutenant to the company of grenadiers, Andrew Munro to be ensign colonel, and Donald Mackleane to be ensign to Major Duncan Mackenzie's company in Colonel George Macgill's regiment. [*S.P. Scotland Warrant Book* 16, *p.* 120.]

Dec. 17. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir James Oxenden. Being informed that Charles Beeston, tailor of Sandwich (who was lately committed to Maidstone gaol for criminal words), has made suit to be bailed, and has proposed Thomas Barber, junior, of Sandwich, co. Kent, gent., and Ralph Goodchild of the same, grocer, to be bound for his appearance at the next assizes in Kent, I have nothing to oppose against it. Similar letter to John Cason, Esq. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 100, *p.* 177.]

Dec. 17. Dublin Castle. Lord Capell to Duke of Shrewsbury. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 74.] *Enclosing*:—

Robert Rochfort's report upon the petition of the curriers of Dublin, dated 7 *Nov.*, 1695. *In obedience to your order of reference dated* 30 *September last, on the petition of Edward Geyton and others on behalf of themselves and the protestant curriers of Dublin, I have examined the several allegations and find that in* 1681 *the great charter of this city and all other charters of the several inferior corporations were, by the then barons of the exchequer, adjudged forfeited and seized into the king's hands. And I further find that at the instance of the late Earl of Limerick and others of the popish nobility and gentry and of the popish tanners and curriers of this city, the late King James did, by his charter dated* 27 *September*, 1688, *incorporate the tanners and curriers of this city into one guild, notwithstanding the endeavours of the protestant curriers to the contrary, and although they were never before incorporated with the tanners, in which charter there is provision for many superstitious uses. I am also informed that in London the tanners, and curriers are distinct corporations and have separate charters and that the curriers of this city increase daily and drive a very considerable trade, but I do not find that they have been incorporated other than as aforesaid. I further find that a statute made in England in the first year of this reign instituted an Act for the better security and relief of his Majesty's protestant subjects in Ireland. It is thereby enacted that all cities, bodies corporate, etc., in this kingdom should be restored to the same state which they were in on* 24 *June*, 1683. *Upon consideration of which I am of opinion that the said new charter in the late King James's reign is void in law, and it will be to the advantage of the trade of this city to grant the petitioners a charter.* [*Ibid. No.* 74 I.]

Dec. 17. Dublin Castle. The same to the same. I think myself obliged to give you an account of a passage that lately happened here between

1695.

the chancellor and myself: Last Sunday morning, after we came from church, I acquainted him that I intended to make Mr. William Neave, a gentleman of the long robe, his Majesty's second serjeant-at-law. The chancellor after some small pause told me he could not bear it, that it was to prefer his enemy that had appeared against him this sessions, and that he would write to the King about it. I replied he might write or do what he pleased, but that I was judge of the persons I thought fit to employ in the King's service, and that I intended to make Mr. Ormsby and Mr. Wingfield of the King's counsel at law. This morning Mr. Neave waited on his lordship with the fiant or bill for his warrant to pass it under the great seal, but he said he would take time to consider it, and gives for reason that he is not of ability to discharge that employment. His first reason, that Mr. Neave was one of those who prosecuted the articles against him will not hold, his lordship having since called to mind the speech he made this session in the House of Commons in his own defence, that he had forgiven those who prosecuted him in former parliaments, and should now bear no resentment against any that might vote against him in this; though Mr. Reading, a barrister who had appeared against the chancellor the last parliament, was for that reason at his instance hindered from being approved of for the recordership of Drogheda. But since my being alone in the government I have made him of the counsel to the commissioners of the revenue, he having been of great use to me in bringing his Majesty's affairs to a good issue. Mr. Neave was recommended to me by the Earl of Meath, Lord Lanesborough and others, and I was assured by the Attorney and Solicitor-General of his ability to discharge that office. However, I expected not this return from the chancellor, having lately, at his instance, made Mr. William Porter, his brother, one of the King's counsel, Mr. William Molyneux, at his recommendation, one of the Masters in Chancery, and Sir Thomas Packenham, who always appeared and voted for him, his Majesty's prime serjeant. The influence and power of the lawyers in this kingdom is indeed very great, especially in parliament, and without their concurrence I could not have asserted his Majesty's right as to the beginning of money bills, and therefore I reserved these places in my disposal until the end of the sessions. But the true reason why I have thought fit to prefer these gentlemen was in obedience to his Majesty's commands, signified to me in yours of 23 November, that I should stop all manner of intended prosecution against the chancellor in the parliament of England. Finding, therefore, after the articles against the chancellor were rejected, that several of the members had meetings in order to accuse him in the parliament of England, and that some of these gentlemen of the law were principally concerned, I prevailed with them to desist; but if the chancellor is so haughty as to stop grants or preferments to those gentlemen that appeared against him, which they tell me they did believing him faulty in his place, I dare not undertake that his Majesty shall be troubled with no further complaints against him in the parliament of England. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 75.]

1695.
Dec. 17. Whitehall. Warrant to the keeper of Newgate for receiving into his custody Henry Bish, charged with treasonable practices and giving information, to persons disaffected to the government, of the force, condition and designs of the King's navy and ships of war, the last summer, in the expedition against St. Malo. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, *p.* 287.]

Dec. 17. Whitehall. Pass for Mr. John van Vleicden, Cornelis du Belt and John Peterson to go to Holland. [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 183.]

Dec. 17. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir George Rooke. I beg enquiries may be made respecting Mr. Cole, Mr. Goodwyn, and Mr. Loddington, the present consuls at Algier, Tunis, and Tripoli, accused of misdemeanours in letters received by the King from the coast of Barbary; meanwhile the presents being sent to the Deys of Algier and Tripoli are to be delayed. I further send you a copy of what I write to Mr. Stanhope concerning provisions to be furnished in Spain. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 205, *p.* 183.] *Appending :—*

The accusation against Mr. Goodwyn and Mr. Loddington. Mr. Cole, the British consul at Algier, has lately sent a letter from the present Dey of Algier giving an account of the peace being renewed with that government, and in the close of the said letter he refers to another letter of Shaban Dey, the late governor of Algier which is transmitted at the same time, and in that letter the King's consuls at Tripoli and Tunis are accused of having procured and sent forged letters to the King, as appears by a copy of the said letter herewith sent. The King ordered an examination by the Lords of the Council, who were attended by Mr. Baker, the late consul at Algier, and Mr. Daniel Skinner, lately come from thence, whom Mr. Baker, when he renewed the peace at Tripoli, left there as consul till the King should appoint another, he designing it for his brother Francis Baker. On the other side there appeared a brother of Mr. Loddington, the consul at Tripoli, and Mr. Streete and Mr. Rigby, merchants, friends and correspondents of Mr. Goodwyn, the consul at Tunis, and his partner Mr. Chetwood, who is involved in the same accusation of forgery. These persons justified the consuls and affirmed they were both incapable of so ill a practice, and that a suspicion of that nature ought more easily to stick upon Mr. Skinner, whom they represented as a loose indigent person, and one that came into Barbary from serving on board the French fleet. They said there was no reason to suspect Consul Goodwyn's letter from Shaban Dey was forged, since it was only to acknowledge that he and Chetwood had advanced 8,000 *dollars for the redemption of English captives according to Consul Baker's contract which Mr. Baker did not disown, and this letter was only to recommend them to the King for their reimbursement. It was owned they procured this letter in distrust of Mr. Baker, that he would not deal fairly with them, and they found it necessary to make a private application by the French dragoman, believing Mr. Cole to be so much Mr. Baker's friend that he would oppose them.*

The letter supposed to be forged by Mr. Loddington was from the Dey of Tripoli, dated Oct., 1694, *upon which the King renewed Mr. Loddington's commission, which resulted in the displacement of Mr. Skinner. In the same letter is a demand for powder, guns and other furniture for their ships, as pretending the same was promised by Mr. Baker, which he denies, though there is some mention of it in general*

1695.

terms in the letter Mr. Baker brought from that government, and the letter brought by Mr. Skinner from Tripoli does particularly mention a present of powder and shot as promised by Consul Baker.

It was remarked that the letter of Sheban Dey bears date a very few days before he was deposed, and Mr. Goodwyn and Mr. Loddington's friends inferred that, by the date and style, it carried more visible marks of forgery than in the two letters it mentions. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 205, *p.* 183.]

Appended is a note of enclosures not here entered, viz.:—

Extract of Consul Cole's letter of 8th Sept., 1695.

Letter of Sheban Dey of Algier to his Majesty, 19th July, 1695.

Copy of the Duke of Shrewsbury's letter to Mr. Stanhope, 17 *Dec.*, 1695.

English translation of Sheban Dey's letter to the King of Great Britain.

Dey of Tripoli's letter 17 *Oct.*, 1695. [*Ibid., p.* 185.]

Dec. 17. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Admiralty, ordering the men-of-war appointed to outward bound ships of the East India Company to be made ready. [*Ibid.*]

Dec. 17. Office of Ordnance. A state of mortarpieces (for land service) in the king's stores at the Tower, Woolwich, and at Blackheath, together with an account of bombs arrived at the said places and contracted for, and what powder will be requisite for them and each mortarpiece in time of service. *Memorandum*, that of the 10,000 bombs contracted for, for land service, 4,000 will be ready to be shipped off at some ports of Sussex about the last of April next, if the ways be passable and no accident befalls the foundries. [*S.P. Dom., King William's Chest* 15, *No.* 100.]

Dec. 18. Whitehall. Passes for Abraham Poissans, a French protestant glover [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 449]; for Francisco Honrra Muño of Bisaya, to go to Holland; and for Mr. Thomas Fairfax to go to Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 184].

Dec. 18. Whitehall. Warrant for the payment of extraordinary expenses, incurred by James Cressett, his Majesty's envoy extraordinary to the Elector and Dukes of Brunswick and Luneburg from 12 September to 12 December, 1695. [*Ibid., p.* 185.]

Dec. 18. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Commissioners for the Exchange of Prisoners. I send you herewith a certificate of Monsr. du Bordieu, Monsr. Satur, and Monsr. Larrivère, three French ministers of the Savoy, on behalf of Daniel du Bois, Raymond Artus, and Jean Pedigeat, three Frenchmen taken prisoners at sea, who, being protestants, desire to stay in England, and not be forced to return to France. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 243.]

Dec. 18. Whitehall. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty. I have received your letter of yesterday's date with a paper enclosed relating to the flag, being a report of the Commissioners of the Navy in 1661, and if you consider my letter of the 9th instant, you will find that this is not a perfect answer to the particulars therein mentioned; therefore I must again refer to you for a more particular account of what has been the practice since the time of the aforesaid report. It is not on

1695.

this side that the doubt is made of the respect due to his Majesty's flag, as you intimate, but the Swedes make it, who deny that this point has ever been carried so high and so far insisted upon as now. What we therefore want is to be furnished by you with authentic matter, and instances sufficient to answer their objections. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 204, *p.* 110.]

Dec. 19. Dublin. Baron de Ronsele to Mr. Vernon. Some days since, at the request of the archbishops of Dublin and Tuam, his Excellency [Lord Capell] arranged for the examination of my certificates, in order that an account thereof might be sent to the King. I beg you to lay my case before the Duke of Shrewsbury. Appended is a sample of a new cypher, not containing the letters k, q, w, x, z, or y, which would give it the appearance (if intercepted) of an Italian, Spanish or Latin cypher. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 76.]

Dec. 19. Kensington. Pass for the ship, *Regina del Ceilo*, belonging to Thomas Gherardi, a subject of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, whereof Captain Virgilio Pulino is master, to sail from Leghorn to Cadiz in Spain and any port of England or Holland, and to return. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 448.]

Dec. 19. Whitehall. Passes for Erick Engbrets, a subject of the King of Sweden, and Mr. Berckell, one of the King's messengers for Dutch affairs, to go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland [*Ibid.*, *p.* 449]; for Salomon Juda, a subject of the States General, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 450]; for Jacob Arenzell, a tailor, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 184]; and for Charles Simonson ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 185]; for Hans Rung, Cornelius Smith, Cornelius Schwart, Folikert Petersen, Dierick Dirickson, Clas Schott, Adrian Simonson, Dauwe Dousen, Adrian Hendricksen, Dirick Hendrickson, Andres Andressen, Andreas Tomsen, Jonas Wijegel, Jan Riemer, Martin Foland, Andres Schut, Israel Erickson, Dirick Andersen, Jacob Joensen, Martin Martinsen, Daniel Wieyman, Erick Andersen and Peter Trekel ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 188].

Dec. 19. Kensington. Proclamation prohibiting the passing of clipped coins. *Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations* 4, *No.* 121.]

Dec. 19. Kensington. License for William Milard, esquire, High Sheriff of Bedford, to reside out of the county during his term of office. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 162, *p.* 68.]

Dec. 20. Whitehall. Passes for John Kahl and Samuel Caspar, German Protestants; Magdalen Couvrete and Judeth Pict, French protestants, to go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 450.]

Dec. 20. Kensington. Warrant to grant the right of presentation to the church of St. Peter's and All Saints' in Stamford (united in the fourth year of Edward VI, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament for uniting poor churches in the then decayed and depopulated town of Stamford, made in the second year of his reign), after the death or resignation of the present incumbent, to the Earl of Stamford for the next turn, and afterwards to the King for one vacancy and the Earl of Stamford for the two following vacancies alternately, as was settled when the churches were united, and has been enjoyed since, until Charles II

1695.

presented twice together, viz.: to Dr. Swadling, who died in 1669, and to the present incumbent, Dr. Cumberland, now bishop of Peterborough. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, *p.* 288.]

Dec. 20. Kensington. Warrant for a *nolle prosequi* to be entered upon the indictments of John King for forging a seaman's letter of attorney. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 291.]

Dec. 20. Kensington. Warrant to dispense with any statute which may incapacitate Richard Reader, D.D., one of the senior fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, from holding the rectory of Killucan in the diocese of Meath, together with his senior fellowship. [*S.P. Ireland King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 91.]

Dec. 20. Kensington. Commission to Sir Charles Hara, knt., to be Brigadier General of Foot. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 157.]

Dec. 21. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Treasury. Mr Secretary Trenchard having in December last signified to Mr. Blackwell, the consul of Leghorn, that he should again employ an advice boat (that had some months before been discharged) for carrying advices to the fleet during their stay in the Mediterranean, or where else his Majesty's service should require it, and that he should be reimbursed from time to time what he expended in the same by the Postmaster General or those who execute that office, and Mr. Blackwell having sent over a bill of the charge of the said advice boat for eight months, from the first of March to the first of November last, amounting to 531*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, his Majesty commands that the same be sent to you and that you give the necessary orders to Mr. Robert Cotton and Mr. Frankland for their paying the above-mentioned sums. [*Ibid.* 100, *p.* 180.]

Dec. 20. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to Mr. Roope, desiring him to discharge, on bail, the master or skipper of the *Talmodigheit* of Copenhagen, he being detained at Dartmouth and no accusation being brought against him. [*Ibid.* 99, *p.* 244.]

Dec. 21. Whitehall Passes for Mr. Lewis Langerhans, to go to Harwich and Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 451]; and for Mary Dassas to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 185].

Dec. 23. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Francis Woodward, gent. Shows that he is seized of a large tract of waste ground, lying in the parish of Stow, Salop, containing about two thousand acres, which would prove far more beneficial to petitioner and the neighbouring inhabitants, if about two hundred acres thereof were converted into a free warren, and prays letters patent accordingly. Referred for report to the Attorney or Solicitor General. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, *p.* 41.]

Dec. 23. Dublin Castle. Lord Capell to the Duke of Shrewsbury. This morning Mr. Neave and Mr. Ormsby preferred their several petitions to me, which are enclosed, setting forth that the Chancellor had declined giving the necessary orders pursuant to my said warrants, and declared that he lay under no obligation to give any reasons for what he did, but that he would consider of it and speak to me about it. Since my first mentioning this to the Chancellor he has been often with me at

1695.

Council, at a meeting of the governors of the hospital, and at the castle, and yet he has not taken the least notice of it to me, whereby it is evident he refuses to comply with my commands, and I did not think it proper to take any further notice of it to him, lest, upon his positive denial, I should have been forced to assert the authority of the sword. This being his behaviour upon this occasion he has, I presume, written to the King. One of the objections, as I hear, he makes against admitting Mr. Ormsby as one of the counsel is that it ought to be done by a letter under the King's sign manual, and not by immediate warrant from the chief governor. I find this latter to have been the method practised since the King's accession, and I looked no further back. To make this plain to you I enclose one precedent of it, viz. an original warrant from Sir Charles Porter and Lord Coningsby, when Justices, for making Mr. Rochfort of the counsel. I find the same was done by the late chief governors to Mr. Doyne, now chief baron, and having also made Mr. William Porter, the Chancellor's brother, of the counsel, I am sure it is not proper for Sir Charles Porter to start any objection of this nature. Another of his lordship's arguments against Mr. Neave is that he voted for the sole right of the beginning of money bills to be in the House of Commons. I must own that at the opening of Parliament he came to me and very frankly told me it was his opinion, but that he would not persist in it with obstinacy, and as soon as the debate was over he came to me again and assured me he would entirely serve me in Parliament affairs, and he has kept his word, in regard whereof and of his relationship to the Earl of Meath and Lord Lanesborough, and finding him well skilled in his profession, I gave him the place. As for the other gentlemen who appeared at the beginning of the session for the sole right, after that point was overruled no men were more diligent or earnest in settling the money bills than themselves, and they in a great measure helped to effect it and to prevent a breach between the two houses, which was principally designed by the Chancellor's party. *Enclosures not here preserved.* [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 77.]

Dec. 24. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford. I have received a letter of the 22nd inst. from Dr. Wallis, giving me notice that upon the late vote in the House of Commons, concerning the taxing of windows, it is thought proper that a proviso should be inserted in the bill which shall be brought into the House, that all colleges, halls and public buildings in the university be exempted from paying that tax, which letter I have communicated to Mr. Finch, who joins with me in this opinion, that this notice proceeds "from a mistake of the vote," as if it were thereby meant that all windows should be taxed; whereas, according to that vote, the highest tax reaches but to ten shillings upon a house, though it have never so many windows. However if the university think it worth the while to have it moved in the House that the colleges, etc., may be excused from paying ten shillings apiece, we will endeavour to serve them in it. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 244.]

Dec. 24. Whitehall. The same to the Lords of the Admiralty, respecting a letter from Captain Kerr, commander of H.M.S. *Burlington*, giving an account of

1695.

a dispute between him and a Swedish man-of-war, the *Liefland*, which the King commands that you immediately give orders for discharging. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 204, *p.* 109.]

Dec. 24. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Admiralty. Sir Oliver St. George, vice-admiral of the province of Connaught, being lately dead, the Lord Deputy of Ireland is very desirous that his son, Sir George St. George, should succeed him in that employment, whom he recommends as one very faithful in, and zealous for, his Majesty's service, upon which consideration I do not doubt but you will gratify him with a commission accordingly. [*Ibid.* 100, *p.* 178.]

Dec. 24. Whitehall. The same to the Lords of the Treasury, enclosing Mr. Meisters' memorial relating to six ships taken up by him in June last, and directing them to give the necessary orders either to the Board of Admiralty or the Office of Ordnance for the clearing with and discharging the said ships. [*Ibid.*]

Dec. 24. Whitehall. The same to the Lord Deputy of Ireland. The King has signed the dispensation for Dr. Reader, as desired. The letter in behalf of the carriers [curriers?] of Dublin is now ready for his Majesty's hand. The commissions for vice-admirals being granted by the Lords of the Admiralty, I have acquainted them with your concern for Sir George St. George, and do not doubt but they will appoint him to succeed his father. As to what you write in your letter of the 11th, which Colonel Cunningham brought me, I shall forbear answering it till I hear again from you in that matter, as you seem uncertain what would be the issue of it. [*S. P. Ireland, King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 90.]

Dec. 24. Whitehall. The same to Brigadier Wolseley, assuring him that there is no intention of stopping his grant. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 91.]

Dec. 24. Kensington. Warrant for Sir Mathew Bridges to raise eighty volunteers in Ireland to serve as recruits for his regiments of foot in Flanders. [*Ibid.* 2, *p.* 94.]

Dec. 24. Whitehall. *Caveat* that nothing pass concerning the pardon of Nicholas Carew, esq., for the killing of Colonel Edmund Ashton, till notice be first given to Richard Minshull, esq., of the Inner Temple. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 74, *p.* 4.]

Dec. 24. Kensington. Commissions for John Brook to be lieutenant of Captain Charles Cratchrode's company in Colonel Thomas Farrington's regiment; for Abel Cooke to be ensign of Major Christopher Wray's company in the same regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 155]; for John Campbell to be captain of Captain Henry Smithwick's late company in Colonel Richard Coote's regiment of foot [*Ibid.*, *p.* 162]; for Samuel Mortimer to be lieutenant of Major Arthur Noble's company in Colonel Thomas St. John's regiment of foot; for Ephraim Maynard to be ensign of Captain William Stewart's company in the same regiment; and for Samuel Jones to be ensign of Captain Downham Cope's company in Sir George St. George's regiment of foot [*Ibid.*, *p.* 171].

Dec. 24. Whitehall. Pass for Gabriel Catané, Anna, his wife, and a young child, poor French protestants, to go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 454.]

1695.

Dec. 24. Whitehall. Warrant to Richard Hayward for the apprehension of — Warnicke, charged with treasonable practices. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, *p.* 290.]

Dec. 26. Whitehall. Passes for John Loothans, a Dutch soldier, Samuel Mentzel, a barber, Gerard Weymans and William Berents, Dutch soldiers, Weynant vander Boom, Henry Gravenbergh, a Dutch soldier, and Geertruijt Sterchmans, subjects of the States General, to go to Harwich or Gravesend for Holland [*Ibid.*, 344, *p.* 453]; for Mr. Thomas Searle, a merchant, ditto [*Ibid. p.* 454]; for Ann Swallow and her child to go to Flanders; and for Lucas van Beeck, a native of Amsterdam, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 188].

Dec. 26. Kensington. Warrant for a grant under the great seal to Deborah Dumaresq, sole daughter and heir of Philip Dumaresq, late of Jersey, esq., deceased (for the prevention of difficulties and disputes such as have heretofore happened betwixt her ancestors and co-heirs for their "partages") of a small fief called Faisants, being a parcel of the fief of Samares in the parish of St. Clement (which she holds of the crown, together with the fiefs of Homet and Crapdoet in the said parish, and the fief of La Fosse in the parish of St. Heliers); upon which said fief called Faisants there is only a little house belonging to one Philip Favel; to hold of the crown at a yearly rent, the whole to remain entire and unpartable to whomsoever shall be eldest, or represent the eldest in the inheritance. Also for licence to the said Deborah to build a windmill within the lordship of Samares and to erect a watermill upon the waste of the said lordship, and to have a gallows upon the said fee in the parish of St. Clement, *libera esperkerea* in the said parish of the fish taken by her tenants, chattels of felons, and waif, strays and wrecks in the said parishes of St. Clement and St. Heliers from the brook next towards the east of Le Hac in St. Clement's parish, and the brook of Hauteville in St. Heliers parish; with further grant of the consolidation of the premises, together with all other lands of which the said Deborah is proprietor, to remain entire and unpartable to her and her heirs for ever. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 189.]

Dec. 26. Whitehall. Warrant to William Sutton for the apprehension of Mr. Edward Bing [Byng] for procuring an instrument or writing from the Pope constituting him his provincial in this kingdom. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 194.]

Dec. 26. Kensington. Warrant for Brigadier Wolseley to succeed Brigadier Stewart on the establishment of Ireland, and to receive the pay of brigadier accordingly from 1st January, 1694. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, *p.* 266.]

Dec. 26. Kensington. A duplicate of the above. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 94.]

Dec. 26. Kensington. Commission to John Webb to be colonel of Colonel John Beaumont's late regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, *p.* 252.]

Dec. 26. Whitehall. Proceedings on the petition of Sir Francis Brewster, knt. Shews that in the reign of Charles II he purchased a large tract of land in Ireland, being the most part waste and uninhabited, so that it never payed the rent due to the crown; that upon this estate he laid

1695.

out above 30,000*l.* in erecting ironworks, setting up fisheries and several manufactories, and so improved the country that it added some 1,000*l.* a year to the crown, being at the beginning of the late troubles the chief support of the country. But the petitioner and all his protestant tenants being set upon by the Irish, and all they had taken from them, and his estate seized to the value of 30,000*l.* and the buildings and other improvements burnt, he prays his Majesty to grant him some forfeited lands, etc. Referred for report to the Lord Deputy of Ireland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 237, *p.* 147.]

Dec. 26. Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Joanna Ward, widow. Shows that her husband John Ward, being in the service of his Majesty's ordnance on the expedition against St. Malo and Havre de Grace, was blown up in the *Granado* bomb-vessel, leaving the petitioner and several children in a very miserable condition; and that the petitioner's brother, Major Fox, was likewise killed at the fight of Aughrim in Ireland, who was the only person she could have relied on in case of necessity; she prays for an allowance. Referred for report to the Earl of Romney, master-general of the Ordnance. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 150.]

Dec. 26. Kensington. Proclamation for encouraging volunteers for the sea service. *Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. Proclamations* 4, *No.* 122.]

Dec. 26. Whitehall. Sir William Trumbull to the Lords of the Treasury. The enclosed extract of a letter from Mr. Greg, his Majesty's minister at the court of Denmark, dated 23rd past, concerning the great diminution of his allowance of twenty shillings a day by exchange and other ways, having been laid before the King, his Majesty being sensible of the truth of this matter, and disposed to do something for his relief, commands me to transmit it to you for your opinion. *Enclosure not entered.* [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 99, *p.* 245.]

Dec. 27. Whitehall. The same to Mr. Francklyn. The King has been informed by the Judge of the Admiralty that Captain Knap, commander of his Majesty's ship the *Bonaventure*, did, within the port of Scanderoon, seize a Venetian ship the *San Giuzeppe*, one box of emeralds, etc., which he conceived belonged to French owners, part of which goods he delivered to his Majesty's consul at Messina, and the rest he brought "for" England. His Majesty's pleasure is that you forthwith, in his name, take out a warrant from the Court of Admiralty to arrest all such goods as were so seized at Scanderoon, and brought into England by the said Captain Knap, and detain and take care of the same until his Majesty signify his further pleasure. [*Ibid.*]

Dec. 27. Whitehall. The Duke of Shrewsbury to the Lords of the Admiralty signifying his Majesty's pleasure that they give orders for a commission to be prepared for Sir George St. George to be vice-admiral of Connaught. [*Ibid.* 100, *p.* 179.]

Dec. 27. Kensington. Warrant to the Earl of Romney, master-general of the Ordnance, to make an allowance of 20*s.* a day to Colonel Wolfgang William Romer, an engineer employed under the office of Ordnance. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 238, *p.* 203.]

1695.

Dec. 28. Whitehall. Passes for Jaques Vasso, a Jew, to go to Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 454]; for Christian Hoffman, a native of Friesland, ditto [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 188]; and for Mr. Richard Spurway, merchant, ditto [*Ibid.*, *p.* 193].

Dec. 28. Whitehall. Warrant for Jacob Vanderstein, merchant, to have access to Nicholas de Roover [Rovery?], a prisoner in Newgate for high treason, in the presence of a keeper. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 194.]

Dec. 29. Whitehall. Pass for Peter Jans, a subject of the States General, and one child, to go to Harwich or Gravesend and Holland. [*Ibid.* 344, *p.* 450.]

Dec. 30. Whitehall. Passes for Marcus Russell, a subject of the States General, to go to Holland [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 454]; for Lord Kildare to go to Montpelier [*Ibid.*, *p.* 455]; and for Peter Seire, gent., of the troop of guards commanded by Lieutenant General d'Auverquerque, to go to Flanders [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 194].

Dec. 30. Kensington. Commissions for Morrice Thompson to be captain of Mr. Webb's late company of grenadiers in the Earl of Romney's regiment of foot guards; and for — Hall to be ensign to Captain Hastings in Sir John Jacob's regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, *p.* 252.]

Dec. 30. Kensington. Warrant for the election of William Wroughton to be a child on the foundation of the Charterhouse. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 162, *p.* 69.]

Dec. 31. Passes for John Evenden to go to Harwich or any other port for Holland or Flanders [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 344, *p.* 457]; and for Theodore de Mandelsloe, subject of the Elector of Brandenburg, with his servant, to go to Holland [*Ibid.* 346, *p.* 195].

Dec. 31. Kensington. Warrant for the appointment of James Hannay, esquire, as provost marshal general of Barbadoes, and for revoking the letters patent granting the said office to George Hannay. [*Ibid.* 345, *p.* 292.]

Dec. 31. Kensington. Commissions for —— Delphy to be ensign of Captain de Vignoles's company in General Isaac de la Melonière's regiment of foot; for —— Brisac to be ensign of Colonel Josias de Vimare's company in the same regiment [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 168, *p.* 162]; for —— de St. Auban to be lieutenant-colonel of, and captain of a company in, the same regiment, whereof Colonel Josias de Vimar was late lieutenant-colonel and captain; for Peter Dupuy [or La Bastide] to be captain of Lieutenant-Colonel de St. Auban's late company in Colonel Peter de Belcastel's regiment of foot [*Ibid.*, *p.* 164]; and for Josias de Vimare to be colonel of foot [*Ibid.*, *p.* 166].

Dec. 31. Kensington. Warrant for the election of Charles Franklyn, a scholar of Winchester College, to a scholarship in New College, Oxford. [*S.P. Entry Book* 150, *p.* 175.]

Dec. 31. Kensington. Warrant for the regiments of foot commanded by Colonel Mitchelburne and Sir Richard Atkins to pass from Ireland into England. [*S.P. Ireland King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 93.]

Dec. 31. Dublin Castle. Lord Capell to the Duke of Shrewsbury, recommending to him the address of the Commons of Ireland about the city of Londonderry,

1695.

which he sends by Mr. David Cairns, one of their representatives. [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 108.] *Appended is the said address of the House of Commons, undated. The mayor, commonalty and citizens of the city of Londonderry have by a petition lately preferred unto us set forth the great losses and sufferings sustained by them in the late revolution, and the great debts contracted on the public account by their early securing and fortifying the place for their Majesties' and the protestant interest, buying of arms and ammunition, and subsisting with provisions, clothes and other necessaries those that were in that garrison for its defence during the seige, and that a great part of their city and suburbs were destroyed thereby; and they pray us to recommend them to you as fit objects of his Majesty's favour. We desire that you will lay the petitioners' case before the King, and take notice therein of David Cairns, esquire, a member of that city and one of their now representatives in Parliament, in regard of his early services in the first securing of the said city against the Irish, and several hazardous journeys made by him in order to the relief of the same and his great losses by the siege.* [*S.P. Ireland, King's Letter Book* 2, *p.* 106.]

Dec. 31. Dublin Castle. Lord Capell to the Duke of Shrewsbury. Having sent over the address of the House of Commons in favour of the town of Inniskillen, I think myself obliged to inform you of one particular relating thereunto. Captain James Corry, a gentleman of that part of the country, is to have half of such sums of money as can from this account be procured from his Majesty. Besides, he has this sessions showed himself forward enough to delay the passing the money bills, though he has lately had a grant from his Majesty of some forfeited lands and also of a mortgage of considerable value. This, with the ill character I have had of his morals, makes me think him unworthy of any further grace from his Majesty. As for the "Inniskilliners," I am told they made good advantage by the war, the other protestants of the kingdom, at the beginning of the rebellion, for their security, flying to that fast part of the country, where they were forced to pay dear for their accomodation, though they joined in the army with those of Inniskillen, and may equally pretend to a reward for services done in defence of his Majesty and the protestant interest. I desire what I say against them and Mr. Corry may have no relation to the other address in favour of Mr. Cairns and the city of Londonderry, who have deserved very well of his Majesty, though her late Majesty did, by her royal letters dated 9 June, 1693, give unto the reformed officers that served in that siege 2,400*l.*, and also, as I am told, 1,500*l.* more towards repairing the church and market place of that city, which has been paid out of the revenue here, besides such other sums as have been given them of the royal bounty in England. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 78.]

[1695.] Rough partial index to the minutes of the proceedings of the Lords Justices during May and June. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 273.]

Westminster. Warrant for Zachary Cradock, D.D., to be dean of Lincoln in the place of Dr. Daniel Brevint, deceased. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, *p.* 251.]

[1695.] London. The petition of Percival Brunskell, praying for relief and showing that his case had been brought before Parliament 20 April last, but as it was just at the end of the session nothing was done for him. *Printed.* [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 6, *No.* 46.] *Appended:—*

A brief vindication of Mr. Percival Brunskell's case, with an account of "twenty-one years most remarkable passages," printed at London 1695. *His parents in* 1663 *placed him with Mr. Coates, an attorney. After five years' clerkship he practised in Mr. Coates' and other attorneys' names several years, until some attorneys took advantage of the statute* 3 *James I. cap.* 7, *and forced him to take the oaths by law established, to discover such things as to his knowledge were done to the prejudice of the crown and people. He reported several abuses and their remedies, here set forth, and quotes the opinions of Sir Charles Harbord, Sir William Jones, Sir Robert Sawyer, Thomas Raymond, Edmund Saunders, John Sympson, Sir William Williams, Earl of Anglesey, Sir Harbottle Grimston, Mr. John Coates and Sir Edward Ward thereupon. Great endeavours were made to have Brunskell removed, and his salaries were stopped. He appealed to Charles II., who said that his salary should be paid, and he should be rewarded; but the King dying soon after, nothing was done. Afterwards he appealed to the present King, reciting the service he had done for the crown. And lastly he prays that some good office may be given him as a reward.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 46 i.]

Titus Gershom to ————, commencing "Right honourable herro." A copy of his journal since he left Holland, 28 April, 1695, showing that on that date he left Rotterdam in a ship, belonging to Middleburgh in Zealand, and bound for the West Indies belonging to the Dutch. Off Ireland the ship was taken by the French, but Gershom and some of the crew escaped and came to Chester, where he remained four weeks practising his profession—physic. Afterwards he went with his goods to Hull, Yarmouth and lastly to Norwich. The Mayor of Norwich sent to search his goods, and, finding that there were several fire-arms among them, ordered him to be imprisoned. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 47.]

Rough notes of House of Commons proceedings about committees, false returns, bills after the second reading, etc. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 48.]

Proceedings upon the petition of Jennico, Lord Viscount Gormanston, and James, Lord Viscount Ikerrin, shewing that their ancestors were indicted and outlawed upon pretence of the rebellion in Ireland that began in 1641, and several of them without the least crime, and without the least evidence against many of them. That the petitioners submitted freely to the peace of 1648, and ever since have served the late King and the present King. That several of them have been restored to some part of their estate by the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, some in present possession and some after reprisals, and several of them were mentioned there by their names of peerage, by which it appeared that it was the clear intention of his late Majesty and his Parliament that none of these crimes should be imputed to them. Yet the said outlawries stand in force against them, whereby several of them that are descended from

[1695.]

peers are thereby precluded from sitting in Parliament, and several others of them, cannot derive their pedigree from their ancestors nor entitle themselves to estates real or personal by them acquired. They pray that they may be allowed to bring writs of error or take some other legal course for reversing the said outlawries, and that they may have copies of the several indictments and outlawries. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 81.]

Observations upon the Bill for encouraging privateers now brought into the House of Commons, by comparing it with the Act now in force, reciting the enacting clauses of both Bills and pointing out that the Act now in force prevents any collusive trade with France, and provides that all prizes shall be brought in entire and delivered to the officers of Prizes and Customs and some employed by the captor, to secure the prizes from embezzlements till adjudication in the Court of Admiralty; while the other takes only notice of goods taken as prize, which are prohibited by the two prohibition Acts, whereas there are several merchandises which may prove prize and are not of the growth or manufacture of France. It takes no notice of vessels so taken, or of retaken ships belonging to his Majesty's government, and does not provide that they shall be brought into port entire, or mention whose custody they shall be delivered into to preserve them from embezzlements, till they shall be adjudged in the Court of Admiralty. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 82.]

The substance of an Act of Parliament made in Ireland for raising a tax by way of poll. Every person is to pay 1*s.* except protestant refugees, widows discharged from paying hearth money, officers of the army commanded out of the kingdom, reformed officers of Londonderry or Inniskillin having no freehold estate, widows of such officers and of every soldier not having any freehold when the husband was killed or died in his Majesty's service, every person that receives alms, all private soldiers of Londonderry or Inniskillin, their wives, widows and children, and soldiers and sailors in his Majesty's service. Such as are chargeable by this Act with not more than 1*s.* shall not pay for more than two children under sixteen. Every archbishop to pay 50*l.*; a bishop, 20*l.*; archdeacon, 5*l.*; canon, 2*l.* 10*s.*; prebendary, 2*l.* 10*s.*; doctor of divinity, law or physic, 5*l.*; every parson having one benefice with cure of souls with 100*l.* *per annum*, 3*l.*; every parson having more benefices than one with cure of souls with 50*l.* and under 100*l.*, 20*s.*; every parson having a sinecure of 100*l.* *per annum*, 10*l.*; every incumbent not resident, pluralist or not, shall pay for every benefice of 100*l.* *per annum*, whereon he is not resident, 10*l.*; every parson having one or more benefices under the yearly value of 50*l.*, 10*s.* Every duke, 50*l.*; every marquis of, or having any estate in, this kingdom, 40*l.*; every earl, as before, 30*l.*; every viscount, as before, 25*l.*; every baron, as before, 20*l.*; the eldest son of every duke so charged, 30*l.*; the younger sons of such duke, 25*l.*; the eldest son of such marquis, 25*l.*; the younger sons, 20*l.* This abstract gives the ratability of every grade, and contains a proviso relative to Quakers, and gives in detail the arrangements made for collection, &c. *Printed.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 83.]

[1695.] A list of the names of the knights, citizens and burgesses returned to sit in Parliament begun and held at Dublin on Tuesday, 27 August, 1695. *Printed.* [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 84.]

[Dublin.] Rough memoranda of the minutes of the Council Board of Ireland relating to the rights of the papists. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 85.]

[Dublin.] Proceedings upon an appeal by Sir Stephen Rice and other Irish lawyers against being taxed double under a certain (recited) clause of the Poll Tax Act, citing the opinion of Mr. Ormesby, lately made King's counsel; which appeal is negatived. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 86.]

[Dublin.] List of arrears of rents out of the forfeited estates in the county of Dublin, due at or before 1st November, 1695, giving particulars of the estates of the following proprietors; the names of present tenants appear in brackets: Sir Luke Dowdal (Earl of Meath); Lord Merrion (James Sherriffe, Richard Collins, John Drury, Thomas Hall and Francis Shaw); Dr. Archbold (Patrick Brereton *alias* Thomas Connor); Lord Trimleston (Peter Lawlesse); Lord Merrion (John Craige, John Paine, Richard Ward, Andrew Cave, Christopher Fitz Patrick, Peter Warren for Joseph Hutchinson); Christopher Mapas (Richard Collins, John Rawlins); Richard Fagan (Hugh Evans and Henry Walsh); Dr. Archbold (Peter Warren); Lord Merrion (John Pugh); Richard Fagan (Thomas Daly); Lord Merrion (Hugh Jones); Captain Nicholas Cusack (Anthony Suxbury, Benjamin Chetwood for Captain Ford); John Stanly (William Dover); Mark Baggot (John Laughan); Patrick Allen (Thomas Handcock and William Shane); Earl Tyrconnel (William Chabenor); John Carbury (James Sherriffe); John Talbot (Lord Lisburne); John Carbury (Andrew Doderidg); Sir Thomas Hacket (Joseph Dean, senior); Colonel Aylmer (Mary Webb); Francis Seagrave and Peter Nottingham (William Hall and William Hart); Richard Fagan (John Fletcher); John Forster and Simon Luttrell (Mr. Sympson and Lewis Jones); Sir Patrick Bellew (Michael Harborn); Colonel Thomas Aylmer (Thomas Wilson, William Hall); Allen of St. Wolstan (Thomas Hudson); Lord Tyrconnel (William Dover); Peter Nottingham and — Talbot (Joseph Hoyle, Joseph Budden); Lord Merion (Colonel Dobson); James Talbot (Widow Ormsby); Peter Nottingham (Peter Nottingham); Thomas Warren, Lord Tyrconnel (Roger Nowland); Edward Sweetman (Edward Sweetman, Major Delamare); Thomas Warren, Lord Tyrconnel (Thomas Warren *alias* Richard Reddy, Sir Ans. Mullady); — Seagrave (Thomas Mutys); Maurice Connell (William Bennet, Thomas Keightly, esq.); — Arthur (Anthony Maud or Edward Ford, John Wilson, James Keigoe, John Walton); Lord Kingsland (Thomas Fitz Gerald); Lord Dunsany (Edward Hall); Martin Dillon (William Conron, Andrew Kenon, Madam Helen Dering); Peter Notingham (Richard Bury, John Percivall); James Hacket (heirs of Fitz Reary); Lord Kingsland (Patrick White); Christopher Nugent (Thomas Williamson); James Hadsor (Thomas Williamson); Lord Tyrconnel (John Stepney); Richard Fagan (John Fletcher, Charles Monk); William Plunket (John Fletcher); John Stanly (John Carson); Lord Barnwell (John Gyles); — Séagrave (Francis Coghran); Lord Barnwell (Richard Saunders, William Gun, George Gun, Lord Howth, Thomas Stepny); Captain Sutton (Charles Horn,

[1695.]

Thomas Williamson); Lord Barnwell (William Payn); Martin Dillon (Isaac Davis); Sir Valentine Brown (Henry Langford); — Wade (George Wallis or James Andrews, John Gyles); Lord Barnwell (John Mitchell, Lord Howth); Allen of St. Wolstans (Peter Wyn, William Conolly); Richard Fagan (John Enos); Lord Barnwell (Samuell Byers); Lord Gormanston (Colonel Richard Coot); — Hussy and — Seagrave (Thomas Daly); Robert Arthur (John Finglas, Isaac Davis, Henry Monk); Lord Tyrconnel etc. (Dixy Codington); Thomas Hussey (Thomas Hussey); — Corbally etc. (Benjamin Thomas); Robert Preston etc. (Thomas Graham); Michael Chamberlain (Patrick Connell, Christopher Mapas); Lord Tyrconnel (Thomas Cooper); James Talbot (Mary Lyons); Lord Tyrconnel etc. (Jeremy Rascoe); Lord Tyrconnel (Jocelyne Mead); Thomas Dowd etc. (William Payn, Daniel Forest); Peter Nottingham (John Hoyle, Lady Kennedy); Richard Dalton (Alderman William Wats); Michael Chamberlain (Andrew Harvey); Richard Fagan (Nicholas Meyler); James Hacket (Leonard Boyton); Martin Dillon (Benjamin Thomas); Simon Luttrel (Henry Luttrel); — Harold (Edward Dean); — Sarsfeild (John Den); James Talbot (John Den); John Brown (Thomas Pope); Christopher Nugent, Martin Dillon, James Hadsor and Richard Hadsor (James Tisdal and Colonel Forster); Maurice Connell (Duke of Ormond); and Lord Merrion (William and John Brereton, Thomas Daley; John Rawlins, Richard Barnwell, Arthur Bush and Joseph Hutchinson). [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 87.]

A list of messengers' bills allowed by the Duke of Shrewsbury in 1695, viz. the bills of Peter Marrisco and William Knight, Henry Legat, Ralph Young, Charles Kenge, Charles Maris, James Kitson, John Bale, William Sutton, Richard Hopkins, Francis Clarke and Simon Chapman, Samuel Hill, William Sutton, William Sharpe, Edward Gibbs, Peter Newlin and William Jones, Peter Tom, John King, and — Beake. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 345, *p.* 242.]

A full state of the hospitals in Flanders during the campaign 1695. Delivered in by Mr. Lambe, contractor for victualling the hospitals. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 15, *No.* 102.]

List of soldiers, dead and wounded, of the Dutch regiments before Namur, from the commencement of the siege to the end. *French.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 103.]

Duplicate of the above. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 104.]

Quarters of his Majesty's forces; the names of twenty-five regiments and their quarters are given. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 105.]

List of squadrons and battalions. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 106.]

Memorial to the King, that two marine regiments be recruited, as the numbers have been so diminished by detachments to the Straits, West Indies and elsewhere. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 107.]

Mr. Browne's case upon a grant of Needwood Forest: King Charles II. had promised him a grant of the premises in return for 7,000*l.* and a conveyance of the lands at Sheerness, whereon the

[1695.]

fort was built, with a release of all demands, the old reserved rents, and an addition of so much as would amount, by increase of rent and deduction of fees, to 70*l.* *per annum*, and keeping for the King's service 1,000 deer for ever, clear of all charges; and he desired he might use the name of Mr. Browne, and his servant Boheme in the said grant. Mr. Browne, at Colonel Vernon's request, advanced and paid the 7,000*l.* and the land at Sheerness was conveyed to his Majesty.

21 Nov., 1683, the grant passed the Duchy seal.

On the 4th of February, 1683, Mr. Brown lent Colonel Vernon 3,300*l.* upon security of the said grant.

On the 7th of March following Colonel Vernon, Browne and Boheme conveyed the whole premises to Mr. Serjeant Birch, as to a moiety for the use of Mr. Browne, and his heirs, in consideration of the said 7,000*l.*, and as to the other moiety in trust to repay Mr. Browne the said 3,300*l.* with interest in the first place, and afterwards to pay Colonel Vernon's other debts and then in trust for the Colonel and his heirs.

On the 26th of February, 1685, a decree was made by Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, upon an English bill brought in Chancery, for setting aside the said grant, but reserving the land at Sheerness to the King. In the said decree no care was taken of Mr. Browne or for repayment of the 7,000*l.* or 3,300*l.*, although the said Lord Chancellor then declared that care should be taken of Mr. Browne and that he should be paid all his money.

In Trinity Term, 1686, Browne brought a bill in Chancery against the Attorney General and the Receiver General for the 7,000*l.* purchase money, and had a decree for it.

Mr. Browne, conceiving he was aggrieved by the said first decree, for that he was an innocent purchaser for a valuable consideration and not privy to any undue means used in obtaining the said grant (if any were), was by the said decree to lose his 3,300*l.* really lent, and the interest thereof and of the said 7,000*l.* and all his charges, and never received one penny profit out of the premises.

Upon their Majesties' accession to the Crown, Mr. Browne being advised that the decree was a strange and unusual decree, and very erroneous, brought a bill of review to reverse the said decree.

In the winter session, 1690, a bill was brought into the House of Lords to set aside the said grant, and after their Majesties' counsel had been heard, and the matters of fact examined, their lordships passed the bill with a provision to pay Mr. Browne 3,300*l.* and interest; but the session ended before it passed the Commons.

Then follows a specification of sums due to Mr. Browne. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 15, *No.* 108.]

Parliamentary memoranda: What is said of the lawfulness of Sir Thomas Levingston's orders as to the men of Glencoe, upon the supposition of the refusing the King's indemnity, is marked in the Parliament's address to the King upon the subject.

In Mr. Johnston's memorial to the King of the proceedings of Parliament [of Scotland] from the 9th to the 17th of May, he says that the difficulties of getting through this session were greater than he thought they would have been when he was in London, and that at best the session would prove backward and discreditable; there is a mark upon these words in the memorial above mentioned. But

[1695.]

Mr. Johnston in his memorial from the 25th to the 28th of May says that many of the members of parliament were made tractable by the hopes "that one that was gone to the King did give them of changes, but that the gift granted to the Earl of Lithlithgow was taken for a declaration disingenuously dealt with."

Mr. Carstairs has reason to think that the King would never have known that many of the members of parliament were made tractable, and much less that anything that Mr. Carstairs had said had contributed to the making them so, had there not been a design "to load him with disingenuity," it having been thought that he had contributed to the procuring of the Earl of Linlithgow's gift, for Mr. Carstairs had said all he had to say, for preventing heats in parliament, to any members that were of his acquaintance, before Mr. Johnston wrote his first memorial, wherein there is no mention of any tractableness of the parliament; but upon the contrary all hopes of it removed. But the Earl of Linlithgow's gift was not then come, and so no colour for loading Mr. Carstairs with disingenuity. This seems to be hard usage, but Mr. Carstairs has his integrity in the King's concerns for his support.

Some things relating to Glencoe are in a short memorial from the 18th to 20th June, in which is also an account of the communicating that business to the parliament. In the memorial from the 25th to 28th June there is something about Glencoe that deserves the King's consideration, and seems to make it expedient to ask who gave the orders for quartering upon Glencoe.

Earl Breadalbane's business in the memorials from the 6th to the 11th June and from the 3rd to the 6th July. There is no account given to the King of the act about the East India Company, but only about the time it passed. There is a word or two about an act passed in favour of companies for foreign trade, as it is marked in the memorial of the 21st to 25th June. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest, No.* 109.]

A list of the land forces which the King thinks necessary to be maintained in England, Scotland and beyond the seas, for the service of the year 1695. [*Ibid., No.* 110.]

Disposition of the 2,500,000*l.* voted for the land forces this session, for the year 1695. The sum voted falls short of answering the above particulars by 401,014*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, and yet there is no provision made in the foregoing particulars for the ordnance, transports, arrears of forage and all other extraordinary contingencies. [*Ibid., No.* 111.]

An account of all the manors, messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments belonging to the crown which are in charge before the Auditor of Wales and not alienated. [*Ibid., No.* 112.]

An estimate of the extraordinary charge of the army remaining unpaid and payable. Arrears for the year 1694, besides several sums advanced by Monsr. Schuylenburg, and which are to be repaid. Extraordinary charge for the first nine months of the year 1695, including charge of the hospitals, 25,000*l.* [*Ibid., No.* 113.]

Whitehall. Draft of the privy seal, authorizing Henry Thynne, esquire, a minor, son and heir apparent of Thomas, Viscount Weymouth, to suffer recoveries of the manors and lordships of Warmister, Woodisons

[1695.]

and Heaths, Corsley, Hunthell *alias* Huntenhull, Whitbourne and Bugley, Deverell Longbridge, Monkton Deverell, and Hussey Deverell, the house called Longleat House, the manors of Somerford, Sutton, Fifield, Gurston *alias* Gerardston, Bratton, Somerford Matravers *alias* Broad Somerford, in co. Wilts; Frome *alias* Frome Westwoodlands and Frome Eastwoodlands, Frome St. Andrew's, Walton, Lullington, Easthorrington and Cheddar, in co. Somerset; and Baggendon in co. Gloucester, &c., the hereditaments of Sir James Thynne, lately deceased, with a view to a settlement on the marriage of the said Henry with Grace Strode, daughter of Sir George Strode, knt., sergeant at law. [*S.P. Dom. Law Papers* 1, *p.* 61.]

A memorial on behalf of the city of Limerick. In July, 1693, the Lords Justices of Ireland thought it absolutely necessary for the support of the garrison of Limerick that barracks should be built there, sufficient to contain 1,400 men, and accordingly Francis Burton, esq., entered into articles with the then Lords Justices to do this, and they built barracks in the King's Castle in Limerick sufficient to lodge six entire companies. These barracks were finished in 1694, for building which the said Burton craves an allowance from the government of about the sum of 600*l.* But ever since these barracks have been built they have lain waste for want of beds and other materials necessary for the lodgment of soldiers, which is greatly to the prejudice of the inhabitants of Limerick, as they are over-burdened by quartering of soldiers. This being taken into consideration by the then Lords Justices, they directed Francis Cuffe, esq., the Lieutenant of the Ordnance, to enquire and inspect what spare beds and other necessaries there were belonging to the King at the new hospital, near this city, and it was found there were about 150 beds. But Mr. Cuffe soon after dying no order was made for the delivery of the beds. [*S.P. Ireland* 355, *No.* 80.]

Petition of Captain Connor O'Brien to the King. Daniel O'Brien, senior, first Viscount Clare, died in 1691 in actual rebellion; likewise his son and heir, Daniel O'Brien, junior, served as a colonel of a regiment of foot under the French king against William III. until the day of his death; and also Charles O'Brien, now commonly called Lord Clare, second son of the said Daniel O'Brien, senior, is in arms in the French service. The said Daniel, Lord Clare the father, and his said two sons have been actually attainted and outlawed in Ireland for high treason and rebellion, and their lands and estates in that kingdom seised and sequestered. By settlement duly made upon valuable and good considerations long before the last rebellion of Ireland, the petitioner was and is lawfully entitled in remainder for want of heirs male of the body of the said first Viscount Clare to all and singular the lands and real estates of the said Lord, he and your petitioner being of the same house and family, and originally descended from two brothers. And the said Charles, commonly now called Lord Clare, being the only issue male living of the said Daniel, first Lord Clare, and he not being married, your petitioner after his death without issue male will be rightly entitled to the said lands and estates, notwithstanding the attainders and forfeitures of the said father and two sons. That your petitioner, being bred a protestant, was in 1689 attainted of high treason by the pretended Parliament then sitting in Ireland, for no other cause

[1695.]

but being in the service of William III., which attainder was procured by the said Daniel, then Lord Clare, with design not only to exclude your petitioner from his right in remainder to the said estate, but also from his own estate then and for many years before unjustly and most injuriously detained from him and his father by the said Lord Clare. By the King's success in reducing Ireland the petitioner became freed from the said attainder, and having for several years served in the army he conceives he is a proper object of the King's justice and favour. The said estate of Lord Clare in value is not considerable, and being highly encumbered to protestant creditors is of very little benefit to the King; and the petitioner after the death of the said Charles O'Brien without issue male being justly and by law entitled to the said estate, he therefore prays a grant thereof. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 88.]

Petition of Captain Connor O'Brien to the knights, citizens and burgesses assembled in Parliament. Daniel, late Lord Viscount Clare, was seised of several manors and lands in the county of Clare in trust for the petitioner's father and his heirs. The said Lord Clare in the late King James's time procured the petitioner by express name to be attainted of treason in the late Parliament of Ireland, to the intent to hold the said lands free from the petitioner's trust, the petitioner being at that time and ever since in their Majesties' service in Ireland. The freehold and estate of the said Lord Clare (together with that whereof he stood seised in trust for the petitioner) by his being in actual arms under the late King in Ireland, and otherwise by his aiding and assisting him, will be vested in their Majesties. If it is intended to vest generally in their Majesties all the estates of such persons as were in the late Irish rebellion, thereby the petitioner's right to his estate will be endangered, unless his right therein be particularly saved, as was the case in the bill formerly intended to pass. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 89.]

Attached is the form of a saving clause recommended to be inserted in the Bill. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 89i.]

Copy of an act of the Irish parliament (7 William III. cap. 3) for declaring void all attainders made in the late pretended parliament. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 90.]

A list of officers desired by Brigadier Sir John Hanmer to be recommended for commissions in his regiment upon the death of Captain Richard Hill. Lieutenant James Heane to be captain in the place of Captain Richard Hill, deceased. Ensign William Snead to be lieutenant to Captain Roger Foulke in place of Lieut. Heane. Mr. James Carvile to be ensign to Lieut. Colonel William Carvile. [*S.P. Ireland* 357, *No.* 79.]

An account of the bombarding of Calais showing that the loss of the English was not very great, the only person of note killed being Captain Osborne, commander of the *Aldborough* ketch. [*S.P. Dom. Naval*, 4.]

Pass for Elizabeth Fox, wife of Lieutenant Fox in the Earl of Essex's regiment of dragoons, with five children and her maid-servant Elizabeth Midleton. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 346, *p.* 118.]

ADDENDA.

1688-9.
Feb. 14. Commission for Richard Bolton to be captain in a regiment not specified. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, *p.* 123.]

1689.
April 1. Commission for Roger Goff to be lieutenant-colonel and captain of a company in a regiment not specified. [*Ibid.*]

[May 21.] Petition of Edward Bryers, Thomas Taylor, William Smith the younger and elder, Thomas Wyatt and Sylvester Wyatt of Ryde in the Isle of Wight, mariners. They have been employed almost time out of mind in carrying charcoal by sea from the New Forest into Cornwall for the use of the refiners of tin. The present mayor of Southampton has lately stopped some of their vessels, and forced them to pay what he would, before they could proceed; whereby the petitioners are much hindered and discouraged, and the tinners, consisting of many thousand souls, injured and almost undone. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary*, 14, *No.* 1.]

July 20. Whitehall. Commission for William Berry, esq., to be lieutenant-colonel and captain in Colonel William Wolsley's regiment; for Richard Wolsley, esq., to be captain of a company in the same regiment; for John Auchmuty, esq., to be captain of a company in the same regiment; and for Francis Foliot, esq., to be captain of a company in the same regiment. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, *p.* 121.]

Aug. 1. Commission for Nathaniel Gittings to be lieutenant to Capt. John Meole's company, in a regiment not named. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 123.]

[1689.] Portion of a news-letter. Upon Sunday, 23 June 1689, in the parish church of Chester-le-Street, immediately after the Nicene Creed, several persons, according to previous agreement, rushed out of their pews to hinder the minister from going into the pulpit; and, instead of the psalm which should then have been sung, there was nothing but outcries, according to different affections, some roaring out: Hang him, we'll hear none of him, we'll be revenged; others: God bless him; etc. The minister, who was then in the vestry as usual, goes into the choir, where he put a stop to several as they were going out at that door, and called to them to return to their seats and duties. In endeavouring to gain the pulpit he found the whole body of the conspirators drawn up in very formidable order, not suffering him to pass, till they were satisfied why he did not pray. Being unable to gain the pulpit door, though he had made considerable advances, he at last told them that by the present authority none were to be prosecuted till the 1st of August next, which reason availed more than the others he had advanced, and the minister at length gained the pulpit. When he was seen there, shouts were raised of: Out; turn out; and the congregation rushed out of church, some threatening the minister with their sticks and fists. About three score of sober persons, mostly women, remained

1689.

in their seats, and the minister proceeded, when about a score of persons returned with their hats on, and proceeded to ring the bells. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary*, 14, *No.* 2.]

1689-90.

Jan. 5. Pass to Daniel Madden, gentleman, to go from London to Chester, Liverpool, or Highlake, to embark for Ireland. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 340, *p.* 30.]

Feb. 18. Commission for Thomas Price, esq., to be major, &c., in Colonel William Wolsley's regiment. [*Ibid.*, 167, *p.* 121.]

Feb. 19. / March 1. The Hague. The Earl of Portland to the King. Is surprised to learn from a letter sent him by the King that the last of his letters has never been received by him; he cannot understand this, as he took the usual precautions when sending it; addressed it to Mr. Wildman, and heard from Vander Poel, of the Brille, that it was received in time for the packet boat. Although he does not remember the contents of the letter, he is vexed to think that it should have been read either in England or Holland.

The Pensionary will inform the King of events in the Assembly, sending the resolution which has been taken without a dissentient voice. Is delighted to hear that the King thinks of coming to Holland. As affairs stand at present, nothing would be so advantageous; he could settle everything satisfactorily. Delays sending this letter, to see if the gentlemen of Amsterdam make any other propositions of agreement in the Assembly.

Will do his best to get the artillery ready. The linen sacks and most of the tents will be sent with General Ginckle to-morrow, when he starts. Refers to money matters; the tents and arms have cost about 90,000 francs. Asks for some money to be advanced, and then he will pay 20,000 francs to the Prince of Waldeck, and there are other expenses of which he ventures to remind the King.

He will make those men who are to go to England march to the vessels, so that they can be brought to London, and they shall bring what is necessary with them, in case the King wishes them to go to Ireland. He is very sorry that the King has been so badly served in all the preparations for Ireland and the transport of the troops there. Finds it impossible to leave Holland.

Dwells upon Dutch news and on the feeling in Amsterdam. Sends an extract from a letter from Mons. de Welbrune with a list of the regiment of the Earl of Oxford. They are anxiously expecting a plenipotentiary from the King to attend the Congress. The Elector has gone to Russia. They expect to hear from Berlin about the troops, also from Zell, and if they do not hear soon from the latter place, they will not make provision for those of Wolfenbüttel.

Has just returned from the Assembly, nothing of importance has happened there; the subject of money was again raised, but owing to so few deputies being present the question was postponed till the next day. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary*, 14, *No.* 3.]

Feb. 20. / March 2. The Hague. The same to the same. The King will have seen by his last letter how anxious he is that his Majesty should come to Holland. Knows, however, there are many difficulties in the way, for he has so many affairs of importance, and so few people in whom he can

1690.

trust to carry them on if he left England. Mentions again the ill conduct of the gentlemen of Amsterdam. Mons. de Ginckle will inform the King about letters received from Mons. de Louvois. There is treason about, and one can easily guess who are the traitors. Mons. de Hubert and Mons. de Vrybergen have been very anxious for the affair not to come to light. Describes events in Holland; the behaviour of the magistrates of Amsterdam has lost them the goodwill of the people, both in the country and in the towns they represent; the merchants and citizens have offered their services against them. Does not think some of the propositions made are desirable. Hopes by what he has said to have shown the King how much good would be done by his presence. However, they will do their best in Holland for his service. Speaks of the bad treatment he receives in that country. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 14, *No.* 4.]

Feb. 23. / March 5. The Hague. The same to the same. Finds that another letter of his has been lost in its transit. Is naturally much vexed, especially as he had enclosed letters from friends of his in Amsterdam. He has no doubt that the gentlemen of Amsterdam have intercepted the letters. He encloses a memorandum of what he can remember of the contents of this letter. Hopes for the future his letters will be safe. Those offending must be punished. Nothing of importance has happened in Amsterdam since his last letter. From the King's letter, he is afraid that his Majesty considers it impossible to come to Holland. Regrets this very much, as the present is the occasion most favourable for asserting his authority. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 5.]

Feb. 25. / March 7. The Hague. The same to the same. His letters having been twice intercepted, he is now afraid that what he writes will not reach the King, and therefore anxiously awaits its acknowledgment. Is convinced that the gentlemen of Amsterdam intercepted his letters. Discusses how this can be proved. The interceptors must be punished severely, or no letters will be safe that are written to the King, and no one will dare to write confidentially to him. If the King came here, those most obstinate in the Council would receive their death-blow. They have behaved in such a manner that the republic is in danger, and the hearts of the people are being alienated from it. There are divisions in the *Maison de Ville*, and the magistrates cannot be changed unless the King is there. Has just heard that his last letter has reached the King. Continues, however, to impress upon his Majesty the necessity of taking every precaution to insure the safe transit of letters. Discusses the affairs in hand. If the King came only for a week everything could be put on a firm and lasting footing. There may be a tumult in Amsterdam. He has done his best to prevent this. Desires to leave the country, but there are many difficulties in the way. Asks for more positive orders and directions about hiring transport vessels to go to Ireland. Has hired three for the artillery which can go to Ireland as soon as desired. Continental news. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 6.]

Feb. 28. / March 10. The Hague. The same to the same. Mentions the good effects which would accrue from the King visiting Holland. Repeats that the magistrates of Amsterdam have lost the confidence of everybody. Refers to letters' being intercepted. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 7.]

1690.

March 1. March 11. The Hague. The same to the same. Has had an interview with Mons. Witsen at the Pensionary's house, and he has assured him of the good intentions and sincerity of the burgomasters and of his conviction that both the King's business and the writers will soon be settled. Encloses a declaration made in the Assembly. Refers to his own business in the States. Has spoken to the burgomasters as to their sentiments towards the King. Witsen greatly resents letters having been intercepted, and even suggests the breaking off of his contract to take letters to England. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 14, *No.* 8.]

March $\frac{4}{14}$. The Hague. The same to the same. Sends the resolution taken in the Assembly; it differs from one taken in January. In the last resolution there is evident proof that though the King is in England, they wish to maintain his rights and his prerogatives. In other matters the States seem to have acted well, but the writer believes it to be through ignorance and not through desire to do good. Suggests that the King should write a letter of gentle remonstrance to the States. Mentions his own affairs in Amsterdam and the subject of his return to England. It is agreed to augment the sea force by six large vessels, but this has not been agreed to by the Council of War. Arrangements for watching Namur, Charleroi, and Mons. Hopes to leave Holland in a week, and wonders if Count de Solms will have arrived then. Count de Schomberg will return with him. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 9.]

March $\frac{6}{16}$. The Hague. The same to the same. Recommends Joris de Waert to be elected sheriff, in preference to Jan Blaew, previously recommended by the writer, upon Witsen's representation, but now found to be an unreliable man. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 10.]

March $\frac{8}{18}$. The Hague. The same to the same. Explains that, owing to contrary winds, they have not been able to send away letters. The meetings in the Assembly have been very stormy. Tells the King what has been done in providing vessels and equipping them in various towns. Hopes before Easter to be able to leave Holland. Has made his preparations for departure, although his friends try to dissuade him from going. Congratulates the King on the success of his troops in Ireland. Thinks matters in Amsterdam will be brought right soon by firmness. Ridicules Wildman's idea that his letters were neglected at Harwich. Has written to Berlin about the troops. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 11.]

March $\frac{11}{21}$. The Hague. The same to the same. Has been much distressed to see in a letter from the King to the Prince of Waldeck, that he (the King) considers affairs in such a condition that he is afraid he will not be able to readjust them. Calls to the King's mind how, up to the present, God has blessed his undertakings, and that all Europe is interested in his affairs. The difficulty in Holland has probably prevented others from arising, and as it has caused a declaration to be made by the King, stating his determination to uphold his authority, it is not altogether a regretable matter. Begs the King not to be despondent. Those who have such a weight of responsibility on them must be subject to doubts and griefs. Wishes that

1690.

he could be near the King to comfort and help him. Affairs in Amsterdam. Discusses the parties in the Assembly. Hopes soon to be able to leave, and will then come straight to England without going to Loo. The artillery will all be embarked directly, as also the cannon. The troops are being dispersed, some to the Prince of Waldeck. Is expecting Count de Solms. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 14, *No.* 12.]

March $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{9}$. The Hague. The same to the same. Arrived at Loo on Saturday, where he found everything in good order and the trees growing well. On Sunday after the sermon, left for Dusen; here the water had overflowed, and done a great deal of damage; this was owing to the gardeners' carelessness. Set things in order there. His affairs are not yet settled in the Assembly. Mons. Dankelmann informs him that the Elector will give troops to the King, the Prince of Waldeck to have charge of them. Jealousies may arise between the various princes; if so, the King of Sweden will be mediator. It will be very necessary to send money for the people in Piedmont. Refers to the transit of letters. The artillery will leave with the writer, and Granmur with the Spanish Horse. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 13.]

May 4. Memorandum of the return of Charles Scarborough, esq., late envoy extraordinary to Portugal. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 340, *p.* 162.]

May 24. Kensington. Commission for Robert Gee, esq., to be captain of the company of which Captain Atkins was late captain in the Duke of Bolton's regiment of foot commanded by Lieut.-Col. Henry Holt. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 166, *p.* 310.]

May 30. Brevet for Sir James Jeffreys to command as colonel of foot. [*Ibid.* 167, *p.* 122.]

[June.] Statement that Thomas Walcott was indicted for high treason, in 35 Charles II., for compassing the King's death, and sentenced to be executed at Tyburn, but an error occurring in the record of judgment thereof in the King's Bench, John Walcott, son and heir of Thomas, took out a writ of error to reverse the attainder. The court gave judgment in his favour, to the prejudice of the Countess of Roscommon, whose husband had a grant of Walcott's estate, in consideration of a just debt. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 3, *No.* 23a.]

Aug. 2. London. News Letter. Letters from Falmouth of the 28th past, advise that on the 27th the *French Expedition*, packet-boat, having a fair gale of wind, went to sea, when she saw 5 men-of-war, and one galley and a fire ship, which were made also from the hills. By the galley they knew them to be French, and seeing them endeavouring to get between them and the land, the captain tacked and came into port; upon this advice the country was very much alarmed, and all unanimously marched to the sea side to defend the coast. On the 28th they made about 18 sail off from Mount's Bay, but they stood to the westward, and what they are is not yet known. Letters from Weymouth of the 30th, advise that, on the 29th, there passed by that port, to the westward, 15 sail, believed to be French, from Havre de

1690.

Grace, 4 being great ships; they add that a man of Poole has made oath that he saw, off that place, 100 sail of ships standing to the westward, and it is believed that they were some part of them, which were made, the day before, from Weymouth, though they could not discover the whole.

From Lyme, of the 28th, they write that the French fleet shot [into] Teignmouth balls of 30 lbs. weight, and burnt the town, after they had plundered it, carrying away with them the Custom House boats and three guns. On the 31st one of their galleys stood into Lyme, so near the shore that several guns were fired at her from their forts, but could not reach her, but from the cliff was fired a gun that did reach her, on which she went off to the westward.

Our Scotch letters of the 26th say that since the "recruit" of money the Highlanders received from Ireland, they have increased to about 4,000 foot, and 400 horse commanded by Colonels Ca . . . . and Graham, and have fallen down into the Lowlands, near Stirling, plundering the country. They have, it is said, taken some horses of Lord Eglinton's troop, which were grazing. The country people round about have put themselves in a posture of defence, until Major-General Mackay with the forces under his command can come to their assistance, orders having been sent him to hasten down to them. Colonel Lowther is come to Banbury, who says that Major-General Mackay would be in the city of Perth the 26th past; he adds that Sir Thomas Levingstone was at Perth, indisposed by fatigue. Some persons, who were prisoners in Edinburgh, are removed to the Bass, the strongest prison in the kingdom.

This day we received three posts from Ireland of the 24th, 26th, and 29th past, confirming the surrender of Waterford on the 25th inst., at which time the enemy marched out with their arms, colours furled, two carts of baggage, without drums beating; there were about 14,000 of them, who were to be conducted to Mallow in the county of Cork. His Majesty entered the town that day, and viewed the fortifications, and found 35 guns mounted; there were also 3,000 barrels of French wheat, and other provisions; four ships, being laden from France, were seized by two of our men-of-war, just as they were going thence. Duncannon Fort has likewise capitulated and was surrendered the day following; they add that Lieut.-General Douglas had drawn off the greatest part of his army from Athlone, leaving behind 2,000 foot to maintain his batteries, they wanting ammunition, provisions, great guns and large bombs, those they had being too small, and the horse not being able to subsist for want of forage, the enemy having destroyed it; it is said he will march some other way over the river to invest them on Connaught side. It is also said his Majesty has thoughts of changing his resolution of coming for England, intending to go back to his army; if this be so, the regiment of foot that was to embark the 29th, will be countermanded. The regiments that were of Hastings, Beaumont, and Trelawny, the horse for his Majesty's guard, were the Earl of Portland's, Count Schomberg's, Col. Villiers' and Hayford's dragoons and three troops of his Majesty's guards. [*This passage is so in the document, but the sense is not clear.*] An express this afternoon states that the French fleet were sailing towards Topsham, near Exeter. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 3, *No.* 119a, *and Greenwich Hospital News Letter Entry Book* 5, *p.* 17.]

1690.
August. Plan of the armies encamped near Halle; the regiments of Spain, Holland and Brandenburg are marked in different colours to distinguish them from each other. The names of the various regiments are given. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 14, *No.* 14.]

Sept. 16. Dublin. Thomas Coningsby to [the Earl of Nottingham]. The station the King has been pleased to leave me in here will, I fear, oblige me often to be troublesome to you. I doubt not I shall have your pardon when I am so. [*S.P. Ireland* 352, *No.* 27.]

Sept. 25. From before Cork. The Earl of Marlborough to the same. We came into Cork harbour on Monday the 22nd, and next morning I landed all the men, and on Wednesday, the 24th, I came here, notwithstanding that I heard nothing of the horses, being resolved not to lose this good weather. At our arrival here they lined the hedges, but were very easily beaten from them; we only lost three men, and this day we are masters of a place called the "Catte," which commands the castle and the town. I hope in God, in a few days, his Majesty will be master of the town. This day I believe we have lost about ten men. To-morrow I hope to make a breach in the castle, which, if I do, I shall storm it the next day. They flatter themselves that they will have relief to-morrow. I have as yet only 200 horse and 25 dragoons, but shall have 300 horse more to-morrow. *Holograph.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 28.]

Sept. 27. Dublin. Viscount Sydney and Thomas Coningsby to the same. We lately gave you an account of four proclamations issued by us, in order to their Majesties' service. One was to encourage, during the approaching winter, the importation of coals in this harbour of Dublin; this proclamation prohibits the pressing of seamen belonging to colliers trading hither, without our particular order for that purpose. Since when, understanding that in contempt of our authority a seaman was pressed from on board such a vessel called the *True Love* of Whitehaven, by the lieutenant and some of the crew belonging to the *Smyrna Merchant*, a ship in their Majesties' service, since sailed for England, we have thought fit to send you the enclosed deposition, touching that matter, desiring that when that ship arrives in England, such course may be taken for punishing the offenders as may for the future deter others from the like practice.

We now send you three other proclamations published this day by us, the necessity for which we conceive so great, from the certain information we have received of the constant correspondence held between the enemy's quarters and their friends and relations in ours, that without them we hold it impossible to preserve our own. We have received news of Lord Marlborough's arrival within six miles of Cork.

Major-General Scravenmoer marched on the 21st., with 1,200 horse and dragoons, to a place within six miles of the city, on this side the water, and intended, when Tettau came up with his two battalions of foot to guard that pass, to leave it himself and join Lord Marlborough. The Duke of Würtemberg goes in person with 2,400 Danes, and the detachments out of the Dutch and French foot will make them 4,000. All our ammunition ships are to go round from Waterford; 200 artillery horses are already dispatched, and

1690.

Pereyra has gone to Youghall to provide bread. Mons. Ginckle in the meantime will keep about Cashel, one of our frontiers, to cover that part of the country, and has directed Lieut.-Gen. Douglas to countermarch the enemy, so that, if possible, he may at least keep them on the other side of the Shannon. He has also ordered him to reinforce Mullingar, so as to secure the country hitherwards from Athlone, and Wolseley will be sent to the North to encounter Balldarock McDonnell.

Two persons, being sent from our quarters to Galway, confirm the departure of the French this day fortnight, two days sooner than was intended, they being frightened by a report that ten English ships were coming there; they left many of their sick behind them in the suburbs of the town, but promised to return shortly with a vast supply; Tyrconnel and Lauzun went off with them. *Enclosures not here preserved.* [*S.P. Ireland* 352, *No.* 29.]

Sept. 30. Dublin Castle. Proclamation forbidding the indiscriminate purchase of goods, cattle or horses, except in open market. *Printed.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 30.]

Oct. 3. Dublin. [Viscount Sydney] to the Earl of Portland. This town and people are overjoyed with the news of the taking of Cork and Kinsale, and towards night we shall have bonfires in all the streets. It will extend our frontiers to a great degree, and contribute much to the starving our enemies on the other side of the Shannon. They are already in a miserable condition, as we find by several who have lately left them. "The papist women are very angry with us; they say we are the cruelest, barborousest men that ever came into the government; and it is only because we send them to their husbands. The truth of it is, it does vex them most extremely, and the consequences to us, I believe, will be very considerable."

I had a letter last night from the governor of Drogheda to acquaint me that he had found arms concealed in several "popish houses," that he had secured the men, and desired to know what he should do with them. I sent him the King's proclamation, and bade him put it strictly in execution, which was the best order I could give him.

I hear complaints of our soldiers every hour, and therefore you must be contented to have something of it every post. I am sorry to name those who are most faulty, because some of them are my friends; but everything must yield to the King's service, and therefore I ask their pardon. I find it is not the common soldiers who do the mischief, for they are contented with a cow, but it is the officers, and the general officers, who ruin the poor people; the other day Lieut.-Col. Pope took away from a gentleman four hundred fat oxen. Lieut.-Gen. Douglas's men have carried away all the cattle, goods, beds, and clothes from the country where he has lately been, to provide for their winter quarters. Sir John Lanier has possessed himself of Lord Tyrconnel's house, and has stocked it with his own cattle to a vast number.

Kirke has taken Lislip [Leixlip], Mr. Russell, Lord Limerick's estate, which are all the King's; if this be done all Ireland over, it will be 200,000*l.* loss to him, whereas if the people were encouraged, and suffered to plough their land, the King would have this time twelvemonth a considerable rent. In the county of Kildare they have taken forty plough horses in two parishes, and the corn which was going to

1690.

be put in the ground. Things of this kind we hear from all parts, and if it is not prevented there will certainly be a famine. Wolseley's men do a great deal of mischief, but they sometimes do service. The other northern men think of nothing but stealing for themselves. Kirke and Lanier, as I have said, have taken their quarters in the best houses of the King's, seven miles off, and are not satisfied with that, but are already sending for quarters for themselves and their men in this town, which Col. Foulkes told me just now.

I send you a copy of the letter we wrote to the sheriffs about quartering of soldiers, which I hear from some of the neighbouring counties will be readily complied with, and to give them their due, they are ready to do any thing that is reasonable. Adjutant-General Russell having taken up his quarters at Lord Limerick's house at Castletown, had seized upon some of the King's corn and brought it to Dublin market to be sold. *Copy.* [*S.P. Ireland* 352, *No.* 31.]

Oct. 5. Dublin. Viscount Sydney and Thomas Coningsby to [the Earl of Nottingham]. A person well recommended to us, and fit for such a service, is employed by us to go to Limerick, if possible, or otherwise as near it as he can, to find out the condition of the place, and to try whether the governor, or any others who may be properly made use of in such an occasion, may be dealt with to deliver up the place, from whom we expect to hear in a few days.

Last Tuesday we issued the enclosed proclamation, which we hope will have good effect. The same day we received the enclosed address from the gentry of the county of Meath, which we hear will be followed from the rest of the counties in the kingdom, and that day also the Lord Mayor of this city was sworn before us in the absence of a Chief Baron, before whom that solemnity should otherwise have been performed.

Considering how the matter has been hitherto managed between the Commissioners of Enquiry into Forfeited Estates and the Commissioners of the Revenue, we have thought it for their Majesties' service, and have accordingly directed, that the Commissioners of Enquiry shall, from time to time, certify to the Commissioners of the Revenue what estates or goods of "forfeiting persons" they have particularly informed themselves in, either as to their values, or otherwise; and thereupon the Commissioners of Revenue are forthwith to proceed to let the lands at the best rates they can, and to sell the goods to such buyers as will give most for them. But we hope to hear soon from his Majesty, that he has taken better care in this matter, than it is possible for us to do at present.

In order to the better accommodation of the soldiers in their quarters this winter, we have thought it fit to write to the several sheriffs for a provision of "salt and sour," a term the soldiers give it, which we have good reason to believe will be very satisfactory also to the country.

Yesterday a very intelligent person gave us, upon oath, the enclosed account of the enemy's affairs and circumstances in Connaught; and understanding that there are several officers now in the enemy's service, who would desert, if they may be received

1690.

in protection as to their lives, we have thought fit to encourage it, and to give allowance to some for so doing, which we hope will be a means to divide their party and break their measures.

Considering the great want of arms for the militia throughout the kingdom, whereof we have had frequent complaints from all parts, we have thought it for their Majesties' service to supply them with what could conveniently be spared out of the stores, taking an engagement from each county to restore the like quantity into the stores by the 25th of March next, having in the meantime engaged them to arm themselves, which they seem very willing to do. We have also, by a letter sent last night to Lord Granard, encouraged his treating with Colonel Grace for the delivering up of Athlone, having promised life and estate to him and his son, on those terms which Lord Granard sent us word he believed would be accepted. [*S.P. Ireland* 352, *No.* 32.] *Enclosing* :—

(1) *The Lords Justices to the Sheriffs of the various counties. It being necessary that the army, in considerable numbers, should be garrisoned in frontier towns and other places convenient, to annoy the rebels and defend those parts under their Majesties' obedience, it thereby happens that the inhabitants of such places are overburdened with the quartering of soldiers, whilst those of other parts are free from such burdens; we therefore recommend you, at the public Sessions, to consider of methods to regulate this inequality, computing the quartering of soldiers for firing, candle-light, salt and vinegar at* 5*d. a week.* (*Copy.*) *Clancarty House, Dublin,* 2 *October,* 1690. [*Ibid., No.* 32 i.]

(2) *An account of the present posture of the Irish affairs as it has been delivered to us upon oath by a person of credit who left the enemy's quarters on Thursday week.*

First the government, being about a month ago quitted by Lord Tyrconnel, at present is managed by the Chief Justice Nugent, Judge Martin, Judge Lynch, the Duke of Berwick, Sir Michael Creagh, John Brown, a lawyer, and Colonel Sarsfield.

Secondly, the army is commanded in chief by the Duke of Berwick, and next by Colonel Sarsfield.

Thirdly, provisions are extraordinarily scarce, of all sorts; they have neither ale, beer nor brandy, only there is a little Madeira wine among the officers, which they never drink but with water; but the common soldiers have nothing but water, and sometimes milk mixed with it; but that is no general provision nor at public charge.

Fourthly, all the inhabitants within their quarters have been highly taxed, two parts out of every ten of all sorts of corn, and in Galway every housekeeper paid 1*s.* 6*d. per day for carrying on the work to fortify and repair the town.*

Fifthly, there is but one magazine of corn in the whole quarters, and that is in Galway, from whence are weekly supplied Limerick, Athlone, Sligo, and Bannagher; but it is so very sparingly given out, that the common soldiers are forced to live most on potatoes.

Sixthly, all sorts of commodities are extravagantly dear; salt is 16*l. a barrel, sugar* 30*s. a pound, Irish soap* 16*s. a pound, men's shoes* 30*s. a pair, women's* 20*s., and children's shoes* 10*s. a pair, common Irish friese* 20*s. a yard, and the portion of flour, usually called a halfpenny roll, is not to be had under half-a-crown, all brass money; silk or linen are not to be had at any rate at all.*

1690.

Seventhly, all the forage within their quarters was destroyed by the "Creats," so that their horse is in a very weak condition, not having a grain of oats, and all the provision they have, or could make for them this winter, is that they saved some low ground in the county of Mayo, towards Sligo.

Eighthly, they have no iron for either pick-axes or horse-shoes, or any other use but what is made at an iron work near "the Owls," towards Sligo, a place which lies quite open; they have also iron from Sir Henry Waddington, from Scariff, which lies on the Shannon below Killaloe, and nine miles this side of Limerick; but they are chiefly supplied from the former iron works, as also with bomb shells; there are also musket barrels made of that iron.

Ninthly, the common soldiers are for the most part very sickly, and disheartened with the want of provisions and clothes, those who were at Limerick especially, seeing no sign of any provision making for them of either, their very shoes and stockings being to be had no nearer than from France, if they may hope for them from thence, but brogues or Irish pumps they had some.

Tenthly, all the French went off to sea from Galway to France, though kept back till within this week with contrary winds, and forced, as was also Lord Tyrconnel, of whom they hear nothing since his departure, to hide themselves in a small creek under the county of Clare, called Carricknaholt, for fear of Sir Cloudesly Shovel's fleet, which was seen that way. The French brought off with them all their artillery and ammunition, and parted so dissatisfied with the Irish as to curse them and their country, nor would they so much as sell them anything they had to part with, but chose rather to leave them gratis with Protestants; one left two waggons with a Protestant, kinsman to this informant.

Eleventhly, the Irish gentry, looking upon themselves as undone, seem desperately resolved to hold out to the last, though sensible they cannot abide it; but, however, they are mightily encouraged by their intelligence, which is very good, their spies giving them a constant account of all things that are done here.

Twelfthly, most of the people who were in Limerick have now come to Galway, and most of their valuable things, there being only, as the informant is told, five regiments left there, seven in Galway, five in Athlone, and seven at the Shannon-side, towards Bannagher, which are commanded by Sarsfield, namely his own regiment, Colonel Nugent's formerly Lord Dungan's regiment of dragoons, Lord Galmoye's regiment of horse, and Colonel Nugent and Colonel Oxbury's regiments of foot; the names of the other two this informant did not hear, and these are all who either do, or indeed are in any condition to march and "scout about" from place to place, the rest of the army generally being very sick.

Thirteenthly, the outworks of Galway are extended a mile from the town, but not very defendible, and if taken overlook the town; nor is this on only one side, for Fort Hill side, which is eastward, lies exposed and unfortified, and towards the water a great part of the wall fell, and killed several soldiers and a poor woman, which, with another accident of the same nature, on the other side of the town, has discouraged the inhabitants mightily; for having raised a great earth-work in dry weather, upon the fall of some rain it all fell down again, but is since repaired by a dry stone wall. But, however, this informant

1690.

knows the town-folks will never abide a siege, if they can get any sort of conditions.

There was a report, but uncertain, that a French ship with powder had come in as this informant came away. All the Protestants have their liberty, but many of them are reduced to beggary by the soldiers who plunder them, without control, of all which is without doors, and eat up all they have within. Most of the persons of the best quality who went from hence are forced to live, by families, in garrets and other single rooms, the windows mostly unglazed, and their beds only "pallets" on the ground; this they do in Eyrecourt House near Bannagher, and generally in Galway. They seem to have no apprehensions of any attack on the Sligo side, and therefore lie very open on that side, though, as said before, their iron all comes from those parts, and their winter provision for their horse lies all that way. [*S.P. Ireland* 352, *No.* 32ii.]

Oct. 8. The camp before Kinsale. The Earl of Marlborough to [the same]. The reason you do not hear oftener from me is that the passage between this and Dublin is yet so difficult that I do not care to write often that way. If I had not been very much disappointed as to the cannon, I should, by this time, have been nearly master of this place, for which now we must have patience eight days longer; the cannon will not be here till to-morrow, and then there shall be no time lost, for there is no great pleasure in lying in the field in such weather as this is. The enemy's horse has advanced to a place called Macroom, twelve miles from hence, where they expect Sarsfield with their foot. If they come we shall be ready to receive them. I think it would be very much for his Majesty's service if some money was sent to Cork and Kinsale, so that the garrisons might pay for what they take, by which the country would be preserved; and without, it will be destroyed; for I need not tell you that we have little or no money. I have been forced to borrow what money I could to encourage and pay, so that the King's service might go on. All the shift I could make is now at an end; however, I do not doubt but in eight days more the King will be master of this place, which is quite another thing than has been represented.

Postscript.—I send you a letter I received last night from Mons. Ginckle, which I desire you will show the King, so that his Majesty may see they think it necessary to have some ships this winter in the mouth of the Shannon. *Enclosure not here preserved.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 33.]

Oct. 21. Dublin. Viscount Sydney to [the same]. This morning, with much ado, we got Mr. Skinner on board, and the wind being fair I imagine he will be at Chester to-morrow; but he is very weak, and it will be some time before he is conveyed to London. I do not think I have given you an account of a command given me by the King concerning Mr. Thadey Fitzpatrick and Mr. Luke Hore, friends of Colonel Fitzpatrick. I have enquired what sort of men they are, and find they have the worst reputation of anybody in the whole country. I beg the Colonel's pardon for it, but I would not have the King give either of them his pardon or protection for 10,000*l.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 34.]

1690.
Oct. 28. Clancarty House, Dublin.

Viscount Sydney and Thomas Coningsby to [the same]. Since our last letter to you, we issued the enclosed proclamation for a day of public thanksgiving throughout this kingdom, in observance of what his Majesty has been pleased to do lately in England, and we desire you to cause the prayers used on that occasion to be sent us, that they may be dispersed here in convenient time. We have lately inspected the charge of the hospital near this city, and propose a considerable reduction of it, which, in a few days, we hope to give you an account of. We formerly gave you an account that we furnished the militia of several counties of the kingdom with arms out of their Majesties' stores, to be returned by the 25th of March next, by which time they were to provide themselves with arms necessary for that service. Since when, there having been some proposal made for our encouragement to be given for bringing arms into the kingdom for that use, we have written to the governors and sheriffs of the several counties, acquainting them with it, in order to them making it known to the several militia officers, so that it may be ascertained what quantity of arms of each sort will be taken, and at what rates, for arming the militia and protestants throughout the kingdom.

On Saturday last we received a letter from Lieut.-Col. Pipar, who commands the regiment of "Monpieuliar" [Montpellier?], as if he expected a considerable body of the enemy immediately to fall upon his quarters, but we are since well satisfied there were not above forty of them, who boldly ventured through that part of the country, and marched into a more mountainous and remote part, of whom we have not yet heard anything further. The Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, who lately went into the county of Louth, have now returned, and have given us an account of their proceedings on that circuit, whereby we have good reason to hope that the late "excursions" of parties from the North, which occasioned much mischief to other parts of the country, by their robbing the protected inhabibants, protestants as well as papists, of their substance, will for the future be in a great measure prevented. We shall observe their Majesties' commands in reference to the Commissioners of the Great Seal here for their proceedings in Chancery causes preparatory to hearings against the arrival of the Lord Chancellor. *Enclosure not here preserved.* [*S.P. Ireland* 352, *No.* 35.]

[Oct.] The case of the Earl of Salisbury in relation to Mr. Robert Cecil's bill in parliament. *Compare Lords' Journals XIV.* 528, *&c., and Hist. MSS. Commission. House of Lords' Papers.* [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 14, *No.* 15.]

Nov. 10. Lisburne. Lieut.-Gen. James Douglas to [the Earl of Nottingham]. I send you here enclosed a letter to the King with an account of my proceedings with protestants and papists, since I came to Ireland, by which I hope his Majesty will be convinced of the malice of my enemies. What officers or soldiers under my command have done, I know not, neither am I to be answerable, providing I have done the part of a good officer by giving out proper orders. I never injured protestant or papist. *Enclosure not here preserved.* [*S.P. Ireland* 352, *No.* 36.]

1690.
Nov. 12. Dublin. Sir John Lanier to the same. I received yours with his Majesty's commands, and am very sorry he is not better informed; for I can assure you I never meddled with any cattle belonging to protestants, or protected papists, nor did I ever suffer anything of that kind to be done by anybody under my command. But if any malicious person, who will not be known, raises such false reports of me in my absence, it is not to be prevented. There are several in this kingdom who can inform you of the truth. [*S.P. Ireland* 352, *No.* 37.]

[Nov. 15.] Petition of John and Thomas Temple, owners of the ship *Bristol* of London, to the House of Commons. They shew that their said ship was plundered and sunk by one Captain John Tyrrell of the *Phœnix* man-of-war, and her master and mariners most barbarously treated and imprisoned by order of the East India Company. A petition of theirs, presented in the first session of the last parliament, was referred by the House to a committee appointed to consider the whole affairs of the East India Company. This committee resolved that the seizure of the *Bristol* and her cargo was a violation of the property of the subject, and the imprisonment of the men a violation of the liberty of the subject, and that full satisfaction ought to be made by the company and Captain Tyrrell. But before the committee could make their report, parliament was dissolved.

The petitioners presented another petition in the first session of the present parliament, who referred it to the committee appointed to prepare a bill for the confirmation of the charters of the East India Company, until another company be established by act of parliament; but, before they came to any resolution, the House was prorogued.

By reason of this and many other losses, the petitioners have become insolvent, and they pray relief. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 14, *No.* 15a.]

Nov. 17. Cork. Charles Thompson, surgeon-general in Ireland, to Mr. Davis, Secretary to the Lords Justices. I arrived here on Saturday last, and immediately visited the three hospitals, which I found in a miserable and scandalous condition, and I doubt not that many men have perished for want of necessaries. The soldiers are very sickly, and the inhabitants also; for the soldiers, crying out against the hospitals, choose rather to die than go thither; and being ill, continuing at their quarters in the town, have infected it. I have made my application to the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, for all necessaries, such as beds, pots, cups, dishes, etc., fire and candles, all which are being provided, and in a day or two will be in pretty good order, and all this is no charge to the King. There are about 80 men in the hospitals and about 100 in the town, who will be brought into this hospital; there are, it is said, nearly as many about Kinsale, whom I must bring here, or treat there, and go thither to-morrow for that purpose.

I was in hope by this post that the collector of the port here would have had order for subsisting the sick, who are now as great objects of charity as I ever saw, some perishing in the hospitals and in their quarters also for want, and others begging in the streets; and, though I have put the hospital in a method here,

1690.

which is almost done, yet if there is no subsistence for diet, it will signify nothing. I therefore beg the Lords Justices will be pleased to give order to the collector here for subsistence for the sick, not exceeding 3*d.* a day, and that one person be appointed as overseer, clerk, and purveyor, one cook maid, and such nurses as will be necessary, allowing one nurse for sixteen men.

I humbly beg I may have orders to the collector by the next post, and in the meantime will, on my own credit with the collector, presume to subsist the sick, and will try one week what I can save in their diet; and in order to it I am doing this: I am agreeing for milk, I am buying flour and a little sugar, and some oatmeal; so that those who have fluxes I feed one day with "panadoes" of bread, spring water, and a little sugar, and another day with milk and flour; flesh and broth only for the wounded, and water gruel for those in fever, so that I am sure I put the King to very little charge, and doubt not but I will discharge my duty faithfully in obedience to the commands I have received from the Lords Justices. *Copy.* [*S.P. Ireland* 352, *No.* 38.]

Nov. 20. Cork.

The same to the same. I already have the hospital in such good order, that to-morrow I begin to diet the men, which I hope to do at a very easy rate, and with very good diet. I have bought 500 pounds of rice at 3*d.* *per* pound; I have also got flour and have agreed for m . . . , which, to our sorrow, is scarce here, the Irish destroying the country. I shall have very little occasion for flesh, or, indeed, for bread, while my rice lasts; it is the best food for the men, who all have fluxes. I have all things brought in, such as clean straw, some beds, cups, bowls, pots, spoons, etc., fire and candles, which is no charge to the King, so that the charge is only rice at 30*s.* *per cent.* (*sic*), some flour and milk, sometimes a little bread, a few nurses, and one clerk.

I hope in a few days to relieve many of the poor men, who already pray for me. I have only about 100 in the hospital now, but the house being clean and in order, the officers have ordered the other sick men to be brought in to-morrow, many of them in a miserable condition, their quarters not being able to give them either bread or bed, or indeed anything to relieve them; so that there is a necessity of having a hospital, else most of them who are ill will certainly perish, as too many have done.

Having put the hospital in order here, and fearing many of the soldiers are in an ill condition at Kinsale, I am now going there to do what service I can, and shall stay about there and here for a fortnight. I hope you have, by this time, sent orders to the collector here for the subsistence of the sick. A little money will be necessary for the few nurses who have attended.

The enemy, we are informed, are every day burning and destroying one place or another. Yesterday they were destroying near the Blackwater about Mallow, and to-day we hear they have burnt a place called Ross, in the west, and design to do the like in these parts. We hear that the best of the Irish privately say that the French King has sent to them to do what they can this winter, and not to accept any terms, because he intends to invade England in February next with a great army, and is preparing a mighty fleet in the

1690.

meantime to that intent, which makes them very cheerful and impudent. Prisoners daily escape from hence. *Copy.* [*S.P. Ireland* 352, *No.* 39.]

Dec. 4. Whitehall. Warrant to the Lords Justices of Ireland to pass the necessary writs, etc., as well for translating Simon, Bishop of Limerick, to the bishopric of Elphin, as for granting the restitution of temporalities to him. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 12, *p.* 401.]

Dec. 7. Whitehall. Warrant to the Lords Justices of Ireland to grant the bishopric of Limerick to Nathaniel Wilson, D.D., dean of Rapho, immediately the said bishopric shall be void by the translation of Simon, Bishop of Limerick, to the bishopric of Elphin; with instructions to include in same grant the united bishoprics of Ardfert and Aghadoe, now void by the translation of the same Simon, and the rectory of Tradery in the diocese of Killaloe. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 400.]

Dec. 18. Dublin. Thomas Coningsby to [the Earl of Nottingham]. Lord Sydney being sent for by his Majesty, the government here is at present at a full stop, it being impossible it should be otherwise, without we pursued an act of parliament, which upon such occasions orders the Council to elect; but then the King's new commission would, as the King's counsel says, be inevitably destroyed; therefore it was thought better to let it alone, in the hope Sir Charles Porter will be here soon.

It is recommended from Cork that it would be extremely for his Majesty's service if a magazine of hay and oats were made, out of England, for the subsistence of the horse there, it being impossible that the forage will hold out longer than Candlemas, but I hope by this movement of the forces we shall enlarge our quarters, and then that apprehension will be at an end.

It is reported that the enemy make a rendezvous of their forces about Limerick with intention to oppose the General's design upon Kerry; if so they who move northward will have a fair opportunity to make some considerable attempt.

The King's commands shall be punctually obeyed in the precedency of the serjeants and counsel, and we have already sent down into all the counties of this kingdom, under their Majesties' obedience, commissions of oyer and terminer, and I believe it will prove of great service to his Majesty if such standing commissions—to be executed monthly as is proposed—were settled in the several counties; this shall, as soon as Sir Charles Porter arrives, be proposed to him.

I have ventured to take care of Mons. Russell, minister, by giving him a small sum of money out of the Treasury for his present subsistence till there can be a settlement made, which shall be done with all expedition, and sent for approval. The seals of the several courts are all received, though none are delivered out, but those of the Exchequer, by reason of the absence of the judges in their circuits now at Cork. [*S.P. Ireland* 352, *No.* 40.]

Dec. 25. An abstract of the produce of the revenue in the Christmas quarter in several counties in Ireland. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 41.]

Dec. 29. Kinsale. The collector at Kinsale to the Commissioners of the Revenue. I received your letter of the 20th instant, expressing, to my great

1690.

sorrow, your displeasure with me for not sending an exact account of the wines and brandy left in the fort, which I assure you was not through neglect of my duty; but the Governor would not suffer me to take account of them, nor himself give me any, and it was not possible to force any out of his possession, and he swore to me, in the presence of the sovereign of this town, that if any officers of the customs whatsoever should attempt to seize any of those wines or brandies he would make a woeful example of them, because, as he asserts, no part of them belong to the King, but are his own, as a gift from Sir Edward Scott, who, by the articles, might dispose of them as he pleased.

Lord Marlborough, who was then present, approved thereof, and tells me he has answered the Lords Justices to this effect. So that all I could do to get an account was by enquiry. I was informed there was left in the fort on its surrender 170 hogsheads of wine, and 15 tuns of brandy; but I cannot be certain there was as much. The greatest part he [the Governor] sold in this town, Cork, and other places, conveyed, at many times out of the port, by land and water; the common price for the wines was 10 guineas *per* hogshead; the brandy 6*s.* *per* gallon. He had the Lords Justices' order to let me take account of all, which he refused to do. As to the salt, brought in the small vessel which came in here by mistake, the Governor sold it for his own use; the quantity was 32 barrels at 20*s.* per barrel. [*S.P. Ireland* 352, *No.* 42.]

Memorandum presented to the Duke [of Schomberg], on the author's return from Londonderry.

1. Money must be had to repair the walls and body guards according to the memorandum here enclosed.

2. There are there sixty gunners, who were there during the whole siege, without receiving any pay since the month of August. The King or the Duke have only to know this, and they will desire payment to be made.

3. Round Newtown there are 3 bridges broken down; this hinders all communication between Coleraine and Londonderry, as soon as the rivers are high. As the country is not in a condition to support the whole expense, I (*sic*) have promised to pay half, which will amount to "20 pieces," and I have left an order for that sum with the governor of Londonderry.

4. The bridge of Coleraine is half burnt and, if it is not soon repaired, the rest will fall, and that has obliged me to promise to the town that the King will also pay half; at present it might be repaired for about 700 pieces, but, if it be left, the repairs would cost three times as much.

5. There is some wood which belongs to Lord Antrim, which I have had seized and put in safety, for the repairing of the bridge and other repairs.

6. I have also seized the iron belonging to the merchants, which was in the magazine, on condition that the King will pay the value, in order to use it for repairs.

7. I have given orders to repair the roads between Newtown and Coleraine, which were impassable.

1690.

8. Oats will be provided at Coleraine, Portrush, Clough and Ballymoney to serve for the Danes, in order not to have the trouble of sending everything from England.

9. The quarters are changed according to the lists here enclosed.

10. I have forbidden, on the Duke's behalf, taking any of his oats; what is needed for the magazine at Coleraine will be delivered from the side of Newtown and round about.

11. Major Bellasis having complained that he had no ammunition in his quarter, I have given some to him from the magazine of Coleraine, which is still provided with 84 barrels of powder and 8 barrels of ball.

12. There are few beasts, and hardly any sheep, in the country between Antrim and Londonderry.

13. According to the Duke's order, I have returned all the merchandize which belonged to those of "the religion," which King James took from them.

14. As there is a dispute about the salmon which was put in the magazines by order of King James, and which belonged to Lord Massereene, I have ordered it (lest it should spoil) to be given to the merchants, who bought it; the money for it is to remain in the hands of the mayor of the town and two others until the King or his Council dispose of it.

15. There are several officers who were in Londonderry during the whole siege, who are now reformed; they request a little subsistence until (according to the King's orders) they are replaced. Truly they merit it more than the Irish who went to London, for they are all in the garrisons in a condition to serve.

16. George Holmes, the mayor of Londonderry, asks to be refunded the money advanced by him, during the siege, to the workmen, he having served as engineer, or for permission to go to England and present his case to the King. [*S.P. Dom., William and Mary* 14, *No.* 16.]

"Memorandum of what is necessary for the reparation of Londonderry. The four gates to be new built with locks, the locks to be brought from London, none being now to be had here; one dozen of the strongest padlocks can be had for the bars and wickets, four drawbridges, twenty sentry boxes, an allowance for the mainguard, the walls being cracked and demolished by bombs. The four gates, viz., Bishop's gate, Butcher's gate, Shipkey gate and Ferrykey gate, to be repaired with gard (guard) beds, gratts (grates), etc. The four Petty-gards answering the four curtines (curtains) to be rebuilt, a gardebed (guard) with other conveniences for the Windmill Hill, carriages for the guns, viz., twelve for culverines, eight for demiculverines, eight for sackers, with ten more culverines and carriages thereunto. Also part of the town being ruined, and beds wanting for quartering of men, it is necessary we have the hundred quilts and allowance for making 330 bedsteads, with blankets, bolsters, and other accoutrements. Also it is necessary to build a caserne or a pile of building for quartering of soldiers, and some allowance will be needed for repairing the walls battered by the enemies' ball." [*Ibid.*, *No.* 17.]

[1690.] News letter addressed to Sir Joseph Williamson at Cobham Hall, near Gravesend. The Dutch post has come in, which reports that the King has arrived at Loo, and will be going to the Hague in 8 or 10 days. The army decamped from Grammont on the 18th, to go into winter quarters, but the Duke of Leinster continued with his navy about Dixmuyde to secure the fortifications making there. The Duke of Savoy's forces are retiring towards Piedmont, having quitted and burnt Gap and Ambrune upon the Upper Rhine. The Landgrave of Hesse has invested Ebernberg in order to attack it, it being a strong castle. Sir John Maclean, the chief of the Highlanders in the Isle of Mull and the last of the rebels that stood out against the government, has taken the oath of fidelity. Robert Hamilton and some other ringleaders, who published the late protestation against their Majesties, have been seized by order of the Privy Council, and sent prisoners to Edinburgh. [*S.P. Dom., William and Mary* 14, *No.* 18.]

The case of the separate traders to the East Indies, who are not in the grand monopoly. *Printed.* [*Ibid., No.* 19.]

1690-1. Feb. 19. Whitehall. Order in Council. The Lords of the committee for the affairs of Jersey and Guernsey report upon the complaints made by the deputies of the States of Guernsey against the officers and soldiers in garrison there, upon their answers thereto, and Lord Hatton's reports thereupon, as follows, viz.: that the differences appear to have been originally occasioned by the officers' requiring to be furnished with money for the subsistence of the soldiers at the rate of thirteen French sous for every English shilling, whilst they subsisted the soldiers at the rate of twelve sous only to the shilling.

It is therefore ordered that, if at any time the officers shall be forced to have recourse to the magistrates of the island to furnish them with ready money for the payment of the soldiers' subsistence, the officers shall give bills of exchange upon the paymaster of their regiment to the persons supplying the money, at the rate of one English shilling for every twelve sous.

In all cases between a soldier and an inhabitant upon breach of the peace, the trial shall be left to the civil magistrates, and the soldier delivered up to the civil authority and punished according to the laws of the place.

In all cases happening between soldier and soldier relating to military discipline, trials to be had at a court-martial as formerly.

Upon the arrival of any forces in the island, or on any other occasion of taking up quarters, application is to be made to the States or to the civil magistrates, to regulate and appoint the quarters for each soldier, and no military officer shall presume to appoint or dispose of the same.

It is to be left to the governor to settle, from time to time, the quarters for the commissioned officers, as shall be most for their convenience and the ease of the inhabitants.

The governor is to be charged with the execution hereof, and the settling of all differences between the inhabitants and the military, returning to the King an account of his proceedings therein.

This order is to be registered in the Royal Court of the island, and duly published. [*Ibid., No.* 19a.]

1691.
Feb.—March. Memoranda in the Earl of Portland's handwriting relating to military matters. [*S.P. Dom., William and Mary* 14, *No.* 20.]

March 8. Vienna. ———— to ————. As to the Duke of Hanover's sentiments with regard to prolonging the war with France, it has been suggested that, as so many of the powers are at war with France, it would be a good opportunity for his Imperial Majesty to leave them to fight, and, abandoning his neutrality, to collect all his forces and make war against the Turks; the empire, being free from war, could assist the Emperor. It is a very bad proposition to have made, for it is well known that there are many here who are inclined to make peace with France. This project opens a way for them to carry it out. States the views of the King of Sweden about prolonging the war. [*S.P. Dom., King William's Chest, Vol.* 8, *No.* 113.]

March $\frac{9}{19}$. From the Rhine. The Elector Frederick to the King. Regrets that news of the siege of Mons did not reach him whilst he was at the Hague. He will do his best to send orders for troops to remain on the Meuse, and for others to move towards Münster and Düsseldorf. *Holograph.* [*Ibid., No.* 114.]

March 10. [Lord Godolphin] to the same. In answer to your letter of the $\frac{3}{13}$th instant, the 140,000*l.* which is yet unpaid to the States General, and now to be sent to you, may be placed upon the security of the act of parliament, which continues several impositions granted in King James's reign, which are the only funds of all that parliament gave which bear interest at 8 *per cent.* But this fund consisting of impositions upon trade, which are in their own nature contingent, and at this time of war more than usually uncertain, it is not possible to make an estimate in what time the money will come in to repay this 140,000*l.* To remedy that uncertainty, however, you may assure the States that they shall be repaid at the year's end with interest after the rate of 8 *per cent.* and in case the funds, on which it is placed, should not produce it within that time, that you would supply it out of some other funds, or such branch of the revenue as shall then be most convenient.

You will observe by the enclosed papers that there is now 40,000*l.* in cash of this money, and if we could be at liberty to make use of it, we should then very soon be masters of 100,000*l.* to send into Ireland at one time, which is the least sum that we can hope will be of any effect for the supply of the army there. But if the forcers (?) of this loan cannot very soon be perfected, then I do not see that we can otherwise be able to send so great a sum at one time, sooner than the first week in April, which is a great deal too late for the wants of the army there.

We paid 5,000*l.* last week upon account of the 300*l.* a troop demanded by the horse, and shall continue to do the same to-morrow if the cash holds out; the whole demanded upon that account comes to 20,000*l.* We have likewise paid constantly to the Ordnance the money demanded by them on account of the stores for Ireland. The City has paid into the Exchequer very nearly the whole of the 200,000*l.* promised, and I am writing to [express the] hope they will continue to lend more than they promised upon that occasion.

The last letters from Ireland say that Mr. Coningsby is very ill and in great danger. If you should have the misfortune to lose

1691.

him, I do not see how his loss would be readily supplied. I hope we shall soon see you here. [*S.P. Dom., King William's Chest, Vol.* 8, *No.* 115.]

March 12. Disposition of money. The payments include 2,000*l.* to the Earl of Bellomont, for the Queen; and 800*l.* to the Marquis La Barr for buying tents, arms, &c. for the Danes. [*Ibid., No.* 116.]

March 13. Lord Godolphin to the King. The 8,000*l.* mentioned in the four last articles of the enclosed (*enclosure not preserved*) disposition arise upon a remainder of the forces of last year, for which reason we have chosen rather to apply that to such uses of the civil government as are extremely necessary, than to take it out of the funds given in the last session of parliament. The Queen has laid her commands upon us at the Treasury in two particulars, to neither of which could I have given my consent at this time, nor set my hand to them, were it not for the consideration of my own particular circumstances, which do not leave me at liberty to be stubborn in anything, though never so reasonable, for fear you might think I would take a pretext, for any occupation of that kind, to procure a freedom to myself which I am much more desirous to owe to your grace and favour only. The two particulars are: 1st, the Lord President's pension for 21 years upon the post office, which certainly, to say no more, is very unseasonable at this time, and perhaps more unseasonable for him than for anybody else; but for that, there is a French proverb, *Chacun sait ses affaires, ou les doit savoir.* The other particular is the finding 16,000*l.* towards Lord Bath's arrears, which perhaps might also have been as well forborne till the reign of the commissioners of accounts had expired. The powers of their commission are very large by the Act of Parliament, and I do not find but that they are willing to carry them to the utmost extent.

The City has paid in the 200,000*l.* promised, and I believe they will carry that loan further for the service of the fleet, and we are promised, by the end of this month, a sum of 100,000*l.* more, to be sent, at one time, into Ireland, which, with the help of debentures upon the forfeited lands, is all that we can hope for, to apply towards clearing the arrears due to the officers of the army there, which will, in the meantime, be lessened by so much as we have paid here weekly for clothing for the recruits and for accoutrements, etc. We hope to have the happiness of seeing you here very shortly. [*Ibid., No.* 117.]

March 13. London. The Marquis of Carmarthen to the same. I have yours of the 3rd instant, and I assure you that whilst I have the happiness to be employed in your service, I have resolved to let nothing rebuke me from performing it in the best manner I am able. I doubt not but that the fleet will be in a very good condition as to men, as well as to all other things, and as early as is necessary; but we want ships of less size to provide for all the stations which would be convenient. I fear we shall also be wanting such a number of small arms as is necessary to supply both the army and militia of Ireland, and to have any left here (*sic*); but I hope you will give orders to buy what can be got on your side of the water. For all other things relating to Ireland, we are not failing to do as much as the money will

1691.

permit. Peyrera having lately come hither, and insisting upon such high terms about the bread waggons, we have thought best to defer any conclusion with him for so short a time as we hope it will be before we have the happiness of seeing you. One of your judges called Ventris is said to be dying; if he dies, I recommend to you one Mr. Ettrick to be a Baron of the Exchequer; he is a very able lawyer, and has long practised in that court; he is a parliament man and has constantly well served you there. [*S.P. Dom., King William's Chest, Vol.* 8, *No.* 118.]

March 17. Lord Godolphin to the King. There are a hundred reasons to make one very sorry for the accident which has (at least for the present) diverted your return to England, and I do not now know whether one ought to hope to see you soon, or whether it is not better to wish that the necessity of your staying where you are may have a better effect than, perhaps, is reasonable to expect or hope. According to the little judgment I can have in things of that nature I see but little prospect of a possibility to relieve Mons, and yet I will allow that it may be very reasonable to act as if one did not despair of it. I should put you in mind of sending the Queen your pleasure about the change of the excise, and likewise of finishing the necessary directions for the money payable to the States; the former you may do in what place soever this letter finds you, as well as if you were at the Hague. As to the latter, if it has not been finished before you come from thence, I hope you will send effectual orders about it as soon as may be; for there is 50,000*l.* of that money in cash which we cannot touch, though we are in the last necessity for want of it in Ireland. *Seal.* [*Ibid., No.* 119.]

March 19. Disposition of money. The payments are of the usual kind, but the items are more numerous; they include 89*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.* to the inhabitants of Abingdon for "quarters" due to them for the Scots' horse; and a number of other payments in respect of military services. [*Ibid., No.* 120.]

March 20. Lord Godolp[illegible]n to the King. I enclose some papers, and beg to remind you of t[illegible] particulars I mentioned in my last letter, wherein your orders are greatly wanted, there being nearly 50,000*l.* in the exchequer which we would fain send to Ireland. I acquainted you that the Queen had laid her commands upon us at the Treasury in one or two particulars, to which I could never have given my consent at another time, and it was purely the consideration of my own circumstances, for the reason I gave you, which made me acquiesce in them now, and I question whether some of my brethren will yet agree to countersign the warrant which the Queen has signed for the Lord President's grant.

Sir Robert Howard was very ill last week with gout in his stomach. The reversion of his place is granted, by patent, to the present Earl of Danby; the patent, I have often been told, is not good in law; besides Sir Robert Howard has two offices in the Exchequer, whereof one only is grantable by the King, and the other is the gift of the Treasury. I take it for granted that you, unless obliged by law, "would never choose out the Earl of Danby of all England to fill that officer's place," through whose hands all

1691.

your own revenue, all the public money of the kingdom, and all the accounts of both the one and the other are to pass; and for these reasons, if the case does happen, I shall think it my duty to refuse him admittance till the right of the patent is determined, unless you signify that you would give him the position, though there were no patent in the case, "which I confess I think you would no more do, than make him a bishop." [*S.P. Dom., King William's Chest, Vol.* 8, *No.* 121.]

Mar. 30—April 26. Memorandum of things done, or to do, on certain days between these dates, touching the campaign in Ireland. These things include:—An application for the post of clerk of the artillery for Mr. Middleton; observations on the necessity of money for the officers' equipment, and the necessity for a treasurer going to Ireland with exact instructions concerning the manner in which payments are to be made, and as to what is to be done concerning deductions; and an application to Mr. Robinson and Van Homrigh to give the prices of bread, cheese, stockings and other articles, which have been furnished for the troops, so as to regulate thereupon the payments and the deductions. [*Ibid., No.* 122.]

April 27. "Propositions for the final reduction of such Highlanders as, though they be put out of condition to trouble the government without foreign succours, have not as yet submitted thereto."

It is proposed that three small frigates with 5 months' provisions for their men be timely ordered for this service; that 1,000 or 2,000 "choice men" out of the regiments of foot-men in Scotland be marched overland to Dunstaffnage, where "hire-ships" and "black boats" with provisions and ammunition should be ordered to attend them, and two pieces of "battery" to force such houses as might make some resistance."

That provisions, consisting mostly of meal, salt and aquavitæ ("being sure of fleshes in the enemy's country") may be made upon credit for a month or two and paid out of the subsistence. That the expedition begin with the reduction of the Isle of Mull, and the McDonald's part of Skye, with the Captain of Clan Ronald, and other islanders and inhabitants of that coast.

That Major Fergusson, having explored that coast last year, would be the "properest" person to take command. In that case a commission of lieutenant-colonel might be given him, or a colonel might command in chief, and Fergusson be the second in command.

That the house of Island Donan belonging to the Earl of Seaforth, "a great bridle upon the Isle of Skye," be garrisoned at the same time, and that the company levied for that post be joined to the party for the reduction of the Isles of Mull and Skye, as well as of Clan Ronald's and other McDonald's countries.

That instructions touching the conditions whereupon the King would have the said rebels received into grace should be prepared, that the commander may be able to regulate himself in case they should make proposals of submission.

That if the King would buy off the Earl of Argyll's pretensions, and become the immediate superior himself of these Highlanders, their interest would in time to come oblige them to adhere to his service.

1691.

It is probable that the arrival of the above mentioned frigates upon the coast will give these rebels thoughts of a speedy submission, who would otherwise "hover in hopes" of the help of which King James' officers give them continual assurances.

That 1,000*l.* will do much to defray any other expenses which may be found requisite for the said expedition, except the hire of transport ships and boats for which the Treasury may engage their credit for some months until a fund of payment be found. [*S.P. Dom., William and Mary* 14, *No.* 21.]

May 1. Kensington. Commission for Henry Edgeworth, esq., to be captain-lieutenant of the second regiment of foot guards, called "the Coldstreamers," commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Talmash. [*H.O. Military Entry Book* 3, *p.* 111.]

May 6. Note of artillery and ammunition shipped. [*S.P. Dom., William and Mary* 14, *No.* 22.]

May $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{2}$. Lichtenberg. Maximilian Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria, to the King. According to rumours current in the Low Countries, the Spanish court has other plans for the government of Flanders. In that case, I rely entirely on your protection. [*S.P. Dom., King William's Chest* 9, *No.* 74.]

June 6. List of ammunition laden on waggons. [*S.P. Dom., William and Mary* 14, *No.* 23.]

June 22. Similar list. [*Ibid., No.* 24.]

June. List of officials under Pallaes. [*Ibid., No.* 25.]

June. Similar list of officials under Taurinus. [*Ibid., No.* 26.]

June. List of artillery. [*Ibid., No.* 27.]

June. Similar list. [*Ibid., No.* 28.]

June. List of cannon, mortars, and howitzers at Maestricht. [*Ibid., No.* 29.]

June. Account of ammunition at Maestricht. [*Ibid., No.* 30.]

June. List of cannon and ammunition at Mechlin [Malines]. [*Ibid., No.* 31.]

June. Account of ammunition at Mechlin. [*Ibid., No.* 32.]

June. List of officers of artillery ordered to Namur. [*Ibid., No.* 33.]

June. Lists of officers of artillery, and accounts of artillery at Maestricht, Namur, and in the field. [*Ibid., Nos.* 34 *to* 38.]

July 16. List of companies in the regiment of dragoons of the Prince of Saxe-Gotha, reviewed by the Heer van Ouwerquerc [Overkirk], with the names of the officers and other particulars. [*Ibid., No.* 39.]

July 17. Similar list of companies in the cavalry regiment of the Prince of Saxe-Gotha. [*Ibid., No.* 40.]

July 21. Whitehall. Warrant to make free the ship *America*, foreign built and unfree, for bringing masts and stowage goods for our service from New England, the Baltic and Norway. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 341, *p.* 108.]

1691.

July 21. A like warrant with regard to the ship *European*, John Allen, master. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 341, *p.* 109.]

July 21. Whitehall. Warrant to Sir Charles Hedges, judge of the High Court of Admiralty, to discharge and set at liberty the ship *Hope*, of Riga, to Derick Boye, master, together with her lading, without paying any fees. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 110.]

July 21. Whitehall. A like warrant to cause the ships *Sea Flower*, Thomas Seeman, master, and the *Merchant Goodwill*, Henry Haddock, master, with their several ladings, to be restored to their owners without paying any salvage, because they were taken from the French while going from Hull to Rotterdam. [*Ibid.*, *p.* 111.]

Aug. 5. Note of the waggons necessary for the ammunition of the artillery and infantry in the camp. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 14, *No.* 41.]

Aug. Indenture between Joseph Yates, of the Middle Temple, London, gent., and Mary Dawson, of Hackney, co. Middlesex, widow, by which the said Mary binds her son Henry Dawson to be clerk to Yates. The agreement is written upon a similar one of 10 February, 1687, binding Edward Chamberlayne, the younger, of the Inner Temple, gent., one of the sons of Edward Chamberlayne, the elder, of Chelsea, LL.D., to be clerk as above. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 42.]

Sept. $\frac{14}{24}$. Loo. Brevet for William Matthews, esq., to command as colonel of foot. [*S.P. Dom. Entry Book* 167, *p.* 115.]

Sept. 19. List of losses in the allied forces at Leuse. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 14, *No.* 43.]

Oct. 23. Memorandum by King William as to fortifications at Sluys, Bergen-op-Zoom, Nimeguen, Breda, Maestricht, &c. *Holograph.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 44.]

Oct. 30. List of Dutch ships appointed for the winter fleet, and now being in England, with the names of the captains, &c. *Endorsed by the King.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 45.]

Nov. 9. Boxford. John Rootsy to the Commissioners of the Navy, in Crutched Friars, relative to the supply of oars. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 46.]

1691. Table of fees in the Tally Court as taken by the two deputy-chamberlains of the exchequer, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. *Copy.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 47.]

Account of ammunition distributed to various regiments. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 48.]

List of Dutch artillery officers, and the amounts of their field wages. Names given. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 49.]

Proposal by Charles le Hardy, an inhabitant of Jersey, that, if he were encouraged, he might be serviceable to their Majesties. The said le Hardy is well assured that some of the inhabitants of Jersey and Guernsey with the adjacent islands, do underhand trade with the French, and supply them with necessaries, which is very prejudicial to their Majesties. He prays he may have an order to seize

1691.

all such goods as he can find going to France, or coming thence. He believes there is a great deal of corn sent from the above places to France. If he can obtain this order so that no notice may be given of it, he does not doubt but he will be able to give a very good account of his undertaking, and by this means their Majesties will find some persons in the said islands more ready to serve the enemy than their Majesties. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 14, No. 49a.]

[1691-2.] Accounts of artillery and stores of war at Namur, Brussels, etc., dated May, September and October, 1691, and February, 1692. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 50.]

1692.

Jan. 2. Dublin Castle. The Lords Justices of Ireland to the Earl of Nottingham. On Thursday last we received yours of the 26th ult., with his Majesty's orders therein for our direction, relating to the Irish who are desirous to come into his service. We have been endeavouring to persuade as many of them as we could prevail with to see to their own private affairs. Many are gone, as you will see by the enclosed, but still a far greater number than 1,400 remain.

Having considered of such methods as we thought would most conduce to the one his Majesty aims at, we have given directions to some discreet officers to go down to the places where they are quartered, and pick out those who are of the sort you mention, to the number of 1,400, besides officers, and to send the rest away to their homes, if they have any, giving each private foot soldier so discharged two "cobbs," each trooper money for his horse, if serviceable, one third in hand and notes for the rest, and ten shillings to such of them as have lost their horses, so as they take the oath of fidelity to their Majesties, and promise to live peaceably. Without some money it was the opinion of the general officers it was impossible to effect this service with any success, which forces us to put their Majesties to this expense, which we hope will not be considerable. We have declined naming the field officers, to keep their leaders in hopes, and likewise to expect his Majesty's further order.

We have directed the officers to assure them that he does not dismiss them out of any dislike, but merely because he has no present occasion to use them, and that when he has any want of men to serve him, they shall find he will as readily use and trust them as any other of his subjects. At the time when they are discharged, which we have directed shall be on the 12th inst., we have appointed the militia to be in arms in those counties where they are quartered and in the next adjacent, and have taken care to have all the passes on the Shannon carefully guarded, and to take their arms from them.

We have likewise ordered that 700 of the 1,400 shall be taken out of O'Donnell's brigade, which it is said consists of more than 2,000, all old Irish, consequently such as have not homes to go to, and 500 out of the 1,500 which we formerly mentioned to you as mustered and viewed by Col. Foulkes, and the rest out of the several broken parties in the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary and thereabouts.

It falls out, unluckily, that letters have come from some of the Irish now in England, which give their correspondents here an account that only some few are to be taken into service, and that those are to

1692.

be sent to the emperor. This we were told by one of their own party this morning whom we trust among them, and he apprehends it might make some disorder; we did not own any knowledge of it, though the gentleman is one who has done the King very considerable service, and is really in his Majesty's interest.

We shall not fail to give you an early account of our proceedings in order to receive his Majesty's further directions. We shall secure the artillery at Limerick till we have the King's further orders, which we believe will not be till Mr. Meisters and Col. Goor go over, who, being officers of the ordnance, will be able to give his Majesty an account whether there be any necessity to have them sent sooner than the spring, being part of the estimate they have sent over to the officers of the ordnance in England of what may be spared from hence, and perhaps they may reckon upon them as part of what they are to provide.

We have this post sent to Mr. Clerk the list of the medicines and utensils remaining, which may be of use the next summer in Flanders for the hospital, and, we are told, sufficient for a campaign. There is likewise an account of the stores of war which may be spared from hence, both which, when we have his Majesty's commands, we intend to ship on board three Dutch ships which are here upon the King's charge, and are otherwise to return empty to Holland.

The regiment of Colonel Kirke comes here on Monday next, and the remainder of Rixtall's horse, so that now there remains in this kingdom none but Lord George Hamilton's regiment of foot of those designed to be sent over, which have almost totally deserted, there not remaining above 250 out of the 700 which came out of their quarters. We have given directions for stopping the ships fit for foot in the harbours of Cork and Kinsale, and hope, by the time we shall receive his Majesty's orders and a convoy, to have sufficient to send these 1,400 Irish when he pleases to direct it. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 1.]

Jan. 8. Dublin Castle. The same to the same. By your lordship's letter of the 29th of last month, we find his Majesty is pleased that the Council shall have the examination of those persons who claim the benefit of the articles of Limerick. We believe this will be in many respects the best method which can be taken to ascertain that matter, and though we believe his Majesty intends those comprehended in the articles of Galway, and other places, as also those who claim by any declarations of his Majesty, shall be under the same examination, yet we must pray you to obtain the like direction for them also.

It being one part of the articles of Limerick that, upon application to us, we should put the claimants into present possession of their estates, we found ourselves very much pressed by several of them to be restored accordingly. And though we were not very forward to do it as soon as they expected, yet to prevent dissatisfaction growing amongst them by our delay, and considering how many of their party were remaining in arms, we thought it necessary for removing their jealousies to restore not above sixty, whom we found to have undoubted right.

Yet if it shall appear that any of those are not justly entitled to the benefit of the articles, we can soon remove them, they still

1692.

continuing outlawed for treason, and having only a bare possession without a title from the Crown. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 2.] *Enclosing* : —

Proposed order of restitution of the estates of persons mentioned in the foregoing. [*Ibid., No.* 2 i.]

Jan. 9. The Earl of Nottingham to the Lords Justices of Ireland. I am commanded by the King to acquaint you that you should not have made it a secret that his Majesty designed the regiment of 1,400, which he commanded you to form, for the service of the Emperor; for, if they had any hopes of being employed in his service, they will look upon themselves as in a manner deceived, and may very probably, as soon as they get on the other side of the sea, desert and go into the French service, as the last did which his Majesty sent from the Isle of Wight to Hamburg, and therefore you must plainly tell them his intentions in this matter, that they may know the engagements into which they enter. *Extract.* [*Ibid., No.* 3.]

Jan. 9. Dublin. Sir Charles Porter to [the Earl of Nottingham]. By the votes and proceedings of the House of Commons, which the packets of the 31st of the last and 2nd of this month brought us yesterday, we find there has been a proposition made to give the King 1,500,000*l.* for the forfeitures in this kingdom, the undertakers to make good all restitutions according to the several articles of Galway and Limerick. It is a great sum of money, and in my opinion much more than can ever be made of them, and I hope the expectation of raising money by this project will not hinder parliament from making a timely provision for money by some other fund. I am not certain who are the projectors, though it is said it proceeds at least from the encouragement which some of our countrymen have given of the great value of the forfeitures. And indeed I have great reason to persuade myself it is a notion taken from them, who are obstinately resolved never to represent anything relating to their own country with any truth or sincerity.

By the best enquiry I can make, considering what great incumbrances most of the Irish lie under, and that many by ancient settlements had only estates for life, and considering that lands will not, one with another, yield above 10 years' purchase, I do not see that they can yield 400,000*l.* I thought it my duty to give you my opinion of this matter, so that, if it should be made use of as a probable fund for raising such a great sum, you might know the vanity of the undertaking.

However, seeing the House of Commons has this matter under consideration, the Council has thought fit to order a proclamation to issue, to appoint all persons concerned in the articles of Limerick to put in their claims by a certain day, at such distance as may gain us time to see the issue of this project. This we judged to be reasonable lest these gentlemen should go from their bargain on pretence that the Council had acted to their prejudice, and it will give satisfaction to the Irish, to find that the articles are put in method of execution. We want about 25,000*l.* more to be speedily sent, with which we shall be able to discharge several debts and provide six months' provision for the several garrisons of Limerick, Athlone, Galway, Cork and Kinsale, to discharge the pioneers and others, who

1692.

continue upon the King's charge, and, I believe, to give six months' subsistence to the army. If we are enabled to do this last, we shall afterwards, I am confident, subsist them duly, and consequently make them live orderly in their quarters, and pay for what they have, which will be of extraordinary advantage to the country. I hope you will lay this matter before his Majesty with a favourable representation.

The great difficulty now upon us is the dispersing (?) the rest of the Irish after the 1,400 are drawn out; we have given the best orders we could think of, and it is put in such a method that we have no reason to apprehend any dangers, but from some of their turning Rapparees or Tories, which may bring an inconveniency for some time upon the country; but we believe in a short time they will be made weary of it, by the care which will be taken both by the army and militia to suppress them. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 4.]

Jan. 19. Dublin Castle. The Lords Justices of Ireland to the same. We received your letter of the 9th, last Saturday, and immediately sent orders to Col. Foulkes at Mullingar accordingly, but did not signify more to him than that they were to serve the King abroad, and it was never intimated to them or any of them otherwise. We hope these will not prove like those which went from the Isle of Wight, because these are extremely desirous to serve their Majesties, and the others did not show good inclinations. We also sent to dismiss all the transport ships that can be spared, but we are of opinion that it will be for their Majesties' service to send these 1,400 hence, with all expedition; for they will be extremely unacceptable to the country, the housekeepers upon whom they must be inevitably quartered, being generally English protestants. We conceive it will be extremely necessary for us to have an exemplification of the King's ratification of the articles of Limerick under the great seal. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 5.]

Jan. 22. Dublin Castle. The same to the same. There being several particulars relating to his Majesty's service, on which it will be absolutely necessary we should receive his orders before he goes to Flanders, we desire you to lay them before him.

First we must pray his Majesty to signify what places he will have kept as garrisons, what number he will have in each garrison, who shall be governors, what salary or pension they shall be allowed, and that such allowances shall be put upon the establishment for the military list.

Secondly, that he will give orders for what new fortifications he pleases to have in any of the garrisons, and that a skilful engineer may be sent to direct the works.

And because we already find that several officers recruit their troops and companies with the Irish, which may prove of very evil consequence, we suggest whether they shall not be positively ordered hereafter to recruit in England. It will be necessary also that some severe penalty should be laid upon those who do not keep their troops and companies full.

Whoever his Majesty sends over to command his forces here, it seems to us absolutely necessary, at least for some considerable time [or] till the works are finished, that he have his quarters at Limerick, where he will be almost equi-distant from Galway,

1692.

Athlone, Kinsale, and Cork, to give the orders which shall from time to time appear necessary for the safety of all those places; for it is there we must expect injury, if any is designed from abroad. And since there are to be drawn out of the Irish 1,400 for the Emperor's service, who will be ready to embark as soon as convoy and transport ships come, we pray you, for avoiding the great inconveniences by keeping them here, that the ships for carrying them off may be sent to Cork with all speed.

We doubt not but that the General has fully laid before his Majesty how advantageous it will be that Kinsale should have all sorts of stores and other necessaries and provisions for shipping, and how greatly a small squadron in that station, and cruising upon and near those coasts, may annoy the French and protect our own merchants; and we therefore hope his Majesty will give the necessary orders for that service. And if we had the liberty to grant letters of marque against the French and to set up a prize office, we believe it would contribute much to the damage of the French and advantage of his Majesty, and we should take such care that, when his Majesty's service required, all the seamen concerned should come into it.

The General carried from hence a petition from the miserably ruined city of Limerick, which besought his Majesty's bounty and charity towards rebuilding their church and some other public buildings, which they are not in a condition to do themselves; we must pray your assistance towards so good and necessary a work.

As the parliament of England has allotted that the revenue of this kingdom shall contribute towards the charge of the army, besides the support of the civil list, the sum of 165,000*l.*, we think it is now absolutely necessary for his Majesty to declare the war in this kingdom at the end; because, until that is done, the quit-rents and hearth money, two considerable branches of the revenue (by a former act of parliament made in England) are suspended. There is one thing more which we must pray you to lay before the King, which is the increase of the *corcordatum* money; it was never, in the quietest times, less than 4,500*l.*, and sometimes 9,000*l.* *per annum* has been allowed. Yet by the last establishment it was only 2,000*l.*, whereas there was never greater cause for enlarging it than now; the great business of the *concordatum* (after some constant necessary payments which well nigh exhaust 2,000*l.*) being to help those "miserable poor" people who by the misfortunes of the war are made widows and orphans, of which we have now great numbers, and of good quality, ready to perish for want, who might have some competent relief if the *concordatum* were increased.

The last matter we have to trouble you with at this time is laying before his Majesty the pressing necessity we are under for want of money. We cannot carry on the King's service with any expectation of success unless a supply be sent us, whereby we may be able to carry on the payments of subsistence as we have already begun, having out of the last money paid all the forces intended to be left here subsistence for the month of January and were we supplied from you with sufficient for the two next months, the revenue here we hope would answer the charge of the rest of the year. Unless this is done it will be impossible to reclaim the army to an orderly way of living in quarters, and if that is not effected, there will be no hope of the

1692.

kingdom recovering in any time. As there is an additional fund to come out of England for making up the charge of the Establishment of this kingdom, we flatter ourselves the sending so small a sum beforehand will not be denied when the service it will perform will be so considerable. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 6.]

Jan. 25. Warrant for the preparation of a bill to pass the great seal, confirming the Articles of Galway. *Copy.* [*Ibid., No.* 7.] *Enclosing:* Copy of the Articles of Galway granted 21 July, 1691. [*Ibid., No.* 7 i.]

Jan. 25. Warrant for the preparation of a bill to pass the great seal confirming the Articles of Limerick. *Copy.* [*Ibid., No.* 8.] *Enclosing:* A copy of the said articles, dated 3 October, 1691. [*Ibid., No.* 8 i.]

Feb. 1. Dublin Castle. The Lords Justices of Ireland to the Earl of Nottingham. On the 26th we received your letter of the 16th, whereby we find his Majesty has commanded the Lords of the Treasury to consider of the transporting of cattle from England over here, duty free, and that their lordships are to return us an answer touching the 24,000*l.* of which the affairs of this kingdom stand so much in need.

The 1,400 Irish, designed for the Emperor's service, are by this time drawn out and the rest disbanded and sent home; that affair turned out much better than we apprehended, but to make it more easy we have been forced to forbear naming any captain or any other inferior officer to command the 1,400 men, least those who should be out of hopes of employment, should head any of the disbanded, and turn Rapparees, which would have proved very prejudicial and troublesome to the country. A great many of those officers have been persuaded to go home; those who remain will, we believe, be well contented with inferior employments. When they are abroad, it will be easy to settle them in such posts as is agreeable to his Majesty's pleasure. We do not hear of any common soldiers having "gone out upon their keeping," which we promise ourselves was wholly owing to taking their officers from them. We found it absolutely necessary to give some money to the officers and soldiers who were disbanded, and then we could go no further than a fortnight's subsistence to those who were continued, though they have been four months in service and think it hard the subsistence is so short.

We have now in possession about 400 horses, fit for troopers and dragoons, for which we paid but one third part in hand and gave a note for the rest. The troop horses were rated according to value, but not exceeding 10*l.*, and the dragoons the like, but not above 5*l.* We design to deliver them as recruits to the regiments of Schaack, Oxford, Leveson, Cunningham, and Wynne, the commanding officers being willing to take them as such; what remains we shall so dispose of as shall be most to the King's advantage.

There are another sort of people yet unprovided for, who do not exceed sixty in number, and are those who left the enemy and came over to us before the battle of Aughrim; it is probable they would do good service either joined with the 1,400 for the German service, or elsewhere.

We shall observe his Majesty's orders in examining who are the persons in the articles of Galway, in the same manner as we are

1692.

directed in the case of Limerick. We have already been considering in Council the proper heads and materials of such matters as seem necessary both, at this juncture, to be formed into laws for his Majesty's service, and may tend to the future welfare and quiet of the country, and will transmit them speedily. The miserable state of the quarters at Athlone and the inevitable necessity upon us of keeping a considerable garrison there, makes us very earnestly recommend the consideration of that place to the King, that there may be some extraordinary encouragement to build, and some public buildings for stores and magazines. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 9.]

Feb. 6. Dublin Castle. The Lords Justices of Ireland to the Earl of Nottingham. We informed you heretofore that we had sent Col. Foulke from hence, to draw out the 1,400 Irish designed for the German service; he has now finished that work, and has returned, having ordered their march into the county of Cork, and by his accounts gives us fresh occasion to urge you that care may be taken to send transport ships for the immediate carrying them off. We have too great reason to fear if they are not transported, when the hardness of the weather is over, they will betake themselves to the mountains, and render the country very uneasy by their robberies. We must intreat you to send us the King's orders for subsisting them; what we have hitherto done has been wholly without them, and only conforming to the exigency of the affair.

Orders having come hither for breaking Lord George Hamilton's regiment of foot when the money comes for that purpose, we have consulted Lieut.-Gen. Scravenmoer upon it, and it seems to us for the King's service to transport it, as entire as it can be carried, from hence, and after marching it some few days from Chester, to adjust all their accounts and to send, under discreet officers, such numbers to join any other regiments that want what they can make up. We will take care to manage matters so that none shall [go] over, but those who seem resolute to serve the King abroad, and have no way of living here; they are all well seasoned in this war, and by the account we had of the battle of Aughrim none did better service or more execution upon the enemy. We may further acquaint you in justice to this regiment, that if his Majesty's intention to break them proceeded from the weak condition they appeared in here upon the first order for their embarkation, the diligence of the officers has been such that all the men are generally returned to their colours, and they are again a full body. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 10.]

Feb. 6. Dublin Castle. The Lords Justices of Ireland and Council to the same. In 36 Charles II., there was granted to us, under the title of "Governors of the Royal Hospital of King Charles II. for ancient and maimed officers and soldiers of the army of Ireland," a charter house and a certain parcel of land to be held for ever by us, as a corporate body, in frank-almoigne, without power of resigning to the King or his successors, or of alienating to any other use whatsoever anything therein granted, but to continue a hospital for the uses aforesaid; and that all the said officers and soldiers of the said army should be maintained with such salaries and allowances as the incorporated governors and their successors should appoint; and that for the continual support of the said house to the uses aforesaid there

1692.

should be a deduction of 6*d.* in the pound out of the pay of the said army and all other persons on the military list of the Establishment of this kingdom for ever.

But the continuation of this house, notwithstanding this grant, has been subverted, and the officers and soldiers turned out by the late Lord Tyrconnel, and so continue. His Majesty has, since his coming to Dublin, employed the house as an infirmary for the sick and wounded soldiers during the war, most of whom are now recovered and sent to the regiments to which they belonged, and there remain only such as are utterly disabled. We therefore desire you will lay before his Majesty the former state of the house before the subversion of it by Tyrconnel, that it may be again restored to its old foundation. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 11.]

Feb. 13. Whitehall. Lord Nottingham to the Lords Justices of Ireland. The Emperor having desired 500 Irish besides the 1,400 already "ordered," his Majesty is pleased to condescend thereunto, if so many of the Irish are willing to enter into that service; and they are to be formed into five companies each consisting of 100 men. His Majesty would have Capt. Fitzgerald and Capt. Sheldon to be two of the captains, and I believe, in a post or two, I may be able to send you the names of the others. *Copy.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 12.]

Feb. 16. Whitehall. The same to the same. I sent you by the last post the names of two of the captains whom his Majesty would have you appoint to command two of the five additional companies desired by the Emperor. The names of the other three are: John Cornay, Owen Fernes and Jeremy Hullahan. *Copy.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 13.]

Feb. 23. London Custom House. Report by the Customs Commissioners touching the exporting sheep and other cattle to Ireland. In obedience to your lordships' commands signified to us by Mr. Guy, on the 20th ult. upon a letter from the Lords of the Privy Council in Ireland desiring that leave be given for some time to transport horses, mares, cows, hogs, and sheep from England and Scotland into Ireland duty free, we report to your lordships, that, as to the case of sheep, although by the acts of 12 and 14 of King Charles II. prohibiting the exportation of wool (by which amongst other things sheep are prohibited to be exported to foreign parts) there seems to be a communication intended between this kingdom and the kingdom of Ireland of the commodities thereby prohibited to other parts, yet in regard the case is new and may seem doubtful, we conceive it may deserve the consideration of their Majesties' counsel learned in the laws. As to great cattle and swine, though the duties are all small, yet, as the law stands, they being made among others a fund of credit, we doubt they cannot be remitted without Act of Parliament. Otherwise we conceive what is desired might be reasonable for the encouragement of the remaining inhabitants of Ireland, and for increasing their stock in cattle, which we doubt not has been under great waste and destruction. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 14.] *Appended:—*

The Lords Justices of Ireland to [*Lord Nottingham* ?]. *The great destruction which has lately been made of cattle of all sorts during the late rebellion in this kingdom requires a speedy supply for the necessary support of the remaining inhabitants. Having taken this into consideration, we cannot think of a better expedient than to propose to his*

1692.

Majesty that leave be given for some time to transport horses, mares, cows, hogs, and sheep from England and Scotland duty free, which though it be inconsiderable to his Majesty's revenue, will be a great encouragement to many persons to bring them hither from those parts, and by this means this country will the sooner recover the great want of stock under which it at present suffers. The like liberty was granted at the end of the late war. Dated at the Council Chamber, Dublin, 4 January, 1691-2. *Copy.* [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 14 i.]

Feb. 22. Kinsale. ——— to ———. The French privateers are become very bold on this coast. Some Irish have gone off in boats to be their pilots, and others on shore are ready to join them. Captain Townshend took a boat of one of these privateers, which came ashore with 16 men, one he killed, and took eleven and a lieutenant, and was in pursuit of the rest. It is astonishing to us here that a French regiment with so many papists in it should command these forts, and our forts not to have a day's provision in them. *Extract.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 15.]

Feb. 25. Kensington. Warrant to Viscount Sydney to pay to Sir Stephen Fox, knight, the residue of the sum due under a grant by letters patent of 28 March, 36 Charles II., to Robert, Earl of Sunderland, who assigned the same to Richard Kent., esq., in trust for the said Sir Stephen. [*Signet Office, Letter Book* 12, *p.* 629.]

[Feb.] Notes for the Instructions to Viscount Sydney as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 15*a*.]

March 2. Queries submitted by the Solicitor-General of Ireland, touching indictments and other matters. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 16.]

March 5. The Earl of Nottingham to the Lords Justices of Ireland. Upon the 13th and 16th of last month, I sent you his Majesty's pleasure for adding 500 Irish private soldiers to the 1,400 formerly directed to be sent to the Emperor. Capt. Wilson, who brought me yours of the 27th, says there was nothing done herein when he came away, which is the reason I mention this again. *Extract.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 17.]

March 7. The same to the same. The most proper place for embarking the Irish regiments designed for the Emperor's service is thought to be Long Island in Cork Harbour. The ships for transporting them are ready, and ordered to sail this night, whereof I give you notice, that the Irish may be in readiness to embark upon the arrival of the ships. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 18.]

March 12. Bristol. Alderman Robert Rogers to Sir Robert Southwell. I am not without great sense of your wonderful kindness to the poor British of Ireland. As many as are here give you their humble service, as I doubt not the inhabitants of Cork, Kinsale, etc., as in gratitude bound, will give you their acknowledgements. Here are many vessels laden with malt, wheat, peas, and barley, and if the press masters are not directed to forbear pressing out of such vessels the consequence may be evil to the poor people of Ireland. I therefore entreat your consideration of this matter whether it were not fit to apply to the Lords of the Admiralty that directions might be given

1692.

not to press seamen really belonging to such corn barks. There must be a constant supply of corn till harvest, or the people must perish. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 19.]

March 14. Dublin. The Earl of Galway to [the Earl of Nottingham?] Has read the letter sent to the Lords Justices concerning the embarkation of the horses for the artillery; they are in so bad a condition that they cannot be embarked until the 15th of May, if they are to be in a condition to serve. Neither must the troops march towards Kinsale until shortly before the time of embarkation for fear of ruining the country, which has already been wasted by the Irish who have gone over to France and by the Danes and English who have gone to England. The first, who are to be in the service of the Emperor, should be embarked from there, and the five regiments for the fleet should take the provisions from the country. They will be ready by April 15. [*ibid.*, *No.* 20.]

March 19. Dublin Castle. The Lords Justices of Ireland to the same. We received your letters of the 9th and 10th two days ago, and forthwith sent orders to Capt. Pedder commanding the *Swift* at Waterford, that having seen Leveson's regiment safe in King's road, he make the best of his way into the Downs; but we since find that he sailed away with Leveson's dragoons on Wednesday morning, the 16th instant. Col. Villiers' whole regiment yet remains, but the wind is so favourable now that we may forthwith expect the ships back, and all are ready to embark. We presume that as you only directed us to hasten Pedder away, that he may attend the performance of the whole service, since it is now in that state, that doing it will not retard him above a tide or two.

The French privateers are very insolent upon these coasts, so that Cork, Limerick, and Galway suffer extremely by their intercourse being stopped. We hope the Admiralty will consider our condition; we have written to Mr. Russell about it. Col. Foulke went, some time since, to add 500 more Irish to the 1,400 already on foot for the German service, and we promise ourselves all will be ready against the time that the transport ships come. We had given the necessary orders for replenishing the garrison at Kinsale before your directions came, and there are now six weeks' provision there. It is impossible to find horses here for the service of the train beyond what we mentioned in our last, nor can those we propose to be of use in June be of any use in May. Mr. Van Homrigh has this post given the Commissioners for Transportation, as likewise Mr. Clerk, secretary at war, a full account of what provisions he has or wants for any services designed this summer.

We have received their Majesties' proclamation for declaring the war in this kingdom at an end. We could have heartily wished that the letter for demolishing the castles had come sooner, so that the work might have been done before the publication of the other, and either complaint or action from any injured proprietor prevented; however, considering that it is declared hereby that the quit rents etc. which shall thenceforth grow due shall be payable, and that Lady-day (now approaching) is one of the half year's payments in the ordinary course, we have rather chosen to run the hazard than to forbear publishing it till we had

1692.

demolished the castles, because that could not be effected before Lady-day, it being still in his Majesty's power to declare whether considering the general poverty of this kingdom he will, as we have formerly proposed, ease the country from payment of any of those dues till Michaelmas next. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 21.]

March 22. Whitehall. The Earl of Nottingham to the Lords Justices of Ireland. I formerly wrote to you about 500 Irish desired by the Emperor over and above the 1,400. I must now desire you will take all the care you can to complete this number as soon as possible, so that both numbers, with the officers, may in the whole make up 2,000 men, to be in readiness to embark upon the arrival of the ships appointed to transport them, so that those ships may not be delayed in port longer than shall be necessary for receiving the men on board. *Copy.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 22.]

March 28. Dublin Castle. The Lords Justices of Ireland to the Earl of Nottingham. Upon the receipt of your last letter, we dispatched an express to respite the order for blowing up Nenagh and Roscrea belonging to the Duke of Ormond. Our instructions for demolishing had regard to the preservation of the habitable parts, only to render them indefensible in ill hands; without doubt, it is reasonable to leave them in such a condition that they may depend upon the safety of their cattle from pilfering thieves in the night. It is now alleged by the Commissioners for managing and setting the Duke of Ormond's fortune, that the strength and security of those two places were the chief inducements to the protestants to give such considerable rents for the lands upon the late letting of them in these neighbourhoods. Kilbullane and Terrahan, are the property of protestants too. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 23.]

March 29. The Earl of Nottingham to the Lords Justices of Ireland. The Queen, considering that Lord Iveagh and the other officers appointed to command the Irish that are to go into the Emperor's service may want some money before they can leave the kingdom, would have you distribute among them according to their necessities, and as you shall judge most expedient, any sum of money not exceeding two or three hundred pounds; and she would have you hasten them to the place where they are to embark, in regard the ships will be there speedily to meet them. *Extract.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 24.]

March. A list of the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 25.]

April 2. The Earl of Nottingham to the Lords Justices of Ireland. I acquainted you in my last that her Majesty would have you hasten away the Irish designed for the Emperor's service. Kinsale is the place where they are to embark, and the ships which are to carry them will speedily be sent from Bristol thither. *Extract.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 26.]

April $\frac{10}{20}$. Bamberg. The Bishop of Wurzburg to the Prince of Waldeck. It is much to be desired that something could have been undertaken on the upper Rhine against the enemy of the whole empire. I could cheerfully bear the dangers, that threaten my seat more and more

1692.

pressingly, if, as last year, they contributed to the safety of Saxony. *Copy.* [*S.P. Dom., King William's Chest* 12, *No.* 77.]

April $\frac{1}{11}$. Lewarden. The Prince of Nassau to the Prince of Waldeck. With regard to an exchange to be made among the troops commanded by Colonel the Prince of Hesse Hamburg. [*Ibid., No.* 77*a.*]

April 16. Limerick. The Earl of Galway to [the Earl of Nottingham?]. Giving information as to the state of the horses of the artillery. Those that are in Dublin will not be ready for active service until June; he is waiting the embarkation of the artillery which is to take place from Limerick on the 21st of that month. Forty-two horses are in good condition there, and he hopes there will be as many towards Cork, where he will be on the 19 of May. The horses will be sent to Cork, as there is not enough fodder for them all at Limerick. Speaks of the difficulty of getting them (the artillery) all to embark from Cork and Kinsale, as there is so little fodder, and no bread for the men. He had hoped to have received provisions from England for the voyage and for the time they were encamped near Kinsale. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 27.]

April 16. The Earl of Nottingham to the Lords Justices of Ireland. I cannot but again desire you, at the importunity of the Emperor's secretary, that you will do all that is possible to complete the Irish regiments designed for the Emperor's service and dispatch them away, if they are not already gone. *Extract.* [*Ibid., No.* 28.]

April 20. ——— to the Marquis de Castelmoneayo. Will be glad to correspond with him, and through him with the King of England, in many particular matters that may arise, as concerning affairs at Constantinople and the situation in Eastern Europe, which he discusses. [*S.P. Dom., King William's Chest* 12, *No.* 78.]

April 21. Dublin. The Lords Justices and Council of Ireland to the Earl of Nottingham. As the term is now coming on, the court of King's Bench will be very full of motions and applications of those persons who are under protection, and, being indicted of high treason, have appeared upon the *capias* and *exigent*, and so prevented their being outlawed.

Before the reduction of Limerick it was thought fit to use those people with great tenderness; and since that time, though applications have been made, yet no directions have been given from England; the King's counsel, for want of them, have not prosecuted, and the people have grown pressing to be tried, the rather because most of their estates were seized by the Commissioners of Seizures, and are now in their Majesties' hands. They have been put off from term to term so long, that the clamours are no longer to be borne. They must either be tried next term, or their Majesties part with the possession of their estates, which are not inconsiderable; and in this case it will be necessary to have some directions as to what shall be done with those who, having pressed for their trials, shall happen to be found guilty.

Besides these persons these are several others who have been concerned in the rebellion, and are not comprised in any articles; living remote in Connaught, where the enemy's quarters were, they

1692.

have not yet been prosecuted. These persons cannot be dispossessed of their estates till they are attainted, and some direction is wanting what prosecution ought to be made in this case.

Many persons, who affirm themselves to be within the Articles of Limerick and Galway, are very pressing to have their claims heard. If the Queen think fit to have them determined, as heretofore, at this Board, a letter should be sent to pass letters patents under the great seal to empower the Lord Lieutenant and Council to hear these matters. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 28*a*.]

April 24. Dublin Castle. The Lords Justices of Ireland to the Earl of Nottingham. We have so often represented the great want of provisions at Cork and Kinsale, especially while so many of the forces appointed for foreign service are shipping off at these places, that we very unwillingly give you the trouble of repeating our desires on that account ; but such is the necessity of a very speedy supply that we may not omit to let you know it, and that their Majesties' service and the country will suffer too much if it be not done with the greatest expedition.

By letter from Mr. Blathwayt, we were assured that about 3,000 barrels of wheat and rye should have been sent by Mr. Henley from the Severn in January last, whereof hitherto we have not had above 900, and there has been a more than ordinary occasion to provide for the subsistence of the forces designed for the Emperor's service, by which means our stores are so exhausted that there cannot be less sent for our present provision than 3,000 barrels, there not being now left in the stores a month's provision. Therefore we entreat you to lay it before her Majesty that the necessary supply be sent with all the speed imaginable, and under a safe convoy, the French privateers being busy upon our coasts and very numerous. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 29.]

April 25. Memorial from the Duke of Leinster. Her Majesty having thought it necessary for her service that an army should be ready upon any occasion that may happen, I think myself obliged to represent to her that it will be absolutely necessary for her service that the said army be quartered as near one another as possible, unless she thinks fit to leave them encamped, which I judge most convenient, the necessary orders being thereby the more easily distributed, and the army in a greater readiness to march upon any occasion. It will be likewise very necessary that a train of artillery be appointed, and in readiness to encamp, if the army does so, or sent to some convenient quarter in the centre of the army, and that a sufficient quantity of powder, ball, chevaux de frise, spades, pickaxes, shovels, wheelbarrows, and other necessaries and utensils of war be procured in readiness to be sent with the army. Of this it is very requisite Sir Henry Goodrick should have immediate notice. I think it likewise of great importance that there be a considerable garrison in Berwick with able and experienced officers to command there, that post being very considerable to hinder the communication in Scotland (in case the enemy should make any attempt upon that kingdom) with any abettors they might have in England. It will likewise be very necessary that an able engineer should be forthwith sent thither to examine the fortifications and the posts most advantageous to be retrenched, and to put the same into good position of defence. There must be likewise orders immediately dispatched from her Majesty to

1692.

the several colonels of horse, foot, and dragoons to keep their regiments in readiness to march at a day's warning wheresoever they are commanded. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 30.]

April 27. [London.] Request by Lord Lucas, governor of the Tower of London, that the Victuallers of the Navy may be ordered to lay in six weeks' provision for 800 men. [*S.P. Dom., William and Mary* 14, *No.* 50*a*.]

May 2. St. James's Square. The Duke of Leinster to the Earl of Nottingham. This is to enclose the establishment of such officers who I think absolutely necessary should attend me in this expedition, which I desire you will lay before her Majesty in order to procure a warrant thereupon. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 31.] *Enclosing: Statement of the establishment for the Duke of Leinster and such officers as are obliged to attend his grace the ensuing campaign, to commence from* 1*st March*, 1692[-3]. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 31 i.]

May 6. Dublin Cassle. The Lords Justices of Ireland to the same. Just now by letters from Cork and Waterford we have advice that the transport ships, as well those for the five English and French battalions, as for the Emperor's service, have safely arrived in those ports. All dispatch possible will now be given to their embarking, and nothing can hinder their going off but contrary winds. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 32.]

May 10. Waterford. The Earl of Galway to the same. I came here three days ago. To-morrow the provisions will be in the vessels and the five regiments are in or near Waterford, as well as the horses. I should like to embark the troops so that they could set sail directly the wind proves favourable, and I fear the provisions may be consumed whilst the wind holds contrary. I have already informed you of the four vessels, with the chief part of the artillery, which are still at Limerick; I presume that it is the Queen's intention that I should go with the other vessels which are here. It would be a great hindrance and loss of time if it were necessary that the convoy ships, which I suppose will be sent from England, had to go first to those at Limerick and then to those at this place. It would be easier to conduct those here from Bristol to Portsmouth. Requests orders to land at Bristol. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 33.]

May 14. Dublin Castle. The Lords Justices of Ireland to the same. Having, by our enclosed proclamation, limited a time for the Irish to bring in their arms, which by the return made us we find has had little effect, and it having been observed that generally throughout the kingdom they have of late carried it as if they had some more than ordinary expectation, we suppose from the designed descent upon England or other foreign encouragement, we did not know how to answer it to their Majesties and the protestants of the kingdom, should we not immediately put the country into the best condition of security in our power. We therefore thought it necessary to send our letters to the governors of the several counties, whereof the enclosed is a copy. It was not without some difficulty that we set about this work, being apprehensive that by colour of our authority the country might be plundered by the militia. But you may observe, by the letter, that we have given all the caution imaginable to prevent it. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 34.] *Enclosing*:—

1692.

Printed copy of a proclamation by the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland, directing the delivery of arms and ammunition by rebels.—The Council Chamber in Dublin, 4 February, 1691-2. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 34 i.]

We—having found little effect from the proclamation formerly issued, commanding and encouraging the Irish to bring in their arms, and well knowing that there must necessarily still remain considerable quantities in their custody, which we cannot think they would so obstinately keep and conceal, without designing to take all opportunities of disturbing the public peace—have therefore thought it highly necessary to direct some effectual course for the speedy disarming of those who, contrary to our said proclamation, still keep and conceal them.

We therefore desire and require you to cause all the militia of the county of ———— to meet on the 20th of this instant May in their arms, not altogether in one place, but in particular troops and companies, in such convenient places directed by you as may be most proper for them to be in, for searching for and taking away the arms and ammunition from the Irish and other Roman catholics. These orders are to be issued by you, that they may not be known to the persons employed until the day whereon they are to execute them as aforesaid, and that then they cause diligent search to be made in all places wherein you or they believe or suspect any to be concealed, and that they take them away and bring them to their Majesties' next stores, or keep them in your hands till our further order, giving unto us an immediate account in writing of the number and sorts you shall find, and of the persons' names from whom they were taken.

In the execution of this our order we recommend that such persons be employed as may be trusted not to commit any insolency or violence to any of those persons, nor make use of this service as a colour for plundering or otherwise injuring any of them, that it may not be a reproach to us that under a specious pretence we break our faith and violate the King's word and honour. You are likewise to take care that no use be made of this order to take any of the arms which we have licensed any person to have or use, but to suffer them still to keep such as by our licence shall appear to you to be allowed them.—Dublin Castle, 14 *May*, 1692. *Copy.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 34 ii.]

May 15. Dublin Castle. The Lords Justices of Ireland to the Earl of Nottingham. We received to-day the order of the Commissioners of the Admiralty directing Capt. Price, commander of the *Smyrna Merchant*, to continue at Cork with the ships under his command and convoy, which are employed to transport the Irish to Hamburg, until further orders. We dispatched it to him immediately, and hope he will not have gone before the order comes to his hands, but all has been ready for the embarkation of the troops for some time. The five regiments to be shipped from Waterford have been ready there several days, and nothing but the want of wind has hindered their transportation. *Seal of arms.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 35.]

May 23. Bristol. The Earl of Galway to [the same]. I have just received the orders which Mr. Clark has sent to the five regiments; they will have all disembarked to-morrow, and the day after will commence their

1692.

march. As they all march in the same direction one after the other, I will stay here till all have commenced their march, and I hope by then to have received the Queen's orders to go to the Duke of Leinster. Asks for orders concerning the artillery which has come from Ireland, the 100 horses, and the hospital. The news which I have received here makes me hope for the entire destruction of the French fleet. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 36.]

May 31. Dublin Castle. The Lords Justices of Ireland to the same. Understanding upon the arrival of the transport ships for carrying the Irish battalions to Hamburg, that they were not sufficient for the number appointed and raised for that service, and that ships could not be hired thither but at an extreme rate, and being informed that the two men-of-war, their convoy, under the command of Captain Price and Captain Pedder, might conveniently enough take 60 men into each of them, we signified our desire to them for that purpose, who, though at first seeming willing, yet when they were ready to embark refused it, and so the collector was necessitated to press a ship for 140 of them, and to agree with him for 24*s.* for each man, besides provision for the voyage.

We think it fit to give you this account, that the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral may be made acquainted with the carriage of these captains in this affair, and more particularly we do it in reference to Captain Pedder, who on several occasions has carried it so disrespectfully towards us and so detrimentally towards their Majesties' subjects in several ports of this kingdom, that he deserves to be severely reprimanded for it.

We desire some men-of-war to be forthwith sent to Ireland, to clear the coast of the privateers who trouble it and do much damage to the merchants. The transport ships for Hamburg sailed from Cork on the 27th instant. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 37.]

June 1. Dublin Castle. The same to the same. This day by a letter from Captain Pedder, which came express from Kinsale, we find that those ships are by contrary winds driven in thither, and we have by a letter to Pedder let him know our resentment of their neglect of their Majesties' service and that they must expect to hear further of it in England, and on this occasion we likewise think it necessary to inform you, to the end the Lords of the Admiralty may be acquainted with it or what else you shall think fit to do in the case, that Captain Pedder has too busily employed himself of late in taking ships belonging to their Majesties' subjects, either coming into or in port, in this kingdom, under pretence of their having prohibited goods aboard them, without acquainting us.

Lord Iveagh has so misbehaved himself in the trust reposed in him touching the Irish battalions that we have little reason to expect any advantageous management from him in future, having turned off and left behind him about twenty of Col. O'Donnell's officers, who had been instrumental all along in keeping their men together, merely to prefer some of his own creatures, which we hope you will take care he be called to account for. However since the return of the ships to Kinsale, we have sent positive order for the shipping of them, and desire that you will take care with the Emperor's agent that they are placed in their due posts, notwithstanding Lord

1692.

Iveagh's turning them out, which we believe will be for the Emperor's service as well as justice to the men.

At the same time as we received the letter aforesaid from Captain Pedder, we also received a letter from Captain Deane, commander of their Majesty's ship *York*, then riding off Cape Clear, acquainting us that he, with a Dutch man-of-war called the *Shafterhoofe*, was sent by the Admiral from the fleet as a convoy for the ammunition ships lying in the Shannon, and that he was making the best of his way thither, where he would expect our orders. We thereupon immediately dispatched an express to meet him in the Shannon, with order that, in case he had no other orders to the contrary, he should forthwith sail with those ships under his convoy and make the best of his way to the Downs, and immediately upon his arrival there send an express to the Lords of the Admiralty of what we had so directed, unless in the meantime he should receive other orders to sail with the ships to any particular port in England or elsewhere out of this kingdom. And we at the same time gave orders for the ships in the Shannon to fall down as low as safely they might, in order to their meeting with the convoy.

Captain Charles Oliver, a captain of Col. Foulke's regiment, being high sheriff of the county of Limerick and one of the deputy governors of it, is a man extremely useful on all occasions to that county, and his service at this time so necessary to their Majesties' affairs that we have thought it fit for their Majesties' interest to dispense with his attendance on his command, until we shall receive orders from you concerning him. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 38.]

June 6. Dublin Castle. The Lords Justices of Ireland to the Earl of Nottingham. Upon receipt of a letter from Admiral Russell by Capt. Deane, commander of their Majesties' ship *York*, directing him to sail into the Shannon, as a convoy for the ammunition ships there, we directed those ships to fall down as low as with safety they could, in order to meet the convoy. Since when, having received an account from him of his being off Cape Clear and making the best of his way into the Shannon, we sent an express thither to direct them to fall down as low as they could for their more speedy dispatch. But by a letter this day received from Capt. Deane of the 2nd instant, we find that by contrary winds he is driven into Kinsale. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 39.]

July 16. Dublin. The same to the same. We received yours of the 5th instant, wherein we find it was expected some bills, wherein the Attorney and Solicitor General and the Lord Chief Justice Reynell had particular direction, should have been prepared, and have been sent over before this time. We did not know until now, by your letter, what order they had concerning any bills. As to those whereof you sent us the heads, we immediately gave orders to the judges and King's counsel to have them prepared only. As to that of attainder, we thought necessary it should be respited till the Lord Lieutenant came over, because we believed he would have some particular instructions which we had not. Those relating to the revenue, upon consulting the Commissioners, we were informed that they are already as beneficial for their Majesties as they can be. Some of the other bills we have sent over, and the bill for the militia was undertaken by Mr. Justice Cox, who went into Munster upon the

1692.

King's service before he had finished the draft, which gave a delay to that bill; but we have been several days upon it, and hope very soon to send it over, and to make it effectual for the safety and preservation of their Majesties' government and the peace of this kingdom. The bill for the encouragement of the linen manufacturers is also prepared and has been several times under consideration, but is not yet finished; next week, this bill and that for residence of the clergy, will be sent over. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 40.]

July 18. Council Chamber, Dublin. The Lords Justices and Council of Ireland to the same. The enclosed petition of the lawyers and physicians comprehended in the Articles of Galway having been presented to us, and being a singular case, which we conceive deserves their Majesties' particular regard, we submit the same to the Queen's pleasure, whether provision shall be made for the petitioners by act of parliament to be passed in England, as was done in the case of the Articles of Limerick, or by bill to be passed when the parliament shall sit in this kingdom. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 41.] *Enclosing :—*

Petition of the lawyers and physicians comprehended in the Articles of Galway to the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland.

By the said articles all persons comprehended therein are to have their real and personal estate, and lawyers and physicians were to be allowed to exercise their professions, taking only the ancient oath of allegiance. Article XII. expressly provided that all Roman catholic lawyers of the town of Galway should have free liberty of practice.

At the time of the passing of the English act for abrogating the oath of supremacy in Ireland, the Articles of Galway were mislaid in the Secretary's office, but have since been ratified under the great seal of England. It was not the intention of either the Act or the confirmation to exclude any persons from the benefit of the Articles; but the wording of the Act deprives the petitioners from the exercise of their professions, to the utter ruin of themselves and their families. They pray relief. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 41 i.]

July 21. Council Chamber. Dublin. The same to [the Lords of the Council]. Upon receipt of your letter of the 9th day of this month and the three bills therewith sent us to be transmitted from hence in form, we acquainted the Council therewith and we have caused the said bills to be engrossed and sent over in the usual form under the great seal of this kingdom, but with some alterations made in two of them for the following reasons :

In the bill sent out for confirming the Act of Settlement and Explanation there is a clause for confirming an act of council for the resolution of doubts made by the commissioners for executing the said acts. And we, finding that at several times doubts were made by the Commissioners to the Lord Lieutenant and Council, and several resolutions made thereupon, one whereof was of more general concernment than the rest, have inserted in the said bill the dates thereof, which may distinguish the same from the other in case it is intended that the confirmation shall extend to that only. But if it be intended that all other resolutions of doubts made by the Lord Lieutenant and Council in pursuance of the said acts should be also confirmed, then the bill may be so altered as to extend thereunto, that which was sent over to us mentioning, in the enacting part of it, only one act of council in the singular number.

1692.

In the said bill sent over to us there was a clause whereby all acts made against the Act of Settlement and Explanation are repealed, which are omitted in the bill now transmitted by us, in regard we do not know of any acts made against the Act of Settlement and Explanation, but the act made by the late pretended parliament in this kingdom; and to make use of the word repeale as to that act might imply as if it had been made by a legal authority and once in force, and that the declaratory act made against it by the parliament of England has not been sufficient. We therefore omitted that clause in the bill transmitted by us, and have inserted a clause in the other bill concerning the pretended Act of Attainder whereby all the acts of that pretended parliament are declared, from the first making thereof, to have been null and void, which will make the repealing any one of them wholly unnecessary.

There is a proviso in the said bill sent over to us that the said act should not extend to discharge any forfeitures, escheats, or penalties for treason or felony, for which clause we do not see any necessity, in regard the confirming the said acts cannot discharge any forfeitures or penalties accrued to their Majesties, and we doubt lest the said proviso, being general and not relating to any certain time, it may raise apprehensions in people's minds as if the forfeitures by outlawries for the rebellion in 1641 were intended to be set up, and to make a title thereby to their Majesties against such outlawed persons as have titles to such outlawed persons' estates under the Act of Settlement and Explanation. We have therefore omitted that clause in the bill transmitted by us.

In the bill sent over to us there was a proviso that the said act should not extend to confirm any decrees, sentences, or judgments upon the said acts, but the same should be of such and no other force than the same would have been if this act should not be made. Now the whole settlement of this kingdom depending upon the decrees and judgements made and given by the Commissioners for execution of the said acts, which are all confirmed by the Acts of Explanation, we apprehend that the exception thereof from confirmation by this bill may encourage suits for avoiding these judgements and decrees, which may be of ill consequence in the present condition of this kingdom, and we submit it to her Majesty's consideration how proper it may be by this bill to confirm the Act of Explanation which confirms those judgements, and yet by the same bill to except those judgements from being confirmed. And therefore in regard those judgements are, as we conceive, fit to be confirmed, and the confirmation thereof will tend to the settlement of this kingdom, and the same will be confirmed by a general confirmation of the said Acts, we have omitted the said exception in the bill transmitted by us.

There is another exception in the bill sent over to us, that the same shall not impeach any conveyances or settlements made since the said acts, of which exception we do not see any use or necessity, since the confirmation of the said acts cannot extend to impeach or avoid any conveyances or settlements made since these acts. And such settlements or conveyances as were by the said acts avoided, ought still so to continue avoided; therefore we have also omitted that clause in the bill.

1692.

As to the other bill sent over to us for declaring all attainders made in the late pretended parliament to be void, we have made some alterations in the clause contained therein whereby all the acts of the late pretended parliament are to be brought before the Lord Lieutenant at ————[1] and there cancelled and destroyed, which clause we have extended, in the bill transmitted by us, to all writs issued in order to calling the said parliament, returned into and remaining into any office in this kingdom, and to all journals and other books and writings in any wise relating thereunto against such distinction.

The clause at the end of that bill sent over to us, whereby the Act of Attainder only is declared to be null and void, seems to make some difference between that act and the other acts of that pretended parliament, and therefore in the bill transmitted by us we have enlarged that clause so as to extend to all the other acts of that parliament, as well as to the Act of Attainder, and so as not only to declare them now null and void, but to have been so also from the first making thereof. We have wholly omitted in our transmission the last words in the bill sent over to us, that the persons attainted by that pretended parliament should be restored in blood, least it should be implied thereby that their blood was by that act once corrupted, and declaring the act to have been void from the first making of it seems to make that last clause unnecessary.

We have made these several alterations in our transmission of the bills sent over to us by you, though we had no directions from you to alter anything therein, because we are sure there can be no inconvenience thereby to their Majesties' affairs, for if her Majesty shall not be satisfied with the reasons given by us for our altering the said bills they may be altered again in England, and made to agree in all things with those bills sent over to us before they are sent back to us under the great seal of England; for though no change can be made here in any bill sent over hither under the said seal, yet the Lords of the Council in England may make any such alterations as they shall think fit in any bill sent over from here under the said seal of this kingdom.

If it shall be thought fit that a parliament be held here, without the transmission of any other bills than these three now sent, before the sitting of the parliament, then it will be necessary that when these bills shall be sent back a commission be sent with them under the great seal of England to hold the parliament. But if any of those bills which we lately sent over, or the Militia Bill, a draft of which we now send to the Lord Lieutenant, shall be thought fit to be brought before the parliament at their first sitting, then the transmission of these three bills may be laid aside, and her Majesty may order another transmission of these three bills to be made by us under the great seal of this kingdom, with such other bills as shall be thought fit to be joined therewith, for we do not find that it has ever been used to have more than one transmission of bills before the sitting of the parliament, and we conceive the Militia Bill to be of the greatest concern to their Majesties and their protestant subjects of this kingdom. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 42.]

(1) Blank in original.

1692.

July 21. Proposal to the Earl of Galway about the French churches in Ireland. Concerning the French, it will be permitted them to have churches where divine service will be exercised in their tongue according to the liturgy established in the Church of England, and those who rather wish to follow the orders of the reformed churches of France may do it, provided they take letters patent of the King, or of the government, for each place where they will settle themselves, which will be granted without payment to those who demand them; provided also that they govern themselves precisely, according to the discipline of the said reformed churches of France, to which those that will have taken the liturgy of the Church of England will be also submitted and conform themselves to the manners of said churches, yet notwithstanding under the authority of the Bishops. *Endorsed*, "Offered and read to Council; rejected." [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 43.]

July 25. Dublin Castle. The Lords Justices of Ireland to the Earl of Nottingham. The French privateers, having had such good success, without any interruption, in the more southern ports of this kingdom, and knowing we had not in this channel any better provision against them, are now visiting us, and, if speedy care be not taken to prevent it, will infallibly ruin the trade of this place also, from whence we have had our chief supplies to support the army. About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning two of them came into the bay, one called the *St. Patrick* of 18 guns, the other the *Aaron* of 16 guns, with English colours, and anchored near Bullock on the south side. They first seized the custom-house boat, which went on board, as usual, to prevent the stealing [*sic*] of custom, and the wind being eastwardly and several ships coming in, and amongst the rest the packet-boat, they were all taken, to the number of fifteen. It was 12 at noon before we knew what they were or had done, but then the custom-house boat, and some masters of the ships they had taken, were permitted to come on shore to raise money to redeem their ships and goods, and they gave us the first account of it. They told us the seamen were generally Irish and Scotch, and their commission is from King James.

We thereupon caused all the ships to draw as near the town as they possibly could, and sent out several long boats with soldiers to prevent their firing any, and made all the necessary provision we could to prevent further mischief, and to give notice of the danger to other ships which might come in; because, the wind being easterly, we had reason to fear they would otherwise fall into their hands. So we placed some great guns upon the hills of Howth and Bullock to be continually firing to give warning as well to those coming from England, as from the southward, to stand off, which we hope has had the desired effect.

We also hired open boats, one for Hoylake, the other for Holyhead; in the first we ordered the captain of the *Dolphin* immediately to sail hither, and by the other we wrote you an account of this matter, and sent to the postmaster of Holyhead to give immediate notice to the adjacent ports to prevent ships stirring. The one to Hoylake we hope is by this time arrived, but the other has come back, not being able to make her way, and the packet-boat with the letters of the 19th has come in.

1692.

Yesterday the privateers, about 10 o'clock, stood off to the north-east, and we have reason to believe they still wait to intercept other ships, because by our letters this day from the commander of the *Centurion* at Kinsale, and from some examinations taken, we find that five privateers in company came from St. Malo, with design or this Channel, principally to intercept the Lord Lieutenant; that one of them of 28 guns and 10 "petraries" after three hours' fight was taken and brought into Kinsale. These two came here, and the other two, one of 12, the other of 8 guns, have gone to cruise about Milford and the coast of Wales. The captain of the *Centurion* writes us that the *Portsmouth* galley is with him; we have therefore sent an express to order him to make the best of his way here, and hope they and the *Dolphin*, or one of them, may have the good fortune to meet with them.

We have ventured to give these orders upon the exigency of this affair, and knowing since, as Capt. Winell of the *Centurion* writes, he had order to stay upon these coasts three weeks, he cannot anywhere do their Majesties better service at this time than in this Channel. If the Lord Lieutenant does not come soon, we desire orders may be sent to the *Dolphin* to cruise hereabout till some other ships be ordered here.

Yesterday afternoon another packet came in with your letters of the 19th, wherein was enclosed an extract of Sir Paul Ricaut's letter, relating to Lord Iveagh, and his disposing of shoes provided for his regiment. We are not much surprised at what he has done in that matter, because he serves his officers in the same manner, touching the money you directed for him and them, which he kept all to himself. As for the shoes, upon the earnest application of the officers and the account we had that those Irish extremely wanted them, we ordered shoes to be delivered out of the stores, which was accordingly done, and we believed the officers had given them out to their men and never heard a word to the contrary. Nor do we believe the soldiers sold any that were delivered them, but it seems to us that if there be any such paper from the officers of the regiment as Sir Paul Ricaut mentions, assigning 1,000 pairs to him, it is a great abuse, and his pretence to have then satisfied the expense he was at utterly untrue, the King having, as you know, given him 150*l.*, which he kept to himself.

We received the answers to the abstract of the business of the ordnance, but we are still without direction touching the officers, not knowing whom to employ or subsist, and the season of the year wasting when the service is to be performed, we must pray you, in case Lord Mountjoy has gone, as we hear he has, for Flanders, that we may have orders whom to employ; or at least, till such orders can come, liberty, by advice of the commissioners of the ordnance, to employ those inferior officers of whose ability they have had experience.

It troubles us extremely to find it is imputed to our negligence that the bills were not sooner sent over. We assure you that, as soon as we received orders, we gave immediate directions to the judges and King's counsel to prepare them, and constantly pressed them to give all despatch. And though they were not finished so soon as we desired or expected, yet we hope what was written from the Council Board will satisfy you that no time is lost, and that those bills we

1692.

sent over may come back to us, and be returned in form to England, before a parliament can meet here, though order for the summons should immediately issue. This may be done, since you had those three bills in form, and yet those drafts we have sent may be here and returned from hence under the great seal, and come here again before the parliament can meet. But we must inform you that we are advised if the parliament is to be called before the Lord Lieutenant [arrives ?], as we believe it is, it will be requisite for his Excellency to be here and sworn Lord Lieutenant before the *teste* of the writ; otherwise if the parliament should be summoned to be held before the justices, which it must be till our commission is superseded, and the Lord Lieutenant comes over afterwards, it will be a dissolution of the parliament. Whatever orders you sent by the packet and which were lost, you may be pleased to repeat by your next. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 44.]

Aug. 1. Dublin Castle. The Lords Justices of Ireland to the Earl of Nottingham, stating their reasons for deferring to send over certain bills. *Seal of arms.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 45.]

Aug. 1. Certified copies of the following acts of the Irish Parliament :—

1. An act for the prevention of frauds and perjuries.
2. An act for encouragment of protestant strangers to settle in the kingdom of Ireland.
3. An act for the better settling of intestates' estates.
4. An act for exempting their Majesties' protestant subjects dissenting from the Church of Ireland from the penalties of certain laws.
5. An act enabling persons comprehended in the Articles of Galway to use certain professions and callings, and for the better securing the protestant creditors of Colonel John Brown.
6. An act for punishing officers and soldiers who shall mutiny or desert their Majesties' service. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 46.]

Aug. 3. List of the English and Dutch cavalry and horses killed and wounded in the action at Enghien. [*S.P. Dom. King William's Chest* 12, *No.* 117.]

Aug. 9. Commission to Viscount Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to hold a parliament in that kingdom. Appended is a note by Sir John Somers as to the powers conferred by the commission. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 47.]

Aug. 22. Chester. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. I have been received here with a great deal of respect and kindness, as I have been in most of the towns upon the road. I want nothing now but a fair wind, everything being ready for my embarkation. I desire you will please to send me the Queen's letter for the commission of inquiry, and to remember that the leave may be given for the transportation of sheep. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 48.]

Aug. 26. Dublin. The same to the same. I arrived here yesterday sooner than I expected. I was received with all the marks of joy this town could express. I went immediately to the council chamber, where I took the oaths, after the usual manner ; Sir Cyril Wych and Colonel Smyth

1692.

were sworn of the Council, which is all that was done. I was surprised not to see the Bishop of Meath at the Board, and upon examination I find there has been no letter from the King or Queen to take off the suspension, which I thought had been done long ago, for the King consented to it before he went into Flanders; therefore I desire you will please to send it by the first post; he is now much disappointed, thinking that I should have brought it with me. The writs for calling the parliament were dated yesterday, and will be issued to-day, so that you may reckon upon our having a parliament here the 5th of October. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 49.]

Aug. 27. Dublin. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. The writs for the calling of parliament cannot go out till the three bills have come back, which were sent from hence under the great seal. Having been read in Council, and passed the great seal of England, I expected them here long before this time.

The people here are in general very desirous of having an act for the settling of the militia; the faults found in the bill that was sent over were not so great but that they may be easily mended, and I think it will not be necessary to alter it at all, for it is drawn much like those that have been sent before.

I desire you will let the Queen know that the Speaker of this House of Commons must have an allowance, or else nobody will undertake the office. The fittest man, certainly, is the solicitor, but, if nothing be given him, it will undo him. He deserves very well every way, and is very likely to please in that employment. I trust you will give Mr. Bridgman an audience when he comes from me to speak about the Cinque Ports, which I hope will give you little trouble. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 49 a.]

Aug. 30. Dublin. The same to the same. You will reasonably wonder that I should desire you to send the three bills that were agreed to in Council and passed the great seal of England, knowing it was annexed to my patent, which I never saw till yesterday, as it was in my cabinet. That came about an hour after the letters went away, but all is now well; for the writs have gone out and parliament will meet on the 5th of October. I received yours of the 25th this morning, and shall give you an answer to it as soon as the Council has met, which will be on Thursday. You mentioned some kind of cypher before my coming, which I desire you will not forget. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 49 b.]

Sept. 2. [Dublin.] Instructions given by the Lord Lieutenant to Abraham Garner, esq., muster-master general of Ireland, and his deputies. All troops are to be mustered every three months, upon oath that it shall be done without notice. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 50.]

Sept. 2. Dublin. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. Immediately upon my arrival here, as the foundation of all, I endeavoured to inform myself of the true state of the revenue, and what may reasonably be expected from it towards the discharging of the civil and military lists for the ensuing year. I find our income will fall extremely short of our expense; and at the same time I am assured from all hands that, unless the army is paid, it will be impossible to keep them under the discipline that ought to be observed and the

1692.

consequences of their disorders will not only discourage the re-planting of the kingdom, but dispeople it of those few that have already returned; whereas, if this mischief can be prevented at home, and the Admiralty will secure us abroad, I doubt not, by the short prospect I have already had of affairs here, I may venture to assure their Majesties of a satisfactory account from this country.

The state of the charge and the revenue to be depended on to answer it stands at present thus:—

The Military List as now established, with what is to be added for my entertainment in lieu of the wool licenses, amounts to 266,894*l.*; the Civil List, with the Lord Chancellor's additional salary of 1000*l.*, and the 2,000*l.* to be added to the *concordatum*, comes to 18,947*l.*; so the total of both establishments is 285,841*l.* Towards the discharge thereof all that can be depended upon out of the revenue, upon the best calculation I can make, will not amount to more than 170,000*l.*, which is 115,841*l.* short of the charge, a sum much too great to be raised in this country in its present circumstances. I am led to hope that, when this state of things is laid before parliament, they will give as much as they can; and it is believed they may be brought to raise 50,000*l.* in one year of the sum wanting. If I should have the good fortune to obtain this, which is yet very uncertain, there will still remain short of the charge 65,841*l.*, a much greater sum than can be left unprovided, if I am expected to manage their Majesties' affairs with any tolerable success.

I have thought of all the ways, and consulted most people how to get over this difficulty, and the only means proposed are these: either to lessen the number of soldiers maintained in this kingdom, by keeping the five regiments which were sent from hence in some other service, and paying them out of some other fund, for their pay and the reformed officers of the three French regiments comes to 61,745*l.*; or not to pay the army any clearings for two years, but only to continue to subsist them, which will keep us within the bounds of the revenue; or else for one year more to get 62,000*l.*, as was given in England last sessions.

The first I dare not advise, considering that the kingdom has been so lately reduced, and the number and inclination of the inhabitants, the importance of the garrisons, and how weak they now are, with the fact that I have still one spare regiment of foot to relieve; though it was ever my opinion that an army not paid, and consequently without discipline, was rather a mischief than a security, and that five thousand men, well paid and strictly kept in order, were more useful than double the number that were not so; but for the same reasons I dare not solicit for this reducement, but must submit it to their Majesties.

The not clearing, but only subsisting, the army for the year past and that to come, seemed at first the most reasonable expedient; but, when it came to be argued, I found it was the general opinion that it would by no means answer the ends intended, for these reasons:

The scarcity of all provisions makes the full pay of the common soldier rather too little to discharge his quarters.

1692.

The subsistence of the officers, being but half-pay, upon which it is impossible they can live, makes them deduct from, and cheat, the soldier even of his subsistence, and this is never to be prevented without clearing them twice a year, for an officer will not want, if any of the soldiers' money comes through his hands, as the subsistence must. The not clearing of both gives the officer an excuse to deduct from the soldier, pretending the arrears to be in the King's hands, and the soldier a pretence to take free quarter on the country; and both will think it hard, and perhaps not willingly submit, to be severely punished for any disorders committed (as they will be sure to say) for want of money, when the King owes them so considerable an arrear and runs further into their debt.

I am sensible it may be observed that, since his Majesty cannot clear the rest of his army, it might prove of ill consequence to do it to that part which is here; but, when it is considered that all the other forces are either in England, where all provisions for the common soldier are plentiful, and where the innkeepers are able to trust the officers, or in Flanders, where they are in actual war, and have everything provided for them, the differences will be found vastly great between those forces and these here, where there is so great a scarcity, where the inhabitants are so poor, and where there is not a public-house in the kingdom able to give an officer credit for a week, and where, if they are allowed to live upon free quarter, the country must be ruined.

But, if the King resolve upon this expedient, the subsistence must be enlarged. I very well know how much his Majesty will in all probability be pressed for money to answer his occasions in other places the next year, and therefore do with all the unwillingness imaginable press for any for this kingdom, though in my opinion it is absolutely necessary for its security and welfare.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I hope the King will consent to an English grant being again proposed; and if it is agreed to there, or is by any other way allowed me, I dare again venture to say I will answer for the security of this kingdom, which, without it, I cannot promise to do. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 50 A.]

Sept. 3. Dublin Castle. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. With your letter of the 25th past I have received a preamble to the bill for punishing mutineers or deserters, and the drafts of two other bills, the one concerning the militia, and the other about an act of indemnity. The preamble, according to her Majesty's directions, has been read and approved in Council here, and is ordered to be engrossed with the said first-mentioned bill instead of that preamble which was to it before.

The draft of the militia bill has likewise been laid before the Council, and the amendments made to it, which for the most part were matters of form, are agreed to. As to the queries and observations in the margins, some of them needed an explanation; however, upon guessing at the meaning of them they have all been considered and received the resolution of the Board. The first query was upon making the act to have continuance but for three years, to which it was said and agreed that to make it perpetual, as the militia acts in England are, might be to hazard the loss of the bill, nor was it likely to be passed for a longer term than three years.

1692.

However, it was at last resolved it should be doubly ingrossed, the one bill for three years, and the other for five, which was accordingly ordered to be done, that, in case it will not go for the longer term, it may be ready to be passed with the other.

The clause which I find came added in the margin, for a reimbursement to be made by their Majesties, as it is in the English militia acts, was, it seems, debated at the Council Board here before the draft of the bill was sent over to England, and it was then agreed to have it left out, because it might render the act ineffectual for want of such a reimbursement, which their Majesties might not be in a condition to make, and it was believed the bill would pass without it. The Board still continuing to be of the opinion, that clause is ordered to be left out.

In that part of the bill which relates to the disarming of papists and reputed papists there was a stroke drawn under the word reputed, and a query seemed to be made upon it, in answer to which it was said and agreed that the word reputed was as necessary in this as it is in the bill lately made in England for that purpose, in regard that there are few convicted papists even in this kingdom, so that unless it shall extend as well as to the disarming of reputed papists, as papists, it will be of little or no effect, nor can it have the like ill consequence here, as perhaps it has had in England, by subjecting any person who does not come under either of these denominations to the malice or revenge of a troublesome neighbour or informer, since in this kingdom it is well known by the neighbourhood who are papists, and who are not, though few or none of them are legally convicted as such.

But as to the reimbursements to be made by the King upon the militia act, I must not omit to acquaint you that those of the Council who best know the temper of the gentlemen who are like to compose this parliament, are confidently of opinion that the country would never expect the repayment thereof, but be contented any year, when such necessity shall require it, to be at that expense themselves.

As to the bill of indemnity, which was transmitted from hence, and to which her Majesty would have such clauses added as you mention, I cannot possibly by this post return an answer to that matter, but hope I may be able to do it the next; in the meantime I may venture to tell you that whenever a bill of indemnity comes to be offered to the parliament here, if it extends too much to the favour of the popish party, it will never pass, or at least with very great difficulty and hazard to the loss of the bill.

There is a bill relating to the lawyers and physicians who are within the benefit of the Articles of Galway, now lying before the Lords of the Committee in England, in which bill there is a clause on behalf of Mr. Brown's creditors, who are all protestants, and very pressing that the said bill and clause may pass, wherefore I desire you will move her Majesty upon it. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 51.]

Sept. 3. Dublin. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. I am desired by Sir John Temple to let you know that, not having had his health very well since his coming hither, and having some business in England, he returns with my consent according to a promise made in London. His

1692.

brother, Sir William Temple, desires to surrender his place of Master of the Rolls here, in case the Queen would grant it to Sir John Topham, who is very fit for the office, having been a Master of Chancery many years, and the Chancellor being very well satisfied with him. I beg you to put the Queen in mind of Mr. Ash, whom she once resolved to make Provost of the College, in case Dr. Huntingdon had been a bishop. I hear he is now married, which makes him incapable of holding that preferment. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 51 a.]

Sept. 5. Charles Fort. [Kinsale].

James Waller to Viscount Sydney. I congratulate you on your safe arrival with the Lord Lieutenant. On Saturday, the *Kempthorne* came into this harbour from the East Indies, and in her company the *George*, with a small pink, both from Barbados. They were dogged by four privateers for three or four hours before they came in, and two of the privateers were liked to have snapped the pink this side of the Old Head, and within sight of this place, which they had certainly done had not the *Kempthorne* borne down upon them, and the privateers, as it is supposed, taking her for a man-of-war, thereupon steerde another course.

I have intelligence this morning that two Irish boatmen yesterday went aboard the said privateer from the Old Head, I suppose to inform them what the ships that came in here were. I have sent down to their habitations to know the certainty, and in case they can be found to have them brought here to be examined; but, if they are absent, I have given directions to have their boat and stock, if they have any, secured until such time as I know the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure concerning them. The captain of the *Kempthorne* desires that the Lord Lieutenant would be pleased to order the *Dolphin*, which we expect daily here from Dublin with stores for this place, to convoy him and the other ships as far as Plymouth, it being very unsafe for him to stir without a convoy.

For my part I very much doubt whether it will be safe venturing her with the *Dolphin* only, for I am afraid one of these French privateers may be gone to Brest to give intelligence what a prize this ship is, and therefore four or five men-of-war may be ordered to waylay her. She is a very rich ship, has been four years upon her voyage, and her cargo is valued at 150,000*l.*; one Pye now commands her, Capt. Kempthorne, who went out commander of her, having died on the voyage. [*Ibid.*, *No* 52.]

Sept. 9. Dublin Castle

Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. On Wednesday last I laid the bill of indemnity, with such additional clauses as her Majesty expects, and such others as should be thought fitting and necessary to be added to it by the Council here, before the Board, together with your letter relating thereunto, when after some debate, by which I saw with what difficulties it is like to meet, it was at last ordered and referred to such of the judges as are of the Board and in town, taking to their assistance their Majesties' serjeant or the solicitor-general, to prepare with all possible dispatch a draft of an act of indemnity, pursuant to that you sent from England, I was in hopes they would have been ready with the drafts, so that it might have been read and approved in Council this day, in order to its being put under the great seal and sent over to you in form; but considering the great opposition and difficulties that a

1692.

bill of this nature is likely to meet with, not only in the Council but in this parliament—so great a resentment does the protestant party here still retain of the injuries and oppression they suffered from the papists during the late rebellion—the persons who are to draw it up find it to be a matter that will require some time, and therefore have desired time till Monday next, on which day the Council will meet again, and by the post following I expect to have it under the great seal and send it to you in form.

When first I laid this matter of the indemnity before the Council, they desired the bill of attainder, whereof it seems there had been a rough draft prepared by order of the Board, might go hand in hand with that of the indemnity, and therefore it was agreed and ordered that this bill now drawing should extend to both; that is, be partly a bill of attainder, or rather of forfeitures, and partly a bill of indemnity.

I am now heartily concerned to recommend Dean Synge to your favour, and to desire that you will forward the recommendation to her Majesty, that, in case the Bishop of Killaloe, who, I am informed, lies very ill, should die, Dean Synge may succeed him in that diocese. I have, since my arrival here, enquired into his character, and by what is generally said of him here find he has been eminently serviceable to their Majesties and the protestant interest during the late rebellion in this kingdom, and that he is a person very deserving of their Majesties' favour, and well qualified for the preferment for which he now stands recommended. As a further and fresh instance of his zeal to the present government I am now to acquaint you that, having with the privity and by the directions of the late Lords Justices, been sometime engaged in managing a discovery of some traitorous practises which were being carried on against this government, and continuing since my arrival here to manage the same discovery, by and with my privity and directions, he was about a week since betrayed, as he believes by the party who acted with him in the discovery, and was set upon at some distance from his house by three or four persons, who wounded him in several places, and, but for the servant he had with him, he would in all probability have been murdered by them.

The enclosed copy of a letter from Kinsale [*calendared under date, 5 September*] will sufficiently justify what you know I have always said of the great necessity there is to have a squadron of light frigates to cruise constantly upon this coast for the security of trade, without which it will be impossible to secure it, and therefore I desire you will lay this matter before the Queen, that such order may be given as she shall judge necessary. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 53.]

Sept. 10. Dublin Castle. Warrant by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Thomas Burrows, gent., clerk of the cheque, and all other officers of their Majesties' navy at Kinsale. Notice has been received from England that the officers of the navy at Kinsale, having made preparations and got all things in readiness according to their instructions from the Navy Board for weighing the *Swallow* in that port, could not procure any vessel but on such extravagant terms as they could not comply with, and that the *Breda's* anchors and cables in Cork Haven are in

1692.

danger of being lost for want of a vessel to assist the clerk of the cheque in the recovory of them; we therefore authorise you forthwith to impress and take into their Majesties' service not more than eight ships now in, or that shall come into, the harbours of Cork and Kinsale, as shall be thought fit and necessary for weighing the *Swallow* frigate, in the harbour of Kinsale, and to pay such considerations for the service of the said ships so to be employed as by order and instructions from the commissioners of the navy is directed. As for the anchors and cables of the *Breda*, or any other belonging to their Majesties, we hereby authorise and empower you, with advice of the Custom House officers, to impress as aforesaid one small ship and necessary lighters for recovery of the same, paying the like considerations for the service of such ships and lighters as is above-mentioned, and in the doing thereof to call to your assistance Richard Clays and Samuel Manning, boatmen at the Cove, or any others you shall think fit. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 54.]

Sept. 13. Dublin Castle. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. I cannot send you a bill of indemnity, pursuant to her Majesty's directions, till Saturday next, or till this day week; for this morning all the heads of a bill to be prepared for that purpose were debated and agreed upon in Council, and on Friday next, which will be the next Council day, a draft of a bill upon those heads will be brought in and laid before the Council. When this has been read, for that is all that will then be done upon it, I will have it passed under the great seal of this kingdom, and send it over to you in form. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 55.]

Sept. 13. Dublin Castle. The same to the same. If the officers of the navy at Kinsale, who are employed by the commissioners of the Admiralty, had made their application to the government here, as they ought to have done, it might have saved some trouble on your side of the water, and perhaps have done the service sooner; but, without acquainting either the Lords Justices or myself with the difficulties they pretend to meet with, and without any desire of assistance, they have, it seems, addressed themselves to the Navy Board, and the first word the government ever heard of this matter was by your letter of the 30th of August.

Upon the intimation I found in that letter of her Majesty's pleasure, I immediately dispatched the necessary orders for that service, and herewith send you (*calendared under date, Sept.* 10) a copy of them, so that if by reason of the approach of winter, as these officers seem to fear, they shall not be able to effect their work this season, it must be either their going unnecessarily round about for redress of difficulties, or their not having got all things in readiness according to their instructions. I am rather inclined to think there may be some such thing as this in the case, since the year is already so far spent, that in all probability the ill weather may come on too fast for this work, because upon enquiring about the third difficulty they complain of, that of providing transportation for timber, I do not hear of any proposals made for freighting ships made for such service, but am informed that the timber cut in the counties of Cork and Wexford was not lately brought near the sea for transportation, and that Mr. Greene and Mr. Sheldon who about 12 months since built a ship

1692.

at Wexford for this purpose, have not finished it. When the timber is ready to be transported, I question not but shipping may be had to Bideford or Bristol, but if it is expected they must go round the Land's End convoys must be appointed to attend them, and it was worth considering whether, all things being duly weighed, it will not be better for the service, easier and as cheap, to hire ships from England to fetch the timber, as to hire here to carry it thither. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 56.]

Sept. 14. An abstract of powder, ball, and match remaining in the several stores in Ireland. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 57.]

[Sept. 14.] Memorandum of the stores wanting for their Majesties' stores of war in Ireland to be brought to Dublin and Kinsale, and from thence distributed to other garrisons. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 58.]

Sept. 18. Dublin. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. I hope I shall not be blamed for endeavouring to get some money for their Majesties of the parliament here, though I do it without their order. I have good reason to believe I shall succeed in it, having proposed it to several members of the House of Commons, and on Friday to the Council, where it was received as well as I could wish. The particulars you shall have by an express to-morrow or on Tuesday, with several bills which will be ready by that time.

I sent you a fortnight ago the state of the revenue and the charge, by which you see that it will be impossible to subsist without some supply, and where to have it but from this parliament I cannot imagine, which has made me venture upon what I have done. I have sent you an account of what ammunition there is in this country and what we want. I have not yet settled or mentioned the commission of inquiry, because several of the House of Commons are concerned, and I shall do nothing this fortnight that will put any one of them out of humour, but as soon as the parliament is up, I think it will be a proper time for it. I am resolved to propose the solicitor to be Speaker, for he is certainly the fittest person for it, and he is so honest a man that he will well deserve a good allowance for his table and something for his equipage.

I moved the Queen several times at the Cabinet Council for an increase of the *concordatum* to what it was formerly, which was 4,000*l. per annum*, and I am desired by the Lords of the Council to repeat it. They are unwilling to set their hands to any small sum, though it be necessary for the King's service, for fear they should be obliged to pay it themselves, having already far exceeded the sum of 2,000*l.* which was allowed them last year.

I also desire you to speak to the Queen to forbid the paymasters taking poundage of the governors and officers upon the civil list; it was never done before, and, for so inconsiderable a sum, to vex so many gentlemen as you will see in the paper I now send you who are likely to contribute towards the giving their Majesties above 100,000*l.*, I think will not be prudent. Unless it be in matter of this kind I shall be very backward in advising the Queen to part with her money.

Mr. Ford, formerly one of the commissioners of the revenue, has agreed with Mr. Jephson for the place of collector of the customs of

1692.

Dublin; the place is in my disposal, but I would not consent to the change without receiving her Majesty's pleasure in it. Mr. Ford is no stranger, for she has often heard of him from Mr. Hampden, and everybody gives him a good character. Pray, my lord, tell the Queen that Dean Synge has to-day showed his part in preaching an excellent sermon in Christ Church.

Postscript.—I received by the last packet a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty, sending me word that they had ordered the captains of the *Dolphin*, the *James* galley, and the *Monmouth* yacht to observe my orders; and in the same packet they sent orders to the *James* galley and the Navy yacht to go to England, and the *Richmond* to Dublin. At this I am surprised, for everybody knows that the *Richmond* is so rotten that she never will be able to keep the seas unless she is quite rebuilt, so that we have now no guard for this coast but only the *Monmouth* yacht, for the *Dolphin* was obliged to go to clean at Kinsale. If the Lords of the Admiralty knew how everybody cries out against them, they would take a little more care in the preservation of the trade of this country. It is said every day, and will be by the parliament, that the King has lost as much in his customs this year by the French privateers as would have built and set out a sufficient number of ships for this kingdom. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 59.]

Sept. 24. Dublin Castle. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. With regard to my proposal for asking a supply towards the charge of this government mentioned in my last letter, it being thought advisable to have a business of this nature well weighed and considered before it is brought into parliament, that it may not meet with any rubs or disappointments there, since the proceedings which were had thereupon, when I last wrote by the committee of Council appointed to consider of the best ways and means of raising such a supply, a copy of whose report is enclosed, there has been a second meeting of the committee of the whole Board, who yesterday went through and agreed upon a bill for raising the greatest part of the said supply upon all sorts of grain, potatoes and rents of houses, with only this material variation from the said report; that whereas it was therein proposed to have the sum of 40,000*l.* *per annum* upon corn and houses given to their Majesties for two years, it is now resolved to have the bill for a tax of 1*s.* 3*d.* upon all sorts of grains, and 2*s.* 6*d.* upon potatoes and 9*d.* in the pound upon all rents of houses, etc., in the cities, towns corporate and market towns for one year only, without mentioning the sum thereby intended to be given.

The Council are of opinion that this way will be much more acceptable to the parliament than the proposing it to them for two years, which may beget a jealousy in them, as though, after the ensuing session ended, they were not to meet again till after the expiration of the two years; and the sum to be raised not being mentioned in the bill, the duty as now laid, will, it is believed, raise upwards of 50,000*l.*, and I doubt not but when that duty determines, the parliament will take into their consideration their Majesties' farther necessities, and grant them a further supply, especially when by that time this kingdom will in all probability be in a much better condition to bear it.

1692.

The other bill for an additional duty upon the excise of beer and ale, by which it is proposed to raise a further sum of 20,000*l.* *per annum* for two years, will be ready to be read in Council on Monday next, at which time likewise will be read the other money bill, and soon after I hope to transmit them to you in form together with these following two militia acts: a bill for punishing mutineers and deserters, a bill of indemnity, a bill for encouraging protestant strangers, a bill to prevent vexatious suits to be brought against such as acted for their Majesties' service, and a bill for the taking of affidavits. All which seven bills are ready to be put under the great seal of this kingdom, and will then wait only the one general transmission to attend the money bill into England. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 60.]

Enclosing a copy of the report referred to. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 60i.]

Sept. 24. Dublin Castle. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. I recommend the bearer, Colonel Henry Lutterell, whose dealings with this present government are known to Lord Nottingham. His deportment, as I have observed it since my being here, has been such as may sufficiently deserve this recommendation. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 62.]

Sept. 28. Dublin. The same to the same. I have little to add to the letters you will receive by this express, but to desire you to send back the bills with all speed, especially those for the supply; the others will come soon enough afterwards, and it will be better than having them come all at once. I have pretty good hopes given me of having success this parliament. What I fear the most is the violence that will be against the papists, for they do hate and despise them to the greatest degree imaginable. In yours of the 3rd you let me know that it was the Queen's pleasure I should give my opinion what allowance would be fit for the Speaker of the House of Commons; I cannot find what they have had formerly, but I think he cannot have less than 3*l.* a day, and 300*l.* for his equipage, which is little more than half of what the Speaker has in England. The Lord Chancellor also desires some allowance, and will deserve it, for he must be at some extraordinary expense; the Primate had one year 3,000*l.* for being Speaker of the House of Lords, but that was in a plentiful time. I think now it will be best to give him so much a day, and as this is likely to be but a short session, it will be a small charge. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 63.]

Sept. 28. Council Chamber, Dublin. The Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland to [the same]. We herewith transmit to you a bill of indemnity under the great seal of this kingdom, which has taken a considerable time, it being attended with those difficulties that naturally occur where contrary interests are so deeply concerned; but now at last we have gone through it, and, as we conceive, made it conformable to her Majesty's pleasure signified by your letter of the 25th past to the Lord Lieutenant, and by him communicated to this Board; for in this bill are contained such clauses and provisoes as are thought necessary for the pardoning of all such persons as are comprised within any of the articles granted to the several garrisons which surrendered to their Majesties upon capitulation, and of all such as have submitted pursuant to his Majesty's proclamations and declarations, or any others issued by his Majesty's directions, or have taken protections

1692.

and have lived peaceably and with all due obedience to their Majesties ever since the time of their said submission. All which persons are by this Act pardoned, according to the purport and true meaning of such proclamations, declarations, and protections and not otherwise.

As to all such as are abroad in any of the French king's dominions without their Majesties' leave, and not under any actual restraint, finding there would be a necessity of attainting those who were killed or died in actual rebellion, and believing it would not only be for their Majesties' service, but what would be insisted on by the parliament here that the aforesaid absentees should likewise be attainted, we have gone beyond her Majesty's directions in that point, which were only to exclude them from the benefit of an indemnity, and have chosen rather to bring them within the attainting part of this Bill, consisting of an attainder and indemnity. Considering the contending interests and different tempers of the parties concerned therein, we conceive this method could not be avoided, nor her Majesty's intentions answered, better than by thus joining in one what might otherwise have been proper for two bills, there being just reason to apprehend that if the attainder and indemnity should be in two distinct bills, though the former may pass this parliament without the least difficulty, yet the latter will meet with very great opposition, if not be most inevitably lost.

You will observe upon perusal of the bill that we have made the indemnity as to private suits to be from the beginning of the war (as by the Articles of Limerick and Galway is agreed) without taking upon us to name the day when the war shall be said to have begun, which declaration we judge absolutely necessary to be made and most fittingly to be done by their Majesties. The protestants generally urge that the war did not begin till the 14th day of August, 1689, when the Duke of Schomberg landed, and the Irish are as earnest to date it from the first commotion, alleging that it began as soon as arms were assumed, and that some of the Irish armies marched against Bandon and Londonderry, and that many acts of hostility on both sides had been committed in several other parts of this kingdom a considerable time before the 10th day of April; and that it will be as fatal to them to answer what they did before the said 10th day as if they were accountable for the whole war, since they are unable to make reparation, and consequently might be ruined either way unless they are totally indemnified; but others have thought of a middling day, being the said 10th day of April, the day on which their Majesties' declaration of pardon to the Irish determined, and till that time no forces arrived out of England, nor did any authority oppose them, and though Londonderry, Bandon, and Inniskillen stood out, yet that is no more than has happened frequently in this kingdom upon small commotions which never obtained the denomination of a war, and accordingly the English were used as rebels, that is, tried by the common law, and not martial law, as often as they fell into the enemies' hands, which would not have been done in time of war.

This is the prevailing opinion even at the Council Board, and which the Irish seemed one while to acquiesce in, and though they have since disputed it, yet may it be doubted that the parliament, which is composed of protestant members, will not easily be

1692.

brought to depart from the said 10th day of April; notwithstanding, there is reason to think they will for the peace and quiet of the kingdom, and their Majesties' service, be inclined to forgive the many losses and injuries they suffered after that day.

We further take leave to remind you of a bill sometime since transmitted from hence to England for encouraging the opening and working of mines in this kingdom, and to lay before you the reasons which induced this Board to pass that bill. First then, it is generally believed there are mines of copper, tin, and lead to be found in this kingdom, so that several persons would search for and work such mines, did not the pretensions of Mr. Hamilton thereunto (who has a grant from the Crown of all royal mines within this kingdom for 60 years at the rent of 10*l. per annum*) discourage all persons from endeavouring to find any. Secondly, though their Majesties' prerogative is made use of to obstruct this bill, yet in truth the notion of a royal mine is all that is in it, except that Mr. Hamilton had the fortune to get the mines of Nenah from the right owner under that pretence, and yet has ever since written them as lead mines, without extracting one dram of silver, in which case the prerogative was made use of to take away the inheritance of one subject to give it to another. Thirdly, this bill gives their Majesties' for ever the twentieth part of all the mines in the kingdom, which we conceive cannot but be of considerable advantage to their Majesties. Lastly, it seems to us that the ministers of the crown, when Mr. Hamilton's grant passed, had no great opinion of any advantage to be made to the crown upon account of royal mines in this kingdom, otherwise it is to be presumed they would have opposed Mr. Hamilton's grant, which was for the term of 60 years, and under the rent of 10*l. per annum*. Wherefore since their Majesties have no real advantage by that part of the prerogative as it now stands, and that not only the crown, but the whole kingdom, may find very considerable advantage if the opening and working of mines were thus encouraged, it does not occur to us what objection can be made to passing the bill sent over for that purpose, especially if any regard be had to the inclinations of the people here, who seem so desirous of this bill. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 64.]

Sept. 29. Dublin Castle. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. At last I have, by this express, sent you under the great seal of this kingdom these several bills following, viz.:—A bill for settling the militia of this kingdom for three years; a like bill for five years; a bill for encouraging protestant strangers; a bill to prevent vexatious suits to be brought against such as acted for their Majesties' service; a bill for punishing mutineers and deserters; a bill for taking affidavits in the country to be made use of in the courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer; a bill of indemnity; a bill for an additional duty of excise upon beer, ale, and other liquors for one year; a bill for an additional duty of excise upon beer, ale, and other liquors, and for repealing part of an act made in the 14th year of King Charles II., entitled an act for the improvement of his Majesties' revenues upon the granting of licenses for the selling of beer and ale; a bill for granting to their Majesties certain duties for one year; and lastly, a bill for securing the protestant creditors of Colonel John Browne.

1692.

As to the six first, I have nothing further to observe to you upon any of them than what I have already done in some of my former letters upon this occasion. As to the bill of indemnity, though I have likewise formerly written to you about it, and it now goes attended with a letter from the Council Board, yet it may be necessary to remind you of having a clause inserted therein for preserving the debt due from the army to this country upon the account of quarters, which will be of great consequence to their Majesties upon the clearing of those forces, whereas without such a clause (which was forgotten here till after the said bill was engrossed) it may perhaps be pretended that the said debt is dicharged by the general indemnity.

Of the 8th, 9th, and 10th bills, I gave you an account in my last, wherein went enclosed a copy of the report of the committee appointed to prepare the said bills; but I must now take notice to you that they are passed with these variations from what I then told you, viz. :—that in the bill for granting to their Majesties certain duties, the duty upon potatoes is left out, the Council upon more mature consideration being of opinion that the same would fall too heavy upon those poor people who have nothing but their potato grounds to subsist upon, and after all would raise but a very inconsiderable sum to their Majesties.

In the excise bill, wherein is the clause for repeal of the ale license duty, there is now in lieu thereof given to their Majesties an additional hereditary duty of 7*d.* a barrel, whereas at first, as I told you in my last, it was only proposed to be 6*d.* per barrel. That you may not be surprised to find in this transmission a particular bill for securing the protestant creditors of John Browne (seeing there is a clause for that purpose in some other bills formerly sent into England) I must acquaint you that a considerable number of the protestants of this kingdom, who are concerned therein, apprehending lest none of those bills should pass, have been very earnest with the Council that this bill might be transmitted, and therefore it is hoped her Majesty will consent to the passing thereof.

Now I must recommend it to you to lay before the Queen the necessity there is that these several bills now transmitted should receive all possible dispatch in England, and be as soon as conveniently may be returned hither, if her Majesty expects they should pass the first session of this ensuing parliament, which you know cannot be of any long continuance. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 65.]

Sept. 30. Portion of a news-letter referring to events in Ireland. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 66.]

Oct. 6. Dublin. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. I am much surprised at what you tell me in yours of the 24th of the Queen's altering her resolutions concerning Dean Synge. I was not very forward in recommending him, because I thought the Queen might imagine I did it upon the desire of the Lords Justices, who had recommended him before.

I have since made the strictest enquiry I could of his whole life, and I cannot hear of anything which can be alleged against

1692.

him, but that when he was a young man he loved horses, and made two or three horse matches. I cannot hear that he is accused by anybody here of any one vice; he is a good scholar, he preaches extremely well, and has done more service to the crown this war than all the clergy put together; and if this will not recommend him, I must give over my recommendation, for I cannot find a better. He is now going over to clear himself, though he is in danger of losing his arm by a wound which he received a while ago from some Irish, that would have murdered him; if he cannot do it, pray send him back, and we will hang him, for that is much easier to be done in this country than getting a man a good word.

There is another bishopric vacant by the death of Dean Burke, who died yesterday. I desire the Queen will signify her pleasure as soon as can be, for we shall want them in parliament. I have had such ill success in the beginning of my government that I do not know now whom to recommend. This I think of small importance; but the dispatching of the bills is most necessary. Our gentlemen here, if they have nothing to do, will fall into all the extravagances imaginable, and we have but three bills to entertain them; therefore I beg you to send us two or three, or more as you shall think fit, only to take up our time till the money bill, the indemnity and the militia bills come, for the others are not worth a farthing. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 67.]

Oct. 4. Dublin. List of the members of both houses of the Irish parliament. *Printed.* [*Ibid*, *No.* 68.]

Oct. 6. Dublin. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. I did not think of writing to you by this packet with my own hand, having been ill these two days, and therefore I have ordered Mr. Poultney to give you an account of what passed yesterday in parliament; but I have just now received an information that is fit you should know.

There is one Sir Francis Brewster, who has newly come over, he said, purposely to see me; but I find it is to do mischief, for, being now made a parliament man by the Archbishop of Tuam, which he could not be with his own credit, though he pretended in England that he would govern half the house, he is now setting up cabals. Last night he was in one where he proposed a committee for redressing grievances, without which this kingdom would not be settled, and said it ought to be done quickly, for he knew this parliament would not sit long, for no one of the Council in England was for its sitting at all but Lord Carmarthen, and that Lord Nottingham was violently against it. This is matter of fact; I will leave you to make your reflections upon it.

I have nothing to say in answer to yours of the 27th September, but what you mention concerning the powder and arms which were desired from England; and that is, in short, if they cannot be had without paying for them, they will not be desired at all, for they can be provided here much cheaper and better. I hope you have sent us back some bills, for the want of them may be of ill consequence. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 69.]

Oct. 6. Dublin Castle. The same to the same. Yesterday being the day appointed for the meeting of the parliament, in the morning I was attended in the

1692.

castle by the Lord Chancellor, the archbishops and bishops in their white habits, the members of the Privy Council, the judges in their robes, the officers in chancery, most of the peers, and several of the members of the House of Commons.

About ten in the morning I set out from the castle to the Parliament House, thus attended. When I came to it, I went into the robing room, after which the House of Lords proceeded according to the usual manner. The Bishop of Kildare, being the youngest bishop, read prayers. The Lord Chancellor and the rest of the lords who were in by descent, or who had sat before, the archbishops and bishops, took the oaths and subscribed the declaration, pursuant to the late act for abrogating the oath of supremacy in Ireland and appointing other oaths; and after them the inferior officers of the House.

The Lord Chancellor being made acquainted that there were several lords who desired to be introduced, he appointed two of the eldest peers to bring them into the House. The lords were Lords Longford, Blessington, Shelburne, and Coningsby, before whom went the king at arms and the usher of the black rod. Each as he came in delivered his patent and writ of summons, on his knees, to the Speaker, which he caused to be read by one of the clerks, and, being allowed of, each took his seat.

That part of the ceremony being over, I came into the House after the usual manner, and being seated on the throne, the Lord Chancellor, standing on my right hand, ordered the Black Rod to go to the House of Commons, and acquaint them that they should attend me at the bar of the House of Lords. After they had come up, and I had finished my speech to them, the Lord Chancellor directed them to return and choose their Speaker, and then adjourned the House till to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, at which time the Commons are to present their Speaker to me.

The House of Commons having returned, one of the Privy Council moved the House to proceed to the choice of a Speaker, and proposed Sir Richard Levinge, their Majesties' Solicitor-General, as a fit person to fill the chair, and the question being put it was resolved that Sir Richard Levinge should be Speaker of that House, and accordingly he was led to the chair by two of the members after the usual manner. After he was in the chair he stood up and gave the House thanks for the honour they had done him, excusing his inability for so great an undertaking, and promising nevertheless his utmost endeavours to serve their Majesties and this country, and hoping the House would assist and support him therein. The House, I am informed, seemed extremely well pleased with his behaviour after he came into the chair, and with the choice they had made of him. After the Speaker had done, the House proceeded to take the oaths and repeat the declaration according to the above-mentioned act, and so adjourned till to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

I have been more particular in this relation, the meeting of a parliament in this kingdom being, in a manner, a new thing, and I have nothing further to observe to you upon this occasion, but that, since there appears upon the choice of a Speaker so good a temper in the House of Commons, there is great reason to hope that this parliament will answer the ends for which their Majesties have been pleased to call it, and establish this country upon a firm and

1692.

lasting English and protestant interest, whereunto I shall think myself happy if I can any ways contribute. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 70.]

Oct. 8. Dublin Castle. Viscount Sydney to ———. Being required by his Majesty in my instructions to give all lawful encouragement to all protestant strangers resorting into this kingdom, I have made some advance towards it, as you will see by the enclosed order, which I have made and sent to the commissioners of the revenue. His Majesty having likewise declared that, if a considerable number of them shall be willing to establish themselves in any great cities or towns, or in any other fit places for trade and manufacture, upon representation of the same, he will give order that they shall enjoy such privileges as may consist with the laws and peace of this kingdom, I herewith send you a petition I have received from Wolff Henry, Baron of Lüttichau, of the province of Silesia in Germany. He asks such things from the government here as I conceive myself not empowered to grant. The service, if it be done as proposed, will be a great advantage to this kingdom. Appended is a copy of a warrant to commissioners of the revenue in Ireland for admitting the goods of foreign protestant settlers duty free. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 71.]

Enclosing:—

The petition of "the Honourable Wolff Henry, Baron de Lüttichau." He, and many others of his family and country people in the province of Silesia in Germany, suffered much by the power and influence which the Roman clergy there have over the protestants, who root out and suppress most of them, by taking away or shutting up their churches, usurping and educating their children in the Romish religion. The petitioner has likewise observed the distressed condition of divers other protestants who have fled out of Germany and France into England, Holland, and other parts of the world, in which cruel usage many hundreds of good protestant families have been ruined and destroyed.

The consideration thereof has moved their Majesties to issue their royal proclamation dated the 5th day of April, 1689, *inviting and encouraging all such distressed protestants to come and reside under their royal protection, which has induced the petitioner and his poor people (being some hundreds of families) to accept the same, and to acknowledge and embrace their Majesties' gracious invitation, and to resolve to use all possible means to transport themselves and their substance into this kingdom of Ireland, in order to settle down and plant therein, improve the same by their industry, and set up several manufactories.*

To that purpose he has proposed the taking of several thousand acres of land from the Duke of Ormond and others who are willing to let them lands at a moderate rent; but forasmuch as the great distance of the place from whence he and his people must travel before they arrive to any seaport to embark is very considerable, and cannot be done but with the loss of time and great expense, it will of necessity require their Majesties' and Lord Sydney's encouragement and assistance, without which it is much to be feared he and his people's hopes and intentions may be obstructed or frustrated.

He therefore prays, for the better carrying on of so good a work, that assistance be given him to procure from their Majesties the loan or use of two small ships, victualled and equipped, of about 100 *tons each, for*

1692.

which he will endeavour to procure from some neutral prince the necessary passes and seamen, both for the more secure transport of his people and goods, and because their Majesties' convoy and seamen may not be spared so well this present war time.

He also prays for the encouragement of his said family and poor people, to supply the great charge they must unavoidably expend in so long a voyage by sea and land, that their Majesties may be pleased to free them, during the first seven years after their arrival in Ireland, from all country taxes and duties, customs and excise of such goods, commodities and effects as they shall bring in or send out of the said kingdom, these being their stock, which they must live on, and exchange for other commodities and necessaries to forward their establishment and to carry on their respective callings and improvements, whereby they may be rendered able to advance their Majesties' revenue and the public protestant interest, and to pay hereafter all taxes, customs, excise and duties equal with other of their Majesties' subjects. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 71 i.]

Oct. 8. Moor Park, near Farnham. John Temple to Lord ————. I shall endeavour to observe your commands in attending at Whitehall on Monday afternoon next. The bills which have been transmitted under one great seal from Ireland may be returned under several great seals from hence, so that those which shall be first approved of need not stay till the rest shall be agreed on. [*Ibid., No.* 72.]

Oct. 12. Dublin. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. I can give you no certain account of the success we shall have in parliament, as they have yet sat but a few days; but it is apparent that some of them have a mind to be angry, and will show it sufficiently if no bills come over to entertain them; their anger has as yet fallen upon no one but Mr. Crofts, whom the Queen pardoned some while ago. There were several ill things proved against him, and they have turned him out of the House.

Yesterday at the Committee of Grievances they fell upon Mr. Culliford, and he is likely to be worse used here than he was in England. I am told they are resolved to give some money. Without it, it will be a very scurvy meeting, for I doubt they will do little else which will be good for the King or country.

I am informed from all parts of the kingdom that there are great expectations of forces from France; the Irish talk of it most impudently every day. This has made me send for some of the chief of them up to town, for all the nobility and gentry being now here it will be very easy for them to make some disturbance in the country, which I will prevent if I can.

This morning I had an address from the Lords, wherein they desired that the King would be pleased to send his letter for reversing the outlawry of the Earl of Tyrone's father, he himself having done what he ought to do, and deserving a mark of the King's favour. I desire you will send the letter as soon as may be.

I now send you an abstract of some letters, which have come from several ports, about the privateers. I will say no more to the Lords of the Admiralty, because it is to no purpose; but really it is a shame to be used as they are used here; everybody says they are a great deal worse than they were the year we were beaten at sea.

1692.

I have nothing more to trouble you with at this time, but to recommend Mr. Savage to the King to be Chancellor of the Exchequer; he has, it seems, agreed with Sir Charles Meredith for it, and I am sure is much fitter for it than the other, and behaves himself very well in the House, which I can say of very few others. The Bill of Recognition passed the House of Lords this morning, and was sent to the Commons. I heard just now that they read it three times in half-an-hour, and passed it. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 73.]

Oct. 13. Dublin Castle. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. Mr. Francis Cuff, chief commissioner of the ordnance in this kingdom, having desired my recommendation to you in his favour, and being a person whose ability and integrity has been so manifest in discharge of that employment ever since the establishment of this government, I could not in justice to his merit refuse him so reasonable a request; and therefore must desire that you would move his Majesty in his behalf to appoint him lieutenant of the ordnance in this kingdom. I am satisfied it will be much to the advantage of their Majesties' affairs to have a person of his character placed in it, as also in some measure a gratification for his past service. [*Ibid*, *No.* 74.]

Oct. 13. Proceedings of the Irish House of Commons. *Printed.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 75.]

Oct. 14. Proceedings of the Irish House of Commons. *Printed.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 76.]

Oct. 17. Dublin. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. I informed you in my last that I would not then make any judgment of the success of this parliament; now I think I may, for it is too apparent that it will not be as one would wish it. They have begun like a company of madmen, for they don't know themselves what they would have. Whether they will come into better temper or no, I cannot tell, but at present they talk of freeing themselves from the yoke of England, of taking away Poynings' law, of making an address to have a Habeas Corpus bill, and twenty other extravagant discourses have been amongst them.

One thing they have already done, which in my opinion is not to be endured unless they retract it, and that is, they have passed a vote that it is the undoubted right of the Commons to have their letters frank, and all this comes from four or five lawyers, most of them of the King's counsel, they being the only talkers. They do what they please, and are certainly the greatest enemies the King has in the kingdom.

By this you may imagine what a kind of sessions we are likely to have; those bills that I brought over, which the Irish lords were so fond of, be now upon their table, and they will scarce give them a reading. They have voted a supply of 70,000*l.* for this year, which they think a great matter. We want the bills most extremely; if we had them we should quickly see what was to be expected from these gentlemen. They begin to be afraid of being prorogued and of the designs of the Irish; it may be that may bring them into some order.

Several of the persons whom I mentioned in my last are in custody and coming up to Dublin. Lord Dillon is not to be found, which

1692.

makes me suspect him the more. There is a new declaration among them lately come from King James; I have not yet received it, but I am promised it in a few days. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 77.]

Oct. 18. Dublin Castle. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. In return to yours of the 8th instant, I herewith send you by express, under the great seal of this kingdom, these four bills following, viz.—1. A bill to settle intestate estates; 2. To exempt protestant dissenters from the penalty of certain laws; 3. To prevent frauds and perjuries; 4. To encourage the opening and working of mines. As to that bill of toleration, or for exempting protestant dissenters (for I shall not need to say anything of the other three) I must observe to you that, when it came now to be read in the Council here, I perceived it to be the sense of the board that this bill would meet with some difficulties when it came into parliament (especially in the House of Lords, of which the bishops are at present the major part) in regard that the Church of Ireland has not the same security for its preservation as that of England has, for want of a sacramental test, which it seems was omitted in the late act of parliament made in England for appointing oaths to be taken in this kingdom, whereby those dissenting from the church may be excluded from holding public offices; nor is it without cause that they seem to be thus apprehensive lest this bill should be a weakening to the church, since the dissenting party of this kingdom (in which there are so many Scots) is so very considerable; and therefore it is of the greatest consequence to the good of this country that a bill of this nature should not be rejected, when once it comes into the parliament. So, for prevention thereof, I must acquaint you that it will be necessary to make the like provision for the security of the Church of Ireland, as that of England has, which I conceive cannot be done better than by their Majesties' adding a clause to this bill to make the acts of 25 and 30 Charles II to be in force in this kingdom, whereby this church and that of England will, as to toleration, stand upon the same footing. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 78.]

Oct. 20. Extracts from the journals of the Irish Parliament:—

(1) Address of the Lords to Lord Sydney, asking him to recommend that a competent number of men-of-war be stationed on the Irish coasts to secure traders against the numbers of French privateers infesting Irish waters.

(2) Vote of thanks of the Commons to Lord Sydney for his action in apprehending suspected persons, and sending troops to suppress the enemies of the public peace.

(3) Resolution of the Commons, in consequence of a report from the Committee of Grievances, to wait upon Lord Sydney to desire him to take care for the seizing of the arms and horses of papists and reputed papists, and the recalling of such licenses to bear arms as he shall think fit. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 79.]

Oct. 22. Dublin. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. The seven bills arrived yesterday morning; three of them I sent to the House of Commons, with a message to let them know they were not to sit long, and that therefore they ought to make all the dispatch that was possible. On Monday they will consider them; what the success will be nobody yet can tell, for they are the strangest creatures that ever yet met together; but they seem in a better temper than they have been.

1692.

One thing that makes them so is they have found out that several persons are sent out of England purposely to obstruct everything in this parliament; these are Sir Francis Brewster, Mr. Sloan, and one Mr. Hambleton, brother-in-law to Lord Monmouth. They have done a great deal of mischief. I hope they will not do so much now they are found out. I am angry with nobody so much as with Serjeant Osborne, who behaves himself every day most treacherously and ungratefully; he must certainly be turned out of his place, and Sir John Mead ought to be in it, for he has done extremely well, and is a man of excellent parts; all the exception that can be made against him is that his wife is a papist.

I find we are not likely to have the bill of indemnity, and it is no great matter; for, if you send it back at all more favourable to the papists than it was, I am sure it will not pass, and to offer a bill that one has no hopes of I think will not be for the King's service. They have thrown out the act of confirming the acts of settlement and explanation. I have ordered the Speaker of the House of Commons 200*l.*, for he could not have lived without it; but it is not nearly enough for him, for he is at a great expense, and so is the Lord Chancellor. I desire to know his Majesty's pleasure what they shall both have. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 80.]

Oct. 28. Dublin. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. I have received yours of the 11th, by which I find her Majesty desires an impartial character of Dean Synge. I thought I could not have it more exact than in asking the opinion of the six bishops you mentioned to me; and indeed I find it so much to his prejudice that I am sorry I ever recommended him, for they say that he is a person of such ill fame and repute, that he is not qualified for the dignity of a bishop, unless he can purge and clear himself of the said ill fame. I have not yet heard of any particulars which are alleged against him, and he thinks himself very hardly used to be accused of great crimes, and not to be told what they are, for he does not know how to justify himself. He seems to be very confident of his own innocency, and would be very glad to be examined by both houses of parliament. I wish you would send us both lawyers and divines, for there are none to be had in this country who are worth anything.

Yesterday I was attended by eight lords and sixteen commoners with an address which they desired me to transmit to his Majesty. To-day the bill for the additional excise passed both Lords and Commons. Yesterday the Commons threw out the corn bill, because it did not first arise from them; but they went immediately into a committee of the whole House to consider ways of raising the same sum, and voted a poll which is valued at 20,000*l.*; the rest they will do on Monday. They are inclined to give any money which may be asked, but very insolent in asserting their privileges, which must be taken notice of before we part; they do not like the militia bill, and I believe it will not pass; the others I suppose will on Monday or Tuesday. I hope you have constantly the proceedings of parliament, for I gave order to Mr. Poultney to send them every post to Mr. Warre. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 81.]

1692.

Nov. 3. Dublin. The speeches of the Lord Lieutenant and Lord Chancellor at the prorogation of the Irish parliament. *Printed.* [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 82.]

A duplicate of the above. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 83.]

Nov. 6. Dublin. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. In another letter I have given you an account of our proceedings in parliament, which are not all that was to be expected. I hope you will approve of what I have done. I think it was my duty to the King and to the crown of England to maintain his prerogative, and therefore I hope I shall not be blamed whatever happens. I have also sent you a copy of my speech, my protest and the votes. I have nothing more to add but what concerns Dean Synge. I thought I should have troubled you no more about that matter, but he having liberty to purge and clear himself as much as he could, you will see what he has done by the enclosed paper, which I was desired to transmit to their Majesties, by order of the House of Lords. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 84.]

Enclosing:—

Nov. 3. *Proceedings in the Irish House of Lords upon the petition of Dr. Samuel Synge, Dean of Kildare and Chanter of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The petitioner complains that, being recommended to the Queen by the Lord Lieutenant as a fit person to be Bishop of Kildare, some person unknown had by writing insinuated to her Majesty that he was altogether unworthy of such a promotion; and that his Excellency received commands from her Majesty to know the opinion of certain bishops of Ireland of his qualifications, and they had certified that since the petitioner lay under an evil fame they conceived him unfit to be made a bishop until he had purged himself, and that in order to give him opportunity to purge himself his Excellency referred it to the Archbishop of Dublin, his diocesan, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's, where he is a member, to make inquisition into his life and behaviour, and if anything should be objected against him to give him opportunity to defend himself, and to certify their opinion to his Excellency. The petitioner attended his Grace thereupon, who declined the reference, declaring he knew not any person that would accuse him. There being no one particular thing objected against him, he has no other way left to vindicate himself from that unjust calumny but by this public application to this House, and therefore prays their lordships to consider his case and afford him such ways and means as in their judgments shall be thought fit and reasonable.*

Resolved upon the question, that this House will retain the petition and in case any person shall make any charge or accusation against the petitioner they will hear the petitioner in his vindication at the bar of this house; that in regard Dr. Samuel Synge has been a considerable time personally known to all their lordships, and in their observation has never been reputed a person of evil fame (but on the contrary several of their lordships gave particular instances of his good behaviour in their Majesties' service, both in his profession as a divine and also as deputy governor of Kildare) the Speaker of this House attend the Lord Lieutenant and acquaint him that it is the desire of this House that he will represent to their Majesties that neither the said private insinuation nor the said report may have any influence upon them in prejudice of the petitioner

1692.

until some particular be objected to him, and he may have opportunity to vindicate himself. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 84 i.]

Nov. 6. Dublin. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. I beg to lay before you an account of the reasons of the prorogation of the parliament here. It is not unknown to you that this parliament was not called with an expectation of having any money this session; but after my arrival, finding the revenue too strait, and discoursing of it, I was advised by their Majesties' prime sergeant here, and other popular men, to demand money, and was assured that it would very readily be granted. Of this I gave you notice, and had directions in it; and the methods of raising the money were devised by those who first moved the demanding of it. Two bills were prepared to go to England, one for an additional excise, the other for certain duties for one year. At the time these bills were preparing at the Council Board, there was not the least doubt made but that they ought to be there prepared, according to Poynings' law. When Parliament met I had all the expectation of good success, believing it impossible that people who lay under the greatest obligations to his Majesty should have any other thoughts than of gratitude and obedience.

I had some taste of their disposition in the business of their post letters; when I had ordered them to be passed free, they nevertheless passed a vote declaring it to be their undoubted privilege, although they could have no title to it but by concession of the government. I took no notice of it, because, on second thoughts, they ordered the vote not to be printed.

When the bills came from England they were offered to the House of Commons, but not read, and in the meantime they agreed to give a sum not exceeding 70,000*l.*, which sum was about as much as these bills were computed to amount to. This step being made, it was proposed, to satisfy the Commons, that they should go on in voting the very same charge that was contained in the bills; for, if that were done, the money might be given this session, but if the bills were rejected it could not. I sent them a message that their session could not well last above fourteen days, and recommended all dispatch, with the assurance that they should meet again in the spring. They instantly proceeded to vote the contents of the Excise bill, and though there were many members, as I have been informed, who laboured to obstruct it, yet it did succeed.

Then the other bill, by which a greater sum was expected to be raised, was pressed to be read, and refused; and it was argued by the prime serjeant and almost all the rest of their Majesties' counsel in the House that no money bill ought to be transmitted from England until the heads of it were first settled in the House of Commons here.

This doctrine, according to the best information I have been able to get, is entirely new, and of very great consequence to the crown of England; for, as the law has been hitherto taken, the crown has in the two privy councils both the proposing of laws and also a negative upon these proposals. But, if this succeed, the proposing of money bills will be lost altogether, which perhaps is not of so great importance in itself as in the effects it will have by lessening the dependency of this kingdom upon the crown of England, which I believe will be very prejudicial, and give very great distaste to England.

1692.

After a long debate they came to these resolutions:—

1. That it was and is the undoubted right of the Commons of Ireland in parliament assembled to resolve the ways and means of raising money.

2. Also their right to prepare heads of bills for raising money.

3. That notwithstanding these rights, in consideration of the present exigency they do order the Excise bill to be read, but the receiving and reading that bill shall not be drawn into a precedent.

When the other money bill was offered to be read the other day they absolutely rejected it, and ordered their reason to be entered in their journal, viz., that the bill had not its rise in their house.

I had notice of these votes and proceedings, by which they made it impossible for them to give the residue of the money this session which they had voted; but I took no public notice of them till they came to be printed. In the meantime they rejected the Militia bill for the same reason, but did not think fit to enter that in their journal. The rejection of this bill made me think it of absolute necessity to press on the bill for the punishment of officers and soldiers who shall mutiny or desert, and I sent a message to the House to acquaint them with the necessity. It was to take effect from the 2nd November, and might have passed before that time, but they delayed the reading of it, and by committing and recommitting it gave it such delay that the 2nd of November was over; and then they argued that it was unjust to pass it, because a man might be punished for an offence committed before the act was made, and upon that point, upon a division of the House, the bill was lost.

When I saw this, and that the votes were printed by which they asserted these pretended rights, I thought I could do not less than shew that these assertions in prejudice of the crown of England were not allowed by me, and therefore I sent for the House of Commons, and having told them of their error I caused my protest to be entered in the journal of the Lords, and then prorogued parliament till the 6th of April.

I have thought also that the English parliament would think it hard to be excluded from the power of preparing money bills for this kingdom by a vote of the Commons here, and that the letting it pass might give them ground of discontent; and I think it absolutely necessary to give a check to such assertions, especially when it is so contrary to all expectation. I cannot but acquaint you that there are some members of this House of Commons who were sent purposely out of England to begin and foment disorders. I have not yet an exact account of their instructions, but am not without hope of arriving to such a degree of knowledge thereof as to lay it ere long before you. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 84a.]

Nov. 9. Dublin. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. I gave you an account in my last of the prorogation of the parliament, which I thought absolutely necessary for the King's service. The gentlemen who intended to do mischief are very angry at it, and have had several seditious meetings to consider what they were to do. At last they brought me the enclosed petition, which I carried immediately to the Council; what was done upon it you will have at large from Lord Coningsby.

1692.

On Monday I sent to Serjeant Osborne and Serjeant Broderick for their patents for being the King's serjeants, which they delivered. I desire the King will please to consider whom we are to have in their places; it cannot be anybody in this kingdom, unless it be Sir John Mead, and there are some exceptions against him which I have already acquainted you with. [*Ibid., No.* 85.] *Enclosing:—*

The petition (undated) of Arthur Rawdon, Frank Annesley, Arthur Langford, and Robert King, subscribing members of parliament, on behalf of themselves and divers other members of the protestants whom they represent, to Viscount Sydney, showing that they are of opinion that it is necessary for them to employ some persons to be their agents to attend their Majesties in England to solicit their affairs there. May it please you to give the petitioners and the said other members leave to appoint such persons as they shall think fit for that service. Appended are the following notes:—

Arthur Rawdon, who delivered the petition, said these words following, viz. that his Excellency would be pleased to give the petitioners leave to send over certain persons to England as agents to solicit for the protestants and English interest of this kingdom, or words to that effect.

Viscount Sydney's answer: I think the protestants of Ireland cannot have a better agent than the King himself, for he has been agent for all the protestants of Europe these twenty years; therefore you need not go upon that account; but if any of you will send somebody into England to ask the King's pardon for the factious and riotous assemblies which have been made in this town since the prorogation, you will do very well. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 85 i.]

Nov. 9. Dublin Castle

The Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland to the Earl of Nottingham. His Excellency being pleased on Monday last to lay before this Board a petition (whereof the enclosed is a copy) which he had that day received from the persons whose names are subscribed thereunto, and the same having been read and considered at the Board, we are of opinion that, although it is the undoubted right of the subject to petition, yet forasmuch as the petitioners name themselves members of parliament, and petition on behalf of themselves and divers other members of parliament, and the protestants whom they represent have thereby assumed to themselves a power and right of representation as members of parliament in time of a prorogation, for which they can have no authority, and which, if allowed, we conceive may be of dangerous consequence to this government; and forasmuch as the said petition contains an insinuation that due care is not taken by the government here or in England of the protestants, and the petitioners on the delivery of the said petition (as appears by the testimony of some persons then present) acquainted his Excellency that the intent and meaning thereof was that he would give them leave to send over certain persons into England as agents to solicit for the protestant and English interest of this kingdom; upon consideration therefore of the whole matter, we are further of opinion that the same is a high misdemeanor, for which the petitioners (to vindicate the just authority and dignity of the government) ought to be prosecuted by law. This appearing to us a matter of great weight, before any step is made in

1692.

this prosecution, we thought it necessary to acquaint you with what we have hitherto done in this whole matter, which we desire you to lay before the King for his directions therein, and that you will be pleased to receive the same and transmit them to us as soon as conveniently may be, so that, in case his Majesty shall think fit to direct the prosecution to go on, something may be done in it this term. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 86.] *Enclosing*:—

A duplicate copy of the petition of Arthur Rawdon and others. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 86 i.]

Nov. 18. Dublin. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. I have had no occasion of giving you any trouble since my last by Lord Coningsby. The petitioning members, who were at that time very troublesome, are now as quiet, and I hear no more of them, but that they are sorry for what they have done, and confess themselves in the wrong. The commission of inquiry has now passed the great seal; the persons in it are Mr. Weaver, Mr. Molyneux, and Mr. Nelmes; the two first you have often heard of, the other is an Englishman fit for business, and may be relied upon. I ever thought this commission would be for the King's service, and I am more of that opinion than I was; but it may be much improved if two more are added to the commission, and there be fuller powers given them than in the first letter. Therefore I have sent you a draft of another with instructions annexed to it; if the King approves of it and pleases to sign it, I do not doubt but it will be extremely to his advantage; and if you would send the other two commissioners out of England I should be very glad, for I would rather have men from thence than employ anybody of this country; but if you cannot find persons who will be willing to come over, I must get the best that are to be had here. The Secretary I have put in is Mr. Darling, and I think a better cannot be found in the three kingdoms. It will certainly be much for the King's interest to give this commision power of setting the forfeited estates; for the commissioners of the revenue say they cannot do it as they ought to do, and would be very glad if it were off their hands, for they have business enough without it. There are several French prisoners at Cork, Kinsale and other places, and some maimed seamen. There is no fund for maintaining them, which I desire may be ordered. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 87.]

Nov. 18. Dublin. Proclamation by Viscount Sydney as to the commission appointed to enquire concerning all forfeitures to the crown in Ireland since the accession of King William and Queen Mary. The commissioners are John Weaver, senior, William Molyneux and John Nelmes. *Printed.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 88.]

Nov. 21. Ordnance Office, Dublin. Reasons offered to the Lord Lieutenant by Col. William Wolseley, master-general of the Ordnance in Ireland, for continuing the Waterford, Sligo and Carrickfergus garrisons, and adding them to the establishment, with an "indenting" gunner at Charlemont at 18*s.* per day, instead of the gunner allowed on the present establishment at 12*s.* per day, which is not sufficient encouragement for such a person as is fit to be trusted with the charge of the artillery and stores in that garrison.

1692.

1. Waterford being a walled town and a place of strength, it is conceived very improper to leave it without a garrison, unless it is dismantled; and if it is dismantled it will deprive the poor protestants of the town and of the adjacent countries of a place of refuge to fly to upon all cases of sudden danger and insurrection.

2. Sligo is the only pass out of the north of Ireland into Connaught, and is a place of such importance that the want of keeping it when it was in their Majesties' hands was the occasion of prolonging the war; and how many men's lives it cost and what treasure was spent to force a way into Connaught the last campaign is well known, which would have all been saved had Sligo been kept in their Majesties' power; and it is to be considered as a seaport town, and, as such, capable of supporting either our friends or enemies by sea.

3. Carrickfergus is conceived to be a commodious place for a grand magazine for the province of Ulster, and a small charge will make it fit for such a purpose. Charlemont is too small to receive the necessary stores, while to enlarge the storehouses there and strengthen the fortifications (which is absolutely necessary if the stores of that whole province are lodged there) will be a very considerable charge to the King. Londonderry lies so in a corner of that province that the remotest part of it cannot be furnished early enough from thence upon any sudden occasion, either with arms or ammunition. The continuing these three garrisons by taking off some officers from other places where they may be spared, and who are now upon the present establishment, will add only in the inferior officers, etc. 44*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* *per annum* to their Majesties' present charge. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 89.] *Enclosing:—*

Establishment proposed for the ordnance and garrisons of Ireland. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 89 i.]

Nov. 24. Dublin Castle. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. I send you (*see previous document*) a paper containing reasons for the additional charge on the establishment proposed for the ordnance and garrisons of this kingdom, a demand of artillery and stores for Ireland, an estimate made by Mr. Skinner of repairs at Limerick, and an establishment proposed for the ordnance and garrisons of Ireland. All which I desire you will lay before the King to receive his pleasure thereupon. As for the demand which is made for powder, I must recommend it to you to get the same answered as soon as you can. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 90.]

Nov. 26. The Earl of Nottingham to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. There has been a proposal made to the King for raising 1,500 or 2,000 Irish for the Venetian service. His Majesty inclines to permit it, by reason the late officers cannot be provided for here, and may be tempted to act upon any occasion against their Majesties here or in Ireland; but he will not finally resolve upon it till he knows your opinion. *Extract.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 91.]

Dec. 2. Dublin. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. What I have to acquaint you with is not worth giving you this trouble, nothing having passed of any importance since my last, but a cruel storm which has been the cause of the loss of several ships. I must again put you in mind of sending me the king's second letter for the commission of inquiry,

1692.

for by what I see already I am sure it will be extremely for the King's service if two more are added to the commission, and more power given them. I will answer for it that it will turn to a good account. We want three packets, which we are expecting with great impatience. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 92.]

Dec. 13. Dublin. Viscount Sydney to the Earl of Nottingham. Yesterday I received yours of the 26th, in which I find it is his Majesty's pleasure the petitioners should not be prosecuted, which shall be obeyed. They are now all out of town or in England, and I do not think it is worth while sending for them, especially as one of them told the Lord Chancellor they had nothing to complain of, but that they desired to have some friends in England, the popish party having a great many.

Sir John Mead would certainly have been a fit person for the King's prime serjeant, but, having so much business, he cannot attend, and therefore desires to be excused. I believe you will find it difficult to persuade a man who is good for anything to come hither for that employment, which is only worth 30*l.* a year, besides his practice. Therefore I think Mr. Donnelan and Mr. Pakenham (both King's counsel) will be the fittest who can be picked upon for the King's service.

I have given the papers which concern Alderman Bell to the Solicitor, who will do what he can towards his prosecution, but nothing can be effectual without the originals, which he desires may be sent him.

The proposal made to the King for employing 1,500 or 2,000 Irish in the Venetian service will be very pleasing to the protestants, but how it will be liked by the papists I cannot tell until I have spoken with some of them, which I will do in a few days.

I should be very glad if some care is taken about the French prisoners, for we shall not know what to do with them. I heard this morning that there are 479 now at Kinsale, but I will remove them from there as soon as possible; 131 belonged to a privateer of St. Malo of 40 guns, which was driven ashore in Bantry Bay. I shall be very sorry if the French make any attempt upon Cork or Kinsale, for we should make but a very scurvy defence, though all has been done at Kinsale that the season would permit; they have ammunition enough, and good store of provisions. I have ordered two regiments of foot and one of dragoons to march thither, and the other troops which are not in garrison to draw towards Munster. I have also ordered the militia to be raised, but whether or no they will obey I cannot tell; this is all I can do, and it will be impossible for me to have any information from Brest, for if I would give 10,000*l.* for a ship for that purpose I could not get one.

There are a great many officers in England who ought to be here, and some they tell me have been there this year and a half; I desire they may be ordered to their posts. The Lord Chancellor and the Solicitor General desire that I should put you in mind of them; they do indeed deserve to be considered for their expenses during the sessions of parliament. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 93.]

Dec. 21. Dublin. The same to the same. Since my last I have enquired of some of the Roman Catholics whether 1,500 or 2,000 men might be raised here for the Venetians, and they assured me it may be done in a

1692.

month, provided that there be good conditions made for them. I could tell them nothing of that matter, and therefore I desire you will please to instruct me.

It was moved the other day in Council that a bill should be offered to the parliament next sessions to abjure King James; there was little opposition to it, and most were of opinion that it would be for King William's service. I know [not] what has been done in England in that matter, and therefore I would let it proceed no farther here till I knew the King's pleasure in it.

It is so much believed that the French have a design upon some part of this kingdom, that it was thought fit to secure some who are most disaffected to the government, which is done both in the city and country. I cannot tell particularly what has been done in the country, but the Lord Mayor brought an account of what he had done in the town, and in the list there were 166, of which thirty-four were priests, the rest officers who have served in the Irish army. There is a committee of the Council appointed to examine them; then it is probable we may know their design of being in and about this town. I am sorry you have had trouble given you this sessions, and I am also sorry that I am at such a distance as not to be able to do you any service. I should have been extremely glad to have done you some, but from hence you can have nothing but my good wishes. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 94.]

The Civil Articles of Limerick, printed at Dublin from the letters patent, "wherein they are ratified and exemplified by their Majesties under the great seal of England." [*Ibid.*, *No.* 95.]

Journal of the House of Commons in Ireland. *Copy.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 96.]

Account of the sessions of parliament in Ireland, 1692. *Printed.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 97.]

A duplicate of the same. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 98.]

Address from the Irish parliament to the King and Queen. Whereas the Irish nation, having formerly by frequent rebellions attempted to throw off the dependence of this kingdom of Ireland on the crown of England, to which it has been long happily and legally united, the present generation treading in the steps of their forefathers have sufficiently showed themselves heirs of the same inveterate and implacable hatred of the English name and government. We acknowledge the deliverance of the protestants of this kingdom from the oppressions of the papists, and the restoration of order, and beg the King and Queen to accept our tribute of grateful thanks. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 99.]

A copy of the estimate given to the Ordnance Office by Mr. Martin Skinner, third engineer, of such repairs as are necessary in the fortifications, platforms and guardhouses in Limerick. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 100.]

A proportion of the artillery and stores of war transported from Ireland for the last summer expedition on board the fleet, the present return whereof is absolutely necessary for their Majesties'

1692.

service and the security of this kingdom. And a further proportion of other stores that are now wanting, offered to the Lord Lieutenant by Col. William Wolseley, master general of their Majesties' Ordnance in Ireland. [*S.P. Ireland* 354, *No.* 101.]

Names of the persons who are sent for to Dublin:—Lord Dillon, Lord Athenree, Lord Clanricard, Col. John Burke, commonly called Lord Boffin, Sir James Cotter, Col. Nicholas Purcell, Col. Rice and Col. Colclough. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 102.]

Rough genealogical memoranda of the O'Brien and other Irish families. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 103.]

Copy of an act of recognition of their Majesties' undoubted title to the crown of Ireland, 4 William and Mary, cap. I. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 104.]

An act confirming the act of settlement and explanation, and the resolution of doubts by the Lord Lieutenant and Council upon the said acts. *Draft.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 105.]

Extract from a letter. Mons. de Ruvigny has not replied to the overtures for peace which your Highness told me to make to the King, the reasons being not only because of the success of Turenne over the Confederates, but also the answer he knew his King was going to make as to the place of congress, and the other conditions which are more fully specified in the paper given to Mons. Sparr. His Majesty will thus leave it to your Highness to make other conditions, the best possible. The King has not yet had time to read the project of the treaty for the line of defence, but I will soon send you his views. *In cipher, deciphered by the Earl of Portland.* [*S.P. Dom., William and Mary* 14, *No.* 51.]

1693.

Feb. 21. Agreement between John Lewkenor, of West Dean, co. Sussex, esquire, and John Ford, of Chichester, touching the divorce of the said Lewkenor from his wife Jane. Lewkenor promises to pay 100*l.* to Ford within six months after an Act of Parliament has been obtained for making void the said marriage, and a further sum of 100*l.* within six months of the date at which Lewkenor shall receive the money lately recovered in the Common Pleas against William Montagu, serjeant-at-law. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 52.]

March 4. Address from the English House of Commons upon the state of the kingdom of Ireland, the abuses and mismanagements of the affairs in that kingdom. *Printed in the Commons' Journal.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 53.]

March 21 to May 9. Copies of papers relating to supplies for the island of Guernsey.

(1) Lord Nottingham to [the Ordnance Board], dated 21st March, 1693, submitting for their opinion a list of supplies required for the island of Guernsey.

(2) Report by [the Ordnance Board], undated, approving the said list of supplies, and a project of Captain Phillips and Monsieur Carles for the repairs and works of several forts and castles in the island.

1693.

The estimate of expense amounts to 14,479*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, great regard being had to the calculation the engineers have made, and the cheap working of the inhabitants and soldiers.

(3) An estimate of the working materials necessary for carrying on the above-prepared works [21 March, 1693].

(4) An estimate of the ordnance stores required for the island of Guernsey [21 March, 1693].

(5) An account of what new works and repairs are proposed to be done in the island of Guernsey, by Captain Phillips and Monsieur Carles, engineers [21 March, 1693].

(6) [The Ordnance Board] to the Lords of the Committee of the Council, 9 May, 1693, being a revision of their previous report as to the necessary works and repairs in Guernsey. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 14, *No.* 54.]

March 23. Kensington. Warrant to the commander-in-chief of the Dutch ships at Portsmouth, to sail to the rendezvous of the fleet, with the Dutch ships under his command, at the same time as the English men-of-war sail thither from Portsmouth. *Dutch with translation.* [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 2.]

March 23. Admiralty Office. A list of the ships in the Channel, besides those appointed for the main fleet, with an account of the service for which they are intended. [*Ibid.* 121.]

March 31. Admiralty Office. A list of all their Majesties' ships and vessels in sea pay. [*Ibid.*]

April 8. Dublin. The Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland to the Earl of Nottingham. Having read the enclosed proposals, and expecting many more of the same nature, we thought ourselves obliged to transmit these to you, that you may see what progress we have made in this affair, and where the difficulty lies, which is only in point of advancing 1,200*l.*, viz. 100*l.* for every 50 families to make provision of such things beforehand as they will want at their first coming. This advance will be a security to the proposers that these families will come, without which the proposers will not run the risk of building and making other necessary preparations, which may possibly be left upon their hands.

The proposers likewise desire that the charge of the transportation of these families may be managed with the best husbandry that can be, so that the several families may bring to their respective places of settlement the greater portion of their Majesties' bounty, and thereby be the better enabled to provide a stock to maintain themselves. This being done, we have no doubt of good success in this affair, for the gentlemen here express great kindness and compassion for those afflicted protestant refugees, and we doubt not but that they will give even greater encouragement than they propose in writing, to such as they shall find industrious and willing to take pains for their living. It would be a great encouragement to the strangers if his Majesty would remit the hearth money to them for the first seven years.

Until we can assure the proposers that 100*l.* will be advanced to each person that shall take fifty families, we cannot make an agreement with any of them. We find we shall have proposals from every

1693.

part of the kingdom, everyone of which is to ascertain the place, the nature of the land, the most convenient part for landing and the encouragement they can give; and out of these we shall chose such as we shall find best for these people.

All those who are willing to receive any of these strangers agree to get the houses ready by the end of August, so that the families may land about that time, and have firing and other necessaries ready for them. We shall take care that the 1,200*l.* shall be disposed of for the purposes above mentioned into the hands of good substantial persons.

If there be any amongst them that are skilled or can work in the linen manufacture, their Majesties' corporation here will be ready to receive and immediately employ them upon their landing in Dublin. And the same care will be taken immediately to employ those who are skilled in fishery, there being great plenty of fish on these coasts. *Enclosure not here preserved.* [*S.P. Ireland* 355, *No.* 30a.]

April 13. Admiralty Office. A list of their Majesties' first, second, third and fourth-rate ships now in pay, designed for the main fleet, with an account of their complements. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 121.]

April 19. Admiralty Office. A similar list. [*Ibid.*]

April 26. Admiralty Office. A similar list. [*Ibid.*]

May 1. Admiralty Office. An account of the disposition of the ships of the main fleet. [*Ibid.*]

May 1. List of places in the Lord Chamberlain's disposal, not to pass the signet or privy seal offices. *Copy.* [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary*, 14, *No.* 54a.]

May 2. Indenture between Joseph Yate of the Middle Temple, and Humphrey Brooke, M.D., binding Benjamin Brooke, son of the said Humphrey to be clerk to the said Joseph. *Seal of arms.* [*Ibid.*, *No.* 55.]

May 4. Admiralty Office. An account of the thirty ships appointed to be built by act of parliament. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 121.]

May 5. List of Dutch ships at Spithead. [*Ibid.*]

May 6. List of the Dutch ships off St. Helens. [*Ibid.*]

May 8. List of the Dutch ships designed for the line of battle, that have arrived in the fleet. [*Ibid.*]

May 15. [Dublin.] The Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland to the Earl of Nottingham. We cannot at present proceed upon the Queen's instructions of the 6th instant, to hear the claims to the Articles of Limerick and Galway, because there is no fund mentioned whereby to supply the necessary charges. There are four managers appointed for the King, one for each province, whose business is to find out evidence against the claimants, either of their not being

1693.

duly comprehended in the said articles, or else of their having taken protection. Besides their great trouble in daily preparing briefs for the counsel, who must also be feed, the managers upon the late hearing of the claims, were promised satisfaction, but never received any. There must be also considered the charge of feeing counsel and bringing witnesses to town. Five hundred pounds will be the least that can be ordered. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary*, 14, *No.* 56.]

Aug. 31. Lists of ships demanded by the merchants for convoys, &c., and which the Board thinks proper to be allowed them, and of ships employed as cruisers, &c. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 121.]

Sept. 12. Admiralty Office. A list of such ships of the second, third and fourth rates as are judged most proper to be employed on a particular service designed for them by his Majesty. [*Ibid.*]

Sept. 18. Admiralty Office. The lords of the Admiralty to Sir John Trenchard. [*Ibid.*]
Enclosing :—
A list of all their Majesties' ships in sea pay, with an account of where they are and what repairs are wanted, &c. [*Ibid.*]

Sept. 18. A list of ships to be supplied with seamen. [*Ibid.*]

Sept. 19. A list of ships proposed to cruise across the Channel for a particular service. [*Ibid.*]

Sept. 22. Admiralty Office. Account of the arrivals of their Majesties' ships in port. [*Ibid.*]

Sept. Number and rates of the ships of the summer fleet which his Majesty conceived may form a squadron, with a proportion of Dutch ships, for the intended voyage. [*Ibid.*]

Nov. 2. Guernsey. Bernard Ellis to ————. I received your letter of the 13th of September on the 25th ult. by the *Weymouth*. The next day Captain Phillips arrived with the fleet, which has been ever since detained in the road by extremity of weather, though it has suffered little damage. In obedience to your commands, I have supplied them with the best pilots of this place and such light vessels as they had occasion for. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 14, *No.* 56a.]
Enclosing :—
Account by Nicholas le Pelley of news gleaned at St. Malo from 23*rd October*, 1693; *dated at Guernsey* 2*nd November*, 1693. *This day, having received my orders from the lieutenant-governor of this island, I sailed for St. Malo with forty-four French prisoners, and arrived there the next morning, and was kept there by foul weather till this day. I arrived here with only two prisoners belonging to these islands, the English exchange having carried away all those that were both at Dinan and St. Malo, except some masters and officers that they still keep there, I do not know upon what account. On Sunday, the* 29*th of October, they made bonfires for the taking of Charleroi; and on the Wednesday following they did the same for the victory they had won over the Duke of Savoy, having, as they report, routed his whole army, and killed ten or twelve thousand men, losing but few on their side. The French have raised their money, viz., their crowns, which are the same as formerly, to* 3 *livres*, 12 *sous, and their Louis d'or to* 14 *livres apiece. There is*

1693.

but one company of soldiers in St. Malo, kept in the castle. The forts without the walls are served by those of the town. The Diamond *frigate has lately been sold there for* 5,000 *livres; they intend to make a privateer of her. Her late captain, with Colonel Holt and the captain of the fire-ship, are kept in the castle. This is all the news I could gather during the time I was there.* [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 14, *No.* 56a *i.*]

Nov. 8. Jersey. E. Harrys to the Earl of Nottingham, begging that 20*l.* may be paid to his wife, Mrs. Rebecca Harrys, the bearer, for moneys disbursed in Jersey for their Majesties' service. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 56b.]

Dec. 3. An estimate of the yearly charge of half-pay in time of peace to the flag officers, captains, first lieutenants and masters of their Majesties' navy. [*S.P. Dom. Naval* 121.]

Dec. 16. Admiralty Office. A list of ships for the main fleet the next year. [*Ibid.*]

[1693. 16 Dec.] Articles of impeachment of high treason and other high crimes and misdemeanours against Sir Charles Porter, knight, and Lord Coningsby, late Lords Justices of Ireland. The said Lords Justices have traitorously abused the power and authority of their government, and exercised the same tyrannically in discouraging and terrifying the militia, by framing and imposing on them a new, arbitrary and illegal oath, notwithstanding that his Majesty left instructions when he came from Ireland for arraying the militia, which instructions among other things directed that the oaths established by act of parliament in England should be administered to them; but the said Lords in the oath they imposed left out that part which requires them to renounce the jurisdiction of the Pope and all other foreign powers, purposely to leave room for papists to come into the militia, and further in their instructions ordered all governors of counties to subject the militia to martial law, contrary to the known laws of the kingdom and his Majesty's said instructions. There has been no militia established in that kingdom by law, it has hitherto been a voluntary service.

The said Lords Justices, intending to bring their Majesties' good protestant subjects of Ireland into a dislike of their Majesties' government traitorously, arbitrarily and against the known laws of the said realm, exacted and forced free quarters for the army, and levied money also by force of arms on the protestant subjects, rejecting the several proposals made to them by the most considerable gentry of some counties, for the more regular subsisting a greater number of soldiers who were freely quartered upon them; which discouraged other counties from making the same offers, so that the country thereby became entirely ruined.

They, for their own private gain and advantage, traitorously caused great scarcity of provisions in the army before Limerick, by obliging the sutlers to take license from them at excessive rates, and by laying taxes on all such beer and other provisions as went to the camp, whereby all or most of the sutlers were forced to forsake the service of the camp, and provisions of all sorts became very scarce and dear, so that a great many soldiers perished for want.

1693.

They assumed to themselves an arbitrary and tyrannical power over the lives as well as the properties of their Majesties' subjects of Ireland; in council and by word of mouth they ordered one Gatney to be hanged without trial, the courts of justice being then open; Gatney was at that time an evidence against one Sweetman for the barbarous murder of some of Colonel Foulkes' soldiers. They gave all Gatney's real estate, to the value of about 200*l.* *per annum*, to Mr. Culliford, besides the sum of 500*l.* to Mr. Fielding, the Lord Justices' secretary, for being his bail. Sweetman was never prosecuted for the said murder, and Gatney was immediately executed according to the said verbal order.

The said Lords Justices during their government of Ireland traitorously settled and maintained a correspondence either by themselves or their agents, and carried on a trade with the subjects of the French king, and their Majesties' declared enemies.

They betrayed and abused the great trust reposed in them, and the better to enrich themselves and to enable them to go through with their traitorous designs, embezzled vast quantities of their Majesties' stores and forfeited estates, both real and personal, whereby the reduction of that kingdom became more difficult, and the war more burdensome upon England, and the army greatly discouraged for want of their pay, which by due application of the said embezzled stores and estates might have been remedied.

The said Lords Justices further abused their said great trust and betrayed their Majesties' honour and interest. During their whole government they openly favoured and supported the papists in their robberies and other outrages committed upon the protestants, refusing to allow them liberty of taking their legal remedies against the papists. The said Sir Charles Porter and Lord Coningsby were the Lords Justices of Ireland during the time that all the crimes and offences before set forth were done and committed. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 14, *No.* 57.]

[1693. Dec. 16.] Articles alleged against Lord Chancellor Sir Charles Porter.

1. That he has exacted new and excessive fees, contrary to law.

2. That in his office of Lord Chancellor he has exercised a power above and against law.

3. In 1694 he imprisoned Mr. Lum, and refused to enlarge him till he enlarged one Parker, whom he had imprisoned for a debt of 1,200*l.*, which debt was lost by Parker's enlargement.

4. That in March 1690[-1] he disseised Mr. Tilson of the office of usher in chancery, in which he had a freehold.

5. That, being a great favourer of the late King James's adherents and the Irish papists, he put several in the commission of the peace who had been active against his Majesty.

6. He notoriously favoured the Irish papists against the protestants in causes depending before him, *e.g.* in Carthy *v.* Burt, Gore *v.* Dillon, Twigg *v.* Ball, and Shelley *v.* Grolier.

7. He illegally released George Philips, esq., when in execution at the suit of Captain Berkeley.

Porter's answer is appended to each article. [*Ibid.*, *No.* 58.]

1693.

Dec. 19. Kensington. Warrant for the payment of money to Mrs. Elizabeth Caldwell, who bought several barrels of gunpowder from James Kennedy at Dublin in December, 1688, and sent it to Inniskillen, where it was used in King William's service. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office* 13, *p.* 85.]

Dec. 23. Admiralty Office. A list of ships fitting out as cruisers and for guard of the Channel. [*S.P. Naval* 121.]

Dec. 23. Admiralty Office. A list of ships proposed to lie as a guard at Spithead *in duplicate*. [*Ibid.*]

Dec. 31. Admiralty Office. Account of the progress of the work of their Majesties' ships of the first, second and third rates under repair for the main fleet for the next year *in duplicate*. [*Ibid.*]

Dec. A table of the present pay of the officers of their Majesties' fleet, and of the increase proposed to be made thereunto. [*Ibid.*]

[1693.] A list of their Majesties' ships that are cruising on several stations, with the time they are to cruise. [*Ibid.*]

Lists of the ships detached by their lordships' orders from those appointed for the main fleet of the Dutch ships ready to sail, and of ships remaining for the main fleet. [*Ibid.*]

Return of the line of battle of the English and Dutch ships. [*Ibid.*]

A list of the Dutch men of war for the winter squadron commanded by Vice-Admiral Callenbergh. [*Ibid.*] A duplicate, adding the position of the ships. [*Ibid.*]

Abstract of the merchants' proposals for this year's trade, with regard to the sailing of their ships, and protection of the men from pressing. [*Ibid.*]

A paper shewing the abovesaid proposals in tabular form, with the report of the Admiralty thereupon. [*Ibid.*]

A list of the confederate fleet in the Mediterranean under the command of Sir George Rooke, and of the French fleet under Count Tolouse. [*Ibid.*]

A list of the Dutch men of war that are ordered to the Mediterranean. [*Ibid.*]

Relation of events as they are taking place in the Island of Jersey, reported by their Majesties' faithful subjects. Last year, when Lord Jermyn was in Jersey, he publicly had some of the French prisoners into the camp, and entertained them in his tent, offered them money, and gave them liberty to go about in the island. Two French prisoners with an English soldier took his barge and went to St. Malo, and the officials sent it back to him with many thanks. His secretary, who comes from the army in Flanders, and has three times spoken with Lord Dover under pretext of the exchange of prisoners, often goes into France; this gives rise to considerable anxiety and suspicion among the inhabitants.

1693.

In the time of Charles II. two different governors were sent to replace Lord Jermyn, whilst we were at war with France, viz., Sir Thomas Morgan and Sir John Lanier.

Captain Harrys, who is at present lieutenant-governor, is almost always in bed, and therefore incapable of serving the King and the public; he keeps up open communications with France; boats are constantly going backwards and forwards, which always arrive at night. About five or six weeks ago such a boat returned at midnight and put into a creek, where it was discovered, by some cavalry who were on guard; finding she was discovered she put to sea again, leaving the master and pilot on land; they had landed to warn those with whom they have an understanding that the boat had arrived. One can only suppose she was laden with French goods, or people coming to seize the forts. No enquiry has been made, the lieutenant-governor has taken no cognizance of the matter, and the royal court has found out nothing about it, having done nothing but question the merchants and ship-owners. There were several Jersey prisoners on board, returning from St. Malo; these they have not produced, because they would have discovered the truth.

So much intelligence is carried to France of what goes on in our islands that one day it was said at St. Malo there were twelve or fourteen capers at Guernsey, so that a fleet of forty merchantmen, which had put out, put back at once.

The greatest cause for anxiety in connection with the lieutenant-governor is his extreme poverty; it is well known the French king would give anything to get possession of this island, and it is therefore feared he may allow himself to be bribed. Some little time ago he said in the presence of two hundred people that, if the French were to attack us, he would abandon us and retire into the castle.

The licenses given to be distributed to the public he has issued to a few people of his way of thinking, who rule the market; some persons have an immense quantity of wool, whilst other merchants have none, though they have applied. The "Hamptonne" [Southampton] merchants, to whom they have remitted, sell them for money.

They have demolished Montorgueil [Mount Orgueil] Castle, which was a considerable security for the country; the guns have been broken by throwing them down from the top, causing one of the heaviest losses possible to their Majesties.

The capable and experienced officers who commanded the militia have been removed to make way for young men, the majority of whom have no knowledge of war; this is because a good deal of money is derived from the commissions; it would seem there is the same design of giving the island up to France that there was some years ago.

When King William first came over, one Macartey, who was for King James, came from England to Jersey, and there collected a party, who promised to deliver the castle to him, if he brought a commission from King James, whom he went to see in Paris. When he returned to Jersey, he failed, because the train-bands of the island had got possession of the castle. However, those who treated with him are still alive, and doubtless still of the same mind.

1693.

There is one Hely, at present in Guernsey, probably one of the greatest traitors in the kingdom; he has sent lead to France since the war began, as has been certified by several people, and has defrauded the King in his dues, as can easily be proved.

There are a small number of people in Jersey who tyrannize over the rest; there is very little justice, and those who seem well-disposed towards government are oppressed, so that they will be obliged to retire unless some remedy is provided.

Some members of the court have arrogated to themselves rights that do not belong to them; others employ deputies contrary to the King's commands; one Messervy acts as King's advocate for another man. Last year their Majesties appointed commissioners to put the affairs of the island in order; but [by the endeavours of] the opposite party, this was set aside. We beg the lords to give us two persons "of this country" to act with two Jersey men, to provide a remedy for all these evils, or we are undone.

The French prisoners wander at will over the island, whilst our people at St. Malo are kept close in prison, with no liberty at all. We have no doubt that they know in France what takes place in our islands, because the lieutenant-governor appoints all sorts of people indifferently to exchange the prisoners, who are not faithful. But we have here in London a man named Thomas Guillaume, one of their Majesties' most faithful subjects, who was pilot last year on board Admiral Russell's ship, and who is well known to Sir Patient Ward; if he were appointed to exchange the prisoners from Jersey and Guernsey, he might be relied on, and it would be a great advantage to the country.

Their Majesties' good subjects desire nothing more strongly than to have Colonel Johnson appointed their lieutenant-governor, for he is extremely capable and very faithful.

The captain of the *Isabella* yacht left Guernsey on the 3rd of April, 1693, with two vessels belonging to him, one laden with brandy, the other with white wine; he brought them into Portsmouth without paying the dues; and this was done with the consent of Mr. Hely, customs-officer at Guernsey, who will do anything that is asked of him for money.

There is nothing in these articles which cannot be verified if necessary. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 14, *No.* 59.]

1694.

Jan. 16. London. News letter addressed to Thomas Errington at Dilston, to be left with the postmaster of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Letters from Warsaw of the 23rd of December say that the grand diet of that kingdom met on that day in the great church of that city, and that the crown chancellor gave them an account of the King's indisposition, which his Majesty had also done before by an instrument in writing, against which the members of Lithuania protested as an innovation, and the assembly thereupon broke up. The main reason was, that the King having the first range in the republic, all that should have been transacted in his Majesty's absence would have been invalid. This is said to be the second precedent of that nature that has been known in that kingdom, but his Majesty is now said to be on recovery, when the diet may reassemble with better success.

1694.

From Vienna of the 6th we hear that councils of war are held daily, in which the ministers of Spain and Savoy daily assist. The state of the war for Italy, which the Emperor and the other allies are resolved to push with the utmost vigour, for which end a considerable number of troops will be sent thither. Count Bruno has gone there with a new commission and a great amount of money. The Turks pretend to act the next year with two armies, and to be early in the field. The Grand Vizier has for that purpose quartered his army in Servia, Bulgaria and along the Danube, and most part of the horse in Macedonia and on this side Adrianople. The Cham of Tartary has promised to join the Ottoman army early with his hordes. Count Guido of Staremberg has gone post to Peterwardin upon advice that the Turks are drawing together upon the Save, with the design to make an invasion into Slavonia this frost. General Schoning is daily expected to be brought thither, the condition of his discharge being adjusted with the Elector of Saxony.

Letters from Rome bring news that the hopes the Pope had conceived of inducing Roman catholic princes to set a treaty of peace on foot have quite vanished upon the nuncio in Madrid giving him an account of how the court of Spain absolutely refused to hearken to the propositions made by France. Upon this the Pope had made complaint to Cardinal Goez, but his Eminence has answered him that the French king blew hot and cold in a breath, for, at the same time that he pretended sincerely to desire a peace, he had formed other projects, upon which his holiness, very melancholy, replied that he had used his endeavours in vain and therefore would now leave the issue to God. Letters from Turin of the 30th ult. remark that the French with great industry had scattered in Italy copies of the letter the King had written to M. de Cattinat, in which he pretends an ardent desire of peace with the Duke of Savoy, and that he had ordered Cattinat to make known the same to the Duke, and at the same time withdraw his army out of Italy and not to burn Fossano, Salassa and Asti, as he might have done, &c., but his Royal Highness knows the French king too well to be allured by his fair pretences, and has absolutely declared that he will admit of no separate negociation.

From Brussels we hear that they are apprehensive that the French will make use of the opportunity of the present frost to attempt something upon them, and they begin already to assemble about Yprès, which threatens Nieuport and the other places in Flanders, as do those that are drawing together about Namur, Liège Tongres and Leeuw; but the forces under the Duke of Holstein Ploen about Maestricht do as pretty well support the spirits of the latter as the great snows secure the apprehensions of those in Flanders, so that it is believed the most the French will be able to do is to raise some contributions in the villages on the side of Pendreis (*sic*), to which end they have sent 2,000 horse.

By letters received yesterday from Sir Paul Ricaut, their Majesties' consul at Hamburg, of the 5th inst. we have an account that a fleet of 50 ships bound for France laden with corn were caught in a violent tempest in the Baltic. They endeavoured to put into Copenhagen, but were driven out to sea and prevented from getting into that port by the great shoals of ice and contrary winds. It is believed that

1694.

many or most of them have perished; but by a letter from the secretary of their Majesties' resident at Copenhagen we have an account that twelve perished in the storm, and that Du Bart with twelve men-of-war and a great fleet continued in the port of Fleckeroe.

From Edinburgh they write on the 9th that yesterday the lords of the justiciary sat, and had under debate the process against three gentlemen that were sometime since taken as they came out of the Bass. Mr. Caddle, an Episcopalian minister, who was sometime since indicted for an association that was found in his closet written in his own hand, and was found guilty by the judges, and sentenced to receive an arbitrary punishment, is this day set at liberty by order of a letter from his Majesty. The Lady Lorkart [Lockhart?], after several examinations and her papers scrutinized, is also set at liberty. This day was appointed for the commissioners of the supply and others concerned in ordering the new levies to meet, which they did and ordered the getting ready and the perfecting of the said levy. Several ships lie ready at Leith to sail for England with wheat and other grain, which is here in extreme plenty.

From Plymo[uth] of the 12th we hear that on the 10th a Dutch privateer brought in here three French prizes, one laden with wine and two with salt; and the same day sailed hence for St. Malo two transport ships with one hundred and fifty French prisoners. This day two Dutch privateers brought in a large French prize laden with salt, and their Majesties' ships *Cornwall*, *Boyne*, *Humber*, *Crown* and *Mary* galley, with several other ships, came from Spithead. What was mentioned of the *Mary* galley taking a French privateer proves a mistake, but I am assured that we and the Dutch have lately taken in all forty-four Swedes, Danes, &c., laden and in ballast, but how they will be disposed of is yet uncertain.

On Sunday last Prince Louis of Baden desired a list to be given him of such of their Majesties' servants as attend him in order to make them a present at his departure, which is believed will be in ten days. Last night the committee of elections decided that of Maldon in Essex in favour of Eliab Harvey, the sitting member, against Colonel Hutchenson. John Lemotte Honywood, esquire, one of the knights of the shire for Essex, having been for some time afflicted with a deep melancholy, this morning put an end to his days by strangling himself with his garter. We hear the Irish Lord Arran will have the regiment of horse commanded by Brigadier Villiers, deceased. It was this gentleman that the other day kissed the King's hand upon his nomination to that honour, and not the Scottish Lord Arran as was said.

Yesterday the King sent a message to the House of Lords that he would permit the lords of the cabinet council to acquaint them with what they knew about the French fleet being at sea last summer, of the miscarriages, &c., and thereupon Lord Nottingham produced the letter he had received from France the 30th of May last, bearing date 1st of June 1693, N.S., which he communicated to the cabinet council, and this day the House of Lords desired a conference with the House of Commons upon the same and communicated the said letter to them, desiring the House to examine such of their numbers as were of the cabinet, which they appointed to do to-morrow, after which they went upon the report

1694.

of the money bill, and carried it by one vote, upon a division that the assessment should be taken upon oath. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 30, and *ditto, Entry Book* 5, *p.* 37.]

Jan. 25. London. Newsletter addressed to Thomas Errington at Dilston. Letters from Vienna say that the imperial court was wholly taken up for the campaign, but that the great difficulty was in settling sufficient funds for the same; that the ministers named to go to divers courts of the empire were deferred till the return of Prince Louis of Baden, who is said to have three things in charge: 1, to consult with his Britannic Majesty about a method of terminating, in a friendly way, the affair of the ninth electorate; 2, the conditions on which a peace might be hearkened to; and 3, to adjust the preparations for the ensuing campaign, and concert matters of acting between both armies. Prince Eugene of Savoy has arrived in Vienna, and is said to demand greater supplies of troops and money than the Emperor has hitherto given to the Duke of Savoy, without which it will be difficult for him to continue the war with any good success.

From Hungary they write that the malcontents had formed a design to seize Lugosh in the absence of a good part of the garrison, but were prevented, and many cut off. The Turks are still making levies in Bosnia, and all the talk from Ottoman territories is of the great preparations they are making by sea and land for the next summer's expeditions. Count Tekeli is excused from going to Adrianople on account of his indisposition. The imperialists continue to work hard on the fortifications of Peterwardein, Esseck, and Buda, before the opening of the campaign.

We hear from Copenhagen that the Dutch ships seized in the Sound continue under arrest; that the King had sent his officers on board to take an account of the effects, but that nothing would be disposed of till he had received the final answer of the States-General to the instances of his minister about the satisfaction to be made to the subjects of Denmark for the vessels taken by Dutch privateers. It is said the King has absolutely refused the recruiting of his troops in the service of his Britannic Majesty in Flanders.

At Hamburg the feud between the Lutherans and Calvinists, continues very hot. The Elector of Brandenburg presses hard for a considerable sum which the Emperor assigned him some time since upon that city, in consideration of troops hired from him; but the magistrates at present excuse themselves from payment under pretence of disability.

The States-General of the United Provinces have sent a deputation to those of Friesland, with instructions to content Prince Casimir, the governor and stadtholder, and to induce them to furnish their contingent for the war. They have had audience of the prince, and it is not doubted but that the Estates will agree to the propositions made on the part of their high mightinesses. The Elector of Cologne is elected coadjutor of Heidelsheim. Monsieur Cattinat has arrived at court and given the King an account of the state of the army on that side, and will speedily return again. Twelve French men-of-war have sailed from Brest round Scotland to meet Dubart. The King of Sweden has offered to mediate between the King of Denmark and the States-General. The last letters from Copenhagen

1694.

make no mention of the loss of any French ships in the Sound, nor of the encounter of a Dutch squadron with Dubart.

In Edinburgh, on the 18th inst., Dr. Elliot, Mr. Nicolson and Mr. Pringle were tried for poisoning. The first confessed his crime, and it was proved against the others, so that in a few days they receive sentence of death. One Mr. Paton, who received sentence of banishment for crimes against the government, has petitioned the Council to alter his sentence, and he will make confession of a correspondence held with France against the present government. He was accordingly examined, but the confession has been kept private. The new levies advance apace, and will soon be complete.

Letters from Kinsale on the 12th relate that the *Elizabeth and Ann* of Bristol, from Barbados, and the *Dove*, from the Canaries, being in the river of Kenmare, were attacked by French privateers. After they had made what defence they could, they made for the shore, and the men escaped in the boats, but the privateers carried off the ships. At the mouth of the river the privateers met the *Sheerness* galley, 32 guns, which they engaged, and some anxiety is felt as to her fate; also with regard to the *Coaster* frigate from Guinea, a rich Genoa ship; but it is hoped that the *Sapphire* and *Virgin Grace*, their Majesties' frigates, which were very near in, came to their assistance.

At Yarmouth, on the 22nd, a Dutch man-of-war brought in a French prize of 10 guns, 80 men, and released two laden colliers she had taken.

On Tuesday, the first day of term, Mr. Freek and Mr. Collins appeared on their recognizances in the King's Bench, the first for writing, and the latter for printing and publishing, the late blasphemous book burnt by order of both Houses. The court told the first he was a young counsellor to treat of divinity.

Sir William Dolben, one of the justices of the King's Bench, being this morning dressed and ready to take coach for Westminster, died suddenly in his chair. He was greatly esteemed for his learning, integrity and justice. Lord Sydney has been made lord lieutenant of Kent, which was before in commission. Orders are being sent to all the lords lieutenants to seize lurking seamen, and return them on board the fleet. The Lords have read the money bills three days successively, and to-day the King went to the House and gave the royal assent to those and to the bills for importing brandy and for thrown silk, and for the better execution of justice in Wales, but rejected the bill for impartial proceedings in parliament. The House seemed much concerned at its return, and some hot debate arose, and it was resolved to address the King to know who advised him to the same. The Prince of Baden saw the ceremony of passing the bills, and the House of Commons, and then accompanied the King to dine with the Duke of Ormonde. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 31, and *ditto*, *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 41.]

Feb. 6. London. Newsletter addressed to Thomas Errington at Dilston, to be left with the postmaster of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Letters from Warsaw of the 5th of January say that the King was somewhat recovered from his indisposition. The affairs of the court were perplexed upon the diet separating so abruptly, upon which it was discovered that the King would call a great council of the senate

1694.

to advise with him about prosecuting the war. Of this sentiment is the Duchy of Lithuania and some other Palatines, though most of the deputies of Poland and other provinces had instructions to have pressed a peace with the Porte upon the advantageous conditions offered by the Cham of Tartary. Amid these various strugglings for peace and war, it is feared little will be done towards putting the army in a position to take the field next summer.

Colonel Brand, with a detachment from the Trinity fort, which blocks up the fort of Kaminietz, has made an incursion under the walls of that garrison, burnt the suburbs, killed and taken some Tartars, and brought home a good booty. On the other hand Colonel Paley, a chieftain among the Cossacks that are under the protection of Poland, has, with his men, revolted to the enemy.

From Denmark we learn that the Dutch vessels still continue under arrest. The Danish merchants have given in to the King an estimate of the losses and damages by the Dutch privateers, which amounted to about five hundred thousand "rich-dales" [rix-dollars]. The two parties formed at Hamburg between the Lutherans and Calvinists continue still to disturb the peace of the city. Dr. Mayer, chief of the first party, could not be content at his opponent being banished the city, but continued inveighing in his sermons against the liberty granted his wife and children, and so at last caused the magistrate to turn them out also.

Letters from Rome say that the Pope showed his dislike to Cardinal Fourbin. The French, by quitting Montferrat, had given the Germans occasion to treat with great severity the Montferrians who live at discretion on them. The towns of Valentz and Alexandria have likewise made complaints of the oppression they suffered from a regiment of imperial cuirassiers that is quartered upon them. They can find no relief, but are referred to an answer from the court of Spain. The catholic cantons refuse to recruit their troops in the service of Milan until they have received satisfaction upon several points. The protestant cantons have granted recruits to the regiments of religionaries in the service of Savoy. The Venetians have no fresh advice from the Morea or Turkey, but are sending a fresh convoy to the Doge.

The letter from Paris dated on the 1st says that news from Mantua of the 9th shows great complaints against the regiments of Palfy, Comercie, Eugene, and Taffe, which are to the number of 3,500 men, and quartered in that duchy; they commit great spoils. The Duke lately sent his ministers to Turin to obtain of Count Caprara an abatement of the 48,000 pistols demanded of him, but they were able to effect nothing. On the contrary, they were ordered to pay it speedily in, and likewise to furnish his troops with bread, oats and hay at a cheaper rate than they can afford, which makes those poor people very desirous of peace, and redouble their prayers in this day of jubilee.

Apartments are preparing at Versailles to receive the court at St. Germains during carnival. Likewise preparations are making for great divertisements which the King is resolved to give the ladies and court.

From the Hague of the 6th we learn that the affair of Prince Casimir of Nassau and the Estates of Friesland is not yet adjusted,

1694.

they not complying with the nomination of the Duke of Holstein Ploen to be lieutenant-general of the army. The nomination of the sheriffs of Amsterdam, which has caused so great a bustle and dispute, is at last sent to the King of England to make the election. The King's palace is ordered to be got ready against his return to Holland.

The letter of the 1st from Falmouth says that it is advised from St. Ives that a small vessel going out of that port was snapped by two French privateers that lay off. Yesterday there put back the *Spanish Expedition* packet-boat that went for the Groyne seven days before, and had been about eighty leagues to the westward. A Portuguese ship laden with wine and oil for London is stranded near Penzance, and a Dutch ship of seventy tons with wine and oil from Tual is driven on shore near the Mount, and torn in pieces by the country people. This morning a Flushing privateer has put in, having taken two French ships, one of which he has sent to Holland; the other he discharged for 1,000*l.*, and kept the master for security till the money be paid. Five days since the said privateer came up with four French men-of-war, of fifty guns each, a fly-boat of thirty, and two other ships which he believed were returning from the West Indies. We hear the *Cloudesley* galley has had a brisk engagement with a French privateer (formerly the *Zante* frigate) in the western seas, and after she had spent most of her powder and shot they were parted by a storm.

From Plymouth on the 2nd, we learn that on the 31st ult. the *Monk* came in from cruising and reported taking three vessels, viz: a small Dane, a pink from London to Barbados, as also the *Elizabeth and Anne* of Bristol, with sugar and indigo from Barbados, of sixteen guns and two hundred tons. The Dane proved unfit for sail and so foundered and sunk; the pink in bad weather lost company of the *Monk*, whilst giving chase to a French privateer that had just before taken a Dutch Guinea ship, very rich with teeth [tusks] and about two tons of gold on board her. They proved too nimble and got off, but he put a lieutenant and twenty-five of his men on board the *Elizabeth and Anne* and supposed they had carried her into Scilly or Milford. At the beginning of this week a French ship laden with salt, by stress of weather, ran on shore in Bigberry Bay and staved in pieces, but the men, being twenty in number, were saved and brought hither prisoners.

The letter from Weymouth of the 5th shows that the four men lately carried off by a French privateer had returned from St. Malo. They say that all the prisoners of that place have come in, and the men are sent on board the fleet at Brest.

We hear Sir William Phipps, governor of New England, is suspended from his government upon the complaint of Captains Shorter and Fairfax, commanders of the two frigates that carried him to that government, and some other complaints exhibited against him, and has been sent for to England to answer the same.

The Earl of Monmouth has been removed from all his places; he was one of the lords of the Council and of the Bedchamber, and colonel of a regiment of foot. Captain Hill, who killed Mr. Mountford, has come from St. Germains and surrendered himself. It is given out that Sir James Montgomery has landed in France.

1694.

Yesterday the Prince of Baden took leave of their Majesties prior to his return; the King presented him with twelve fine horses and a sword set with diamonds; and the Queen sent his princess several utensils of gold.

Transport ships have been ordered to bring five regiments of foot and two of dragoons from Ireland to be sent to Flanders, and the regiments of Colonels Cutts, Collier, Hastings and Brewer are ordered away, from which it is evident that the King has no apprehensions of the whimsy that is now blown about of a descent from France. Great expedition is being used to get our fleet out early to sea. The King has named three colonels of foot, viz.: Sir Richard Atkins, Mr. Norcat [Norcott] and Mr. Smyth. Parliament this day agreed to raise a million by a lottery project of Mr. Neale's, and the committee went through the treason bill, etc. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 32, and *ditto, Entry Book* 5, *p.* 47.]

March 1. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Letters from Rome of the 6th of February report that the Pope has sent to his nuncios at the courts of the princes leagued against France copies of the last project of peace, which was delivered to him on the 17th of January by the Cardinal of Fourbin, with orders to them to communicate the same propositions, and to press their acceptance with all industry. A great mortality reigns in Rome and in the adjacent countries, and a terrible murrain amongst cattle throughout the kingdom of Naples.

We hear from Turin by letters of the 13th of February that the Vaudois have lately had several encounters with the enemy, whom they attacked, coming off for the most part with honour and booty. The Duke designs next week to divert himself with the operas, having first resolved and given orders for the better fortifying of Coni and the Fort de Mont. He had received advice by express that the parliament of England has granted him a supply of money, which was grateful news to him.

They write from Strasburg on the 24th of February that the French officers in those parts have all received their pay and levy money, and are ordered to have their foot complete by the 15th of March, under penalty of being cashiered. They have laid up magazines of hay and oats at Landau sufficient to serve their cavalry for three months, and their other preparations are so great that it is not in the least doubted but that they design to bring a mighty force next campaign into the field. The confederates are also hastening with their preparations in Germany, proportionable to those of the enemy, and hope not only to baffle all their designs, but to enterprize great ones themselves. Some of the Brandenburg horse and foot have begun their march for Piedmont, and will be followed by others. It is said the Elector of Saxony designs to send a detachment of his troops to the assistance of the Duke of Savoy.

The English secretary at Copenhagen has by a memorial desired the release of the Dutch ships that have been arrested in the Sound. The Grand Master of the Teutonic Order has arrived at Liège, and uses his influence as a candidate, and endeavours with the other ministers and great men to dispose the canons to exclude the French faction. Cardinal Bouillon, finding that he could not obtain passports

1694.

to "assist" at the election of a new bishop and prince, has returned to Namur, having first sent letters to each of the capitularies with a protestation against their proceeding in his absence; but they have trumped up a precedent upon him about the election of an abbot of St. Amand, where the French intendant denied passports to Martin Morel, one of the religious of the same abbey, who had retired by reason of the war.

A Swedish convoy from Fleckeroe has arrived with eleven ships laden with corn, &c., at St. Martin's, and thirty more at Nantes and Bordeaux. The troops in Flanders are all ordered to be in readiness to march, by reason of the motion of the French towards Liège.

From Paris on the 1st of March (N.S.) we learn that the King's journey for Compiègne continues uncertain; and it is said the review of the troops of the household and carbineers is put off to the 24th inst. The recruits for the cavalry of the army in Germany and Piedmont are complete, as will be those for Flanders in a little time, though horses are scarce. The magazines for the two first are also filled, as will be those for the latter in a short space. Our troops are in motion on the Sambre and Meuse, to disquiet them, it is believed, in their election at Liège. The cardinals at Rome, impressing a small supply for King James, have suffered a repulse, the Pope complaining much of poverty.

From the Hague on the 6th instant (N.S.) reports come that the ministers of Sweden labour all they can to accommodate matters between that state and Denmark. They expect the King there by the latter end of this month.

Letters from Fowey of the 24th of February say that a vessel of New England of about 70 tons was driven in there that day by stress of weather, laden with fish from Newfoundland. About a month since she had been taken by a French man-of-war about ten leagues off Cadiz, and on Tuesday last was retaken about twenty leagues off Land's End by the *Pembroke* frigate after a brisk engagement of four hours, in which the *Pembroke* had her masts brought by the board; but the French, pursuing the prize till night, parted them, and she can give no account how the *Pembroke* got off.

Cowes reports on the 26th of February that there came into the road the preceding day a privateer of Middelburg, and in her one John Bennett of North Yarm, late master of the *Charity* of Yarm. On his voyage from Milford home he had been taken, on the 20th of February, by a French caper with one gun and thirty-five men. On the 22nd the caper, in which Bennett was prisoner, was taken by an Ostend privateer off La Hogue.

Letters from Portsmouth of the 27th of February say that that day the remainder of Sir David Collier's regiment of foot had marched out of that garrison to embark for Flanders. Advices from Harwich state that the rest of the regiment had embarked on board the packet-boat for Holland the same day.

We hear from Chester on the 26th of February that on the previous Saturday there had arrived the *Monmouth* yacht, Captain Wright, commander, from Dublin, with Lord Donegal, Captain Montague, and several other officers and gentlemen as passengers. The King has commanded all the Flanders officers here to repair speedily to their respective posts, and at the same time has ordered his servants

1694.

that are appointed to attend him in the field next summer to get their equipage ready in twenty days; though, at the same time, it is believed his Majesty cannot be going so soon by reason of the backwardness of parliamentary proceedings.

The preparations of the fleet are in good forwardness, but the want of seamen is pretty great. However, by the arrival of merchant ships, and the industry that is used in pressing, it is not doubted but they will soon be supplied.

On Monday last died . . . . . Scarborough, one of the King's physicians, being upwards of eighty years old. He is lamented, not only as a learned physician, but as a good bottle companion. The same day Sir Thomas Samuel died of the smallpox; he was burgess of a corporation in Northamptonshire. The Scotch gentleman mentioned in my last to be taken into custody proves to be Sir Eneas McPherson, whose crime, it is said, is not coming from France with letters, but being concerned with Mr. Nevill Paine, of whose journey to Scotland it is supposed he is able to give a satisfactory account.

The Hon. Francis Russell is ordered to his government of Barbadoes, as is Colonel Nicholson to his government of Maryland. Yesterday a court-martial was held at Whitehall, where several officers were tried for false musters, and the fact proved fairly against some of them. This day were seized at the Custom House about two hundred and fifty barrels of pitch, in each of which was a twenty gallon rundlet of brandy or Rhenish wine, and the day before several packets of silk were seized. The House of Commons this day passed the bankrupts' bill. A pamphlet was read in the [House] which was lately scattered about in the streets, called, but falsely, or at least with great ad . . . . "Sir John Knight's speech against the bill of a general naturalization," which they ordered to be [burned] on Saturday next by the common hangman. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 33, *and ditto*, *Entry Book* 5, *p.* 51.]

March 22. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Letters from Rome of the 27th of March (new style) say that the imperial ambassador has had also an audience of the Pope upon the subject of the death of the governor of Liege, in which he exhorted him not to favour the French party in the election of a new governor and bishop for that diocese, or to do anything in that affair that might be to the prejudice of the Emperor. To this his holiness gave very little answer, but immediately upon it called a congregation of cardinals; the result is not yet known, though it is impossible it should be anything favourable to the house of Austria, the Pope having already declared Cardinal Furstemburg, a German fugitive and a creature of France, capable to be elected. This Pope, though born a subject of Spain, upon all occasions shows himself to be in the French interests.

Letters from Vienna speak of great alterations that are like to be made among the people in places at court, for which several principal persons offer (after the new French mode) by way of purchase to furnish the Emperor with great sums, such as are at present greatly wanted to carry on the war. However the roemites(?) and new levies are continued with good success, and all things

1694.

are preparing for an early campaign. It is hoped, after the "swelling" reports from Turkey, that the Turks will not be able to come so powerful into the field as they pretend, for the troubles in Asia continue so great, and the Arabians are grown to such strength that they will be able to draw no troops from thence. The Emperor, however, depends not on this, but is resolved to have a good army early in the field, and is also putting all the frontier garrisons in a posture to sustain a siege, especially Esseck and Peterwardein. These places are believed to be in danger of the first attack, to open a way for the enemy into Lower Hungary. The Prince of Baden designs to be forming his army on the Rhine by the beginning of May.

Great struggles are going on at Liège between the several parties about managing the election there. The Emperor's envoy labours "tooth and nail" to promote the interest of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order; the Empress's brother, the Elector Palatine, does the like. The Elector of Bavaria presses the interest of his brother, the Elector of Cologne, is also present with a magnificent train. It is said the King of England and States of Holland are not much for the latter, because, with the Elector of Bavaria in Flanders, it would shut up the Rhine and the Meuse. On the other hand the French faction are no less busy in promoting the election of Cardinal Furstembourg or Bovillon, so that at present it is difficult to give a judgment which way the election will fall, though most believe on that side which is most munificent.

Our last letters from Paris of the 19th say that on the 14th the East India Company received advice that three of their ships, richly laden from Senet, had safely arrived at Port Louis under the convoy of a man-of-war. A privateer of Bordeaux of thirty-six guns on the 8th brought into Brest two English prizes, one of thirty-two guns, the other laden with wine from Portugal, of about 100 tons.

On the 14th the Prince of Holstein Gottey [Gottorp] had audience of *congé* with the King, being introduced with the usual ceremonies. Many believe that his Majesty, after the review at Compiègne, will proceed for Flanders, and see the execution of some great design.

Letters from Falmouth of the 17th inst. announce the arrival of both the packet-boats in five days from Corunna, each with a mail. One of them, the *Alliance*, in her voyage thither, took a Dutch dogger of 70 tons, laden with molasses, wine and brandy from Nantes, bound for Rotterdam, and also a French ship of sixteen guns, laden with wine and provisions for the West Indies; both of these she carried into Corunna, where they now lie. The captain of the French ship reports that about forty sail of French vessels, under convoy of four men-of-war of forty guns each, sailed out of Brest for the West Indies twelve hours before he left that place. On the night of the 13th the *Alliance* passed eight great ships bending their course for Brest, which she was informed was the French squadron lately cruizing off Cape St. Vincent.

From Weymouth on the 19th they write they have several small ketches there to impress seamen for their Majesties' fleet. On Saturday last great shooting was heard off Portland, but no accounts have been received of what it was.

1694.

From Deal on the 20th we hear that on the 19th an Ostend capper came in there from cruizing on the French coast, and in her passage saw thirteen large French ships standing eastwards, but could not come up with them.

Letters from Yarmouth of the 19th say that the previous morning great shooting of cannon was heard to the southward for three hours together without intermission; they are as yet ignorant of the occasion, but were sure it was some engagement.

Letters of the same date from Chester report that on the morning of the 18th Brigadier Stewart's regiment of foot (he being still in Holland) landed at Neston, and was marched into the city in the evening with Lieut.-Colonel Hussey at their head. Ten men now being added to each company, who are as yet unclothed, and their having been four nights on board, made them look but indifferently. They are about eight hundred in number, and will march hence in a day or two, to make room for the other regiments that are expected over.

The Princess of Denmark has been for several days indisposed of an ague; her Majesty, notwithstanding the present unhappy misunderstanding, out of her great affection and kindness sent to enquire how her Royal Highness did. About 100,000*l.* is brought in upon the loan in the City, much of which is advanced by foreigners, as French, Dutch, Italians, etc.

Mr. Yard, who for several years past has written the London Gazette, is preferred to be one of the chief secretaries, Mr. Vernon being the other [under] the Earl of Shrewsbury, and will still hold his former place. On Tuesday se'nnight Lord Carmichael went down post for Scotland, being again constituted by his Majesty to be president of the General Assembly, which is appointed to meet on the 29th inst. The last Groyne mails brought an account that Sir Francis Wheeler, with twenty-three men-of-war and the Levant fleet under his command, sailed from Calais on the $\frac{18th}{23rd}$ February last in prosecution of his voyage.

There is a report that the *Sheerness* galley has had a brush upon the Irish coast with a French man-of-war of forty guns belonging to a squadron that is now abroad, and that after the exchange of some broadsides she got clear with little damage. On Tuesday next the Lords of the Treasury are to make their report about the affair of the copper farthings; it is believed, after all the contentions by divers persons for patents, that they will be coined upon the King's account in the Tower. Yesterday the Lords passed the Orphans Bill without amendments. The House of Commons the same day went into a general committee upon ways and means, and resolved that 12*l.* per tun be laid upon all wine imported for four years and a half, to commence from Ladyday next, the same to be paid by the retailers. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4. *No.* 34, *and ditto, Entry Book* 6, *p.* 55.]

March 31. London. Newsletter [the address wanting, half the sheet being torn away]. Letters from Edinburgh of the 24th inst. bring an account from Borrowstones of a vessel there which took in about one hundred and fifty new-raised men for recruits; they mutinied and seized the mariners, cut the cables and went to sea; but the wind proved stormy, and they were soon driven back again; the ship ran ashore,

1694.

and all the mutineers were seized again except three or four, who made their escape. The quotas of men to be raised by this city are appointed to receive them, and this day a great many recruits arrived from the west and south, and were embarked at Leith. The recruits for Colonel Ferguson's (late Lord Angus's) regiment do so abound, that one of the officers very religiously refused to embark three of his men until they had procured certificates from the ministers of the parishes from which they came of their towardly and Christian behaviour, so that we shall be sure to send them out pious men; however, their principles may be corrupted abroad.

The French privateer which came up to the Bass, and was chased by Captain Bard, made its escape with the captain's mast coming by the board by bearing too much sail; since then the captain has been sent to the Bass by Major General Levingston with a letter to Captain Middleton, the governor, exhorting him to surrender and proffering him honourable conditions. The captain was civilly treated, and returned with an answer that the governor would take the same into consideration and return his answer in twenty-four hours. This day, by order of the Council, Captain Middleton, brother to the governor of the Bass, and one of them that is under sentence of death for being of that garrison and taken abroad, was sent under a guard to the Bass, where, upon the exchange of hostage, he is to treat with his brother about the surrender of that garrison. If they surrender, the condemned will have their lives, otherwise they will be executed in sight of the garrison, so that by my next you may expect an account of this grand affair.

Letters of the 26th from Falmouth state that on Saturday last there arrived a ship from New York called the *John* of London, but last from Virginia, and that morning came in the *Bridget* galley, bound for Ireland. The captain reports that yesterday he saw a large ship from the Canaries of sixteen guns, but could not come up with her to enquire after the fleet from those parts.

Plymouth, the 27th. Yesterday arrived in this port the *Employment* of London from the Canaries, with wine from Youghal in Ireland. The *Bridget* galley sailed hence for Ireland. The same day Mr. William Smith, a stranger in these parts, and a sort of wandering watchmaker, was seized here and committed to prison for drinking the late King James's health, and for uttering words that were interpreted to the prejudice of the government, for which it is not doubted but that he will be taught better manners.

From Weymouth letters of the 28th report that last night there passed by to the westward a fleet of merchant ships under convoy of the *Soldado* and *Pearl*. Several ketches to impress men for their Majesties' fleet have sailed from hence.

From Cowes on the same day they report that their Majesties' ship *Crown* had that morning sailed out of the road to the westward, and under her convoy about twenty sail of merchant ships bound for Virginia, Jamaica and the Straits. What I mentioned in my last about the Toulon squadron being expected at Brest proves to be a mistake, for the master of the French prize which came from thence on Friday last says the small men-of-war, which are fitted out at Brest and were ready to sail, were bound for Toulon to join the Count d'Estrée [*Here a page is wanting*].

1694.

A great deal of money is already brought in upon the lottery bill. Sir Francis Child having the command of one of the regiments, the men-of-war as fast as they are payed off fall into the Downs, and those from Portsmouth are ordered to the rendezvous (*sic*). We have this morning received eight Flanders mails, but they bring little news. The Holland packet boat, commanded by Captain Stephens, has been taken, and three mails on board her lost.

This day the House of Commons went further upon ways and means, and resolved to advance the King money by licensing eight hundred hackney coaches for twenty-one years, each to pay a fine for their licence, and 4*l. per annum* besides, and all stage coaches that travel the roads 8*l. per annum*. This is ordered to be reported on Monday, at which time the House is to go upon consideration of sealed paper and parchment to be used in contracts, etc. With those bills they hope to complete the session, believing they will amount to the sums demanded by the King. The affair of the Irish transport ships recommended to the House in his Majesty's last speech is likely to be referred till next sessions. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 35, *and ditto, Entry Book* 6, *p.* 55.]

April 3. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, as before. Letters from Constantinople of the 6th of January say that the contagion that has for some time raged there begins to decrease. The Grand Seignior and Vizier carry on their warlike preparations both by sea and land with extreme diligence. By way of Transsylvania we have an account that the Ran of Tartary left Adrianople on the 21st of February, having first given the Porte assurance not only to join the Ottoman army in Hungary early, but also to divert the Poles with a good body next campaign. Count Tekeli is at Passarowitz with one thousand men, and has received orders from the Porte to put some supplies of provisions into Guila.

Letters from Vienna bring nothing further material, save that their warlike preparations, both against the Grand Seignior and France, are carried on with the greatest application possible. It is now believed Prince Louis of Baden will not come to court before the opening of the campaign, his presence being found to be so extremely necessary in quickening the preparations upon the Rhine.

They write from Strassburg that the twenty battalions which the French had detached for Piedmont are countermanded for the present, and are first to be employed in some considerable enterprize in Germany. But the Germans look upon this as a French rhodomontade, and rather believe they have altered the first scheme of their campaign.

The envoy of Denmark has assured the diet at Ratisbon of the good intention of his master, and of his sincere desire to see the tranquility of Europe, especially that of the Empire, settled. His Danish Majesty offered to oblige the French King to make conditions more agreeable than he has yet done. The Swedish minister at the same place, discoursing with the imperial commissioners, acquainted them that when the French ambassador proposed to the King, his master, to become mediator of a general peace, he was answered that the confederates, especially the Emperor, would by no means hearken to

1694.

the conditions they now offered. The ambassador replied he had no further instructions, only his master would condescend that the English should be admitted in a treaty as from a crowned head.

Letters from Liège on the 3rd report that, notwithstanding the Pope, at the French King's solicitation, has sent his letter to the chapter granting them leave to put off the election of the bishop till the war be ended, and to keep the government of the principality in their own hands, yet it is not doubted but that they will proceed to their choice on the 20th inst. In the mean time Cardinal Bovillon frets he cannot be admitted, and threatens to make a formal protestation against the election. The French, by their continued preparations at Huy, Namur, etc. give reason to apprehend they have some design upon Liège, to prevent which the garrison is in a good posture, and four thousand men are daily employed upon the new works; the confederate troops are so disposed as upon the first motion of the enemy to come to our assistance.

From Brussels on the 4th they write that the French are about quitting Courtrai and demolishing their lines, so as to draw their troops now guarding the same into the army; they are making vast preparations in all the conquered places for a siege which it is believed they are just upon undertaking.

Letters of the 6th from the Hague report that all the general officers are repairing to the frontiers, and they begin to be in some apprehension for Maestricht, being satisfied that the French are going to undertake some siege.

From Paris on the 3rd they write that the King arrived the preceding night at Versailles. It is certain his Majesty designs to make this campaign, but on what side is uncertain, though the common vogue is Flanders; and he designs to set out on the 18th of May. His equipage starts on the 10th, and his guards on the 20th of this month. Some pretend his Majesty will go to Leyons [Laons?] as a place convenient for sending orders to both his armies in Germany, where it is said the French will have 100,000 men, as also to Piedmont.

Letters from Edinburgh of the 27th instant report that on Saturday Captain Middleton was sent under a guard to the Bass, which he entered on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. The boat that carried him thither took back his youngest brother and another person as hostages. He remained there till four in the afternoon, when the Bass gave a signal by firing again, and the boat again received him and gave up the hostages. Last night about six he was brought back again to the city, and reports all the answer he could obtain from his brother was that he was entrusted with keeping that fortress by King James, and therefore, if his aged father and mother, his wife and children, brothers and sisters, were all to be executed in his sight, he could not possibly betray his trust to his King and master by delivering up the place without his consent. He wrote a letter to the chancellor and council to the same effect, desiring them to respite the execution of the persons condemned until he had sent to King James; and if he refused the same, then they might dispose of his friends as they thought fit, adding that if he had been entrusted in the same post by King William he would use the same faithfulness. Yesterday the gallows

1694.

were sent to be set up at Castletown, on which are to be hanged those sentenced about the Bass, and to-morrow Mr. John Trotter is to be executed thereon.

On the 30th past arrived from Ireland and landed in the port of Chester Colonel Cootes' and Rowe's regiments of foot, with three troops of Colonel Wynne's dragoons, convoyed by the *Virgin Grace*, which immediately stood back again for Dublin, as likewise the *Monmouth* yacht with the officers of the said regiments. On the 27th past the *Spy* brigantine sailed from Falmouth for Calais or Gibraltar with fresh instructions, to the Levant fleet. On the 28th arrived in Plymouth Harbour the *Assistance* frigate from Lisbon, and under her convoy the homeward-bound fleet consisting of eight English, twelve Dutch, and one Portuguese. Five others that came out in company with them put into Ireland, and a Portuguese into France; and they report that the *St. John Baptist* bound for Barbadoes had in her passage met and engaged a French privateer of forty guns for twelve hours, but forced him to quit her after she had received 170 shot in her hulk, for which she is put into Lisbon to refit. The *Barbarellow* packet boat, commanded by Captain Stephens, was taken on Monday fortnight on the English coast by three French privateers, the one carrying twenty-six and the other two twelve guns each, after the captain had maintained a brisk fight for five hours. She had on board, besides other things of value, 8,000*l.* worth of raw silk.

Yesterday was held a court of verge at Westminster, where three bills of indictment were found, the one against the Earl of Bath's page for killing Lord Lansdowne's page last summer, the second against Sir Henry Dutton Colt, and the third against Mr. Lake for fighting and drawing blood within the verges of the court; and their trials are appointed to be on the 21st of May next upon the statute of losing their right hands. Yesterday was launched at Deptford a new third rate man-of-war named the *Newport*. This day the committee reported the poll bill which the House with some amendments agreed to. *P.S.*—By a flying packet from Scotland we have an account that Trotter is executed and that the General Assembly have met, etc. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 36; *and ditto, Entry Book* 6, *p.* 61.]

April 7. London. Newsletter addressed to Mr. Thomas Erington at Dilston, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Letters from Smyrna, of the 2nd of March, say that the preparations are carried on with greater application than has been known in all the parts of the Ottoman empire. The Grand Vizier is expected at Constantinople before the opening of the campaign to settle the civil affairs of that city. The Dutch ambassador will be admitted to return to Vienna, as he has long solicited, not being able to effect anything relating to his embassy, all things being carried on in that court according to the humour and direction of the French ambassador. The government of Algiers has now twenty-four men-of-war at sea. In Germany the preparations, on both sides, are carried on with equal diligence for the campaign. The French proceed with military execution to bring in their contributions. A French lieutenant has deserted them and has gone to Holland to seek service, declaring that he has not received a penny

1694.

pay these six months past. The Swiss protestant cantons are resolved to permit the French protestant refugees, that are amongst them, to go to Ireland, notwithstanding the endeavours of Monsieur A. Mulal to the contrary.

The difference between the Emperor and the court of Saxony touching General Schoning increases, the Elector demanding him to command his troops in the empire, and at the same time the Emperor refusing to enlarge him if the Elector will not engage not to employ him in the command of his troops. The Venetians, however, demand him to command their forces in the Morea, which we hope will be a means to accommodate the matter and satisfy both parties. The troops the Elector of Brandenburg will employ against France and in Hungary next summer amount to 35,524 men.

The French have mounted a great many cannon at Lille, and have made a vast magazine at Dornick, whither they have summoned 800 waggons from the jurisdiction of Courtray. They are also sending cannon and all sorts of warlike stores to Namur, and have a train of 50 pieces ready at Mons. Their designs by all these preparations cannot be penetrated, but it puts the confederates upon their guard everywhere. The French design to form their principal army about the Meuse, where their troops already begin to increase.

From Paris of the 5th we learn from Genoa that the Emperor's envoy has given out that the English and Dutch will have a great fleet in the Mediterranean, with forces on board, and that they will come before that city and oblige them to take other measures, and embrace the interests of the confederates. On the other hand the French ambassador has assured the senate that they are not to have any apprehensions, for that his King would have forces much more formidable to protect them. The French preparations at Toulon are carried on with that diligence that the whole fleet will be at the Isles of Hyères by the 27th of next month.

The twenty frigates at Brest are ready to sail for the Mediterranean. They are to act in concert with the French army in Catalonia.

Our letters from the Hague further say that Don Francisco Bernardo de Quiros, the Spanish minister, has represented to the States, by memorial, that the French send great numbers of troops towards Italy and the other frontiers of the King, his master, and therefore demands some succour of the States to be able to oppose the designs of the enemy. The Swedish envoy has made fresh instances by a memorial to qualify the differences with Denmark and to procure the release of the vessels arrested on both sides.

Letters from Edinburgh, of the 31st, say they are going to equip another small squadron there which is to consist of three frigates, viz. one of thirty guns, to be commanded by Captain Boswell as admiral, the second, of 24 guns, to be commanded by Captain Burd, the third, of eight guns, to be commanded by Captain Tenant. They are to secure our coasts from the French privateers and to prevent relief being carried to the Bass. We wish them better success than our former royal navy had in St. George's channel, which two French frigates swept all away at once.

From Dublin of the 30th we learn that Colonel Coote's and Colonel Rowe's regiments of foot and three troops of Cuningham's dragoons

1694.

are embarked and sail for England, and that Bellasis' and Mitchelburne's regiments of foot and the remaining four troops of Cuningham's have arrived in that city and are preparing also to embark. Those five regiments are all the forces that are to be sent out of Ireland for Flanders.

On the 3rd the *Elizabeth* transport ship arrived at Weymouth with 237 exchange prisoners from St. Malo. They left that place on Friday last, and report that before they came away Captain Holt, Captain Wickam of the *Diamond*, and the captain of the *Pembroke*, were set at liberty, and had gone to Jersey, and that the *Diamond* had taken one of our outward-bound ships and carried her into Brest, and also that a privateer of St. Malo had taken the *Virginia Merchant*. It was reported that twenty frigates were ready to sail from Brest for the Mediterranean.

On the 4th the *St. Andrew*, *St. Michael*, and another first-rate sailed out of Portsmouth harbour for Spithead, as did the *Resolution*, a third rate. Twenty English and three Dutch men-of-war are now riding in the Downs with their fore top-sails loose, being ready to sail for Spithead, where, upon second consideration, the general rendezvous of the fleet is appointed to be, and accordingly the first and second rates in the river have orders to take their men on board.

We have advice from York that, on the 2nd instant, a most terrible fire broke out in a flax shop on the pavements, in the heart of the city, which burnt till Wednesday the 4th. In this time were laid in ashes 25 principal houses besides many more that were blown up and spoiled, and several thousand pounds' worth of wares consumed. The like conflagration was not known there.

Last week a new third-rate of eighty guns was launched out at Southampton. The ship is called the *Lancaster*. The second troop of guards, as also Lord Portland's regiment of blue guards, have orders to embark for Flanders on the 18th inst. Thirty of the King's grooms with his "lead horses" are to set forward for Holland on Wednesday next. They are now shipping off a new train at the Tower, and munitions for Flanders, as also warlike stores for Jersey and Guernsey. Two officers of the new levies of horse and dragoons are obliged to have their troops complete as to men and horse by the 20th inst. under penalty of being cashiered, and they are to be armed and accoutred by the 10th of next month. We hear Sir Eneas McPhearson is ordered to be sent down to Scotland, upon whose arrival it is believed Mr. Nevill Baine [Paine?], who is prisoner of a long time in the kingdom, is to come upon his trial. Mr. Bromfield the quaker, and one Hoskins, made their escape from the messenger that had them in custody. The *Berkeley Castle* from the East Indies, valued at about 150,000*l*., is, in a manner, given over for lost. An account is that she had an engagement with a man-of-war of fifty guns and was so much disabled that they could not carry her to St. Malo, and the enemy had only time to take out part of her goods before she sank. It is believed Barcelona is actually besieged.

Mr. Smart, woollen draper, is chosen alderman in place of Sir Benjamin Thorowgood, lately deceased. There is already paid into the Exchequer upon the million lottery bill 225,000*l*., besides what is in the goldsmiths' hands. This day the Commons passed the poll,

1694.

adding a clause to notify a mistake in the lottery bill, &c. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 37; *and ditto, Entry Book* 6, *p.* 67.]

April 10. London. Newsletter addressed to Mr. Thomas Erington at Dilston, Newcastle-on-Tyne. They write from Rome that a tradesman of that city, having with an arquebus shot and killed Barrigall, the lieutenant of the *Sbirri*, or bailiff, he immediately fled for sanctuary to the church of the Philipines, whither the *Sbirri* pursued him to take him out by force, but the good fathers so briskly laid about them that they repulsed the assailants and maintained their church. The Pope, being advertised of this intestine scuffle, sent Cardinal Vicard to take the criminal from the horns of the altar and deliver him into the hands of justice, which accordingly he performed; but afterwards insinuating to the Pope that these proceedings of his holiness would be of evil example for other princes to act contrary to the rights of the church upon the like occasions, the Pope acquiesced, and the next day in sight of all the people ordered the murderer to be taken out of the hands of justice and replaced in the church whence he was taken. The vicegerent as a penance caused all the *Sbirri* to kiss the ground, and, after he had given them absolution, sent them to prison as a further penance for the insults they had committed upon the church; so that here we have a piece of Roman justice exceeding that of Whitefriars or the Mint, who content themselves with "pumping or at most coaching" the bailiffs, and that, too, when they enter their *sanctum sanctorum* by no means allow of killing them.

They write from Spain that 2,000 men are employed upon the fortifications of Barcelona upon an apprehension they have that the French design to besiege that place by land and sea. The nobles that are to accompany the King to Arragon are ordered to provide themselves with horses and arms. At Toledo they are preparing lodgement for 3,000 horse, and ten regiments of foot are on their march for Catalonia. The King of Spain has prohibited at Valentz and Alicant all sorts of commerce with France.

From Paris they write that they are equipping at Rochfort several vessels for Canada, which are nearly ready to sail, and that Monsieur Château Renaud is ready to sail with a squadron from Brest. The officers of the cantons of Zurich that are in the service of the States General have returned to Holland, without being permitted to make their recruits till such time as they have taken a new oath not to act offensively against France, but only defensively.

From the Hague of the 9th we learn that the envoy of the Elector of Hanover demands to treat with the States for the loan of 200,000 crowns upon the security of Dickholtz, the revenue of which is valued at 13,000 crowns per annum, and the contributions at 12,000, which money he designs for the entertainment of his troops in the service of the empire. The Elector of Saxony also solicits the States for the loan of 500,000 florins upon the "cabells" of Russia, Coningsburg, etc. The States have represented to the King of Sweden that they have ordered several of the vessels of his subjects that were retaken from the French privateers by those of Holland, to be restored to their owners,

1694.

at the same time desiring his Majesty to take effectual care that the ships belonging to his subjects may not for the future be molested in their commerce by the privateers of France, or at least that his Majesty demand reparation of damages of France, and not from the States or their privateers, for that it was too disadvantageous for their subjects to hazard their vessels and lives in retaking them from the French, and at the same time to have no profit by it.

Letters of the 3rd from Edinburgh state that at the Privy Council that day several petitions were presented to their lordships from the persons now under sentence of death about the affair of the Bass, praying a further reprieve and respite from their execution, which accordingly was granted them until the 4th of May next. A schoolmaster of Glasgow was also before the Council, being accused of enticing soldiers to desert, and afterwards furnishing them with forged passes, which he contrived, and the same being proved clear against him, the Council ordered that he should be whipped through the city by the common hangman, afterwards stood upon the pillory, and lastly, be banished to the Plantations. On Sunday the General Assembly met again and unanimously agreed to the letter of thanks drawn up by the committee to be sent to his Majesty, which was accordingly despatched to court by an express. And this day they met again, but did no other business than heard an appeal. The recruits from the North are all shipped except those from Orkney and Shetland, which are expected here this week.

From Plymouth of the 6th we hear that yesterday came into that port their Majesties' ship the *Southampton* from Kinsale, and brought an account that on Monday last their Majesties' ship the *Adventure* put into that port from cruising, having in her way met with the *Diamond* frigate (now a French privateer), with whom she maintained a hot engagement for several hours, in which she received much damage, both in her hull, rigging, and mast. The *Diamond* carried more and better guns, and had three times the number of men, and so galled ours with their small shot, grenades and "pattiraroes" from the round top, that had not the *Adventure* been clean and a good sailor, it might have been worse with her. However, she got into that port with the loss only of six men and a few wounded. Yesterday the homeward-bound Calais fleet, English and Dutch, being about a hundred sail under the convoy of five English and four Dutch men-of-war, with two fire-ships, passed by this port eastward. On Tuesday were launched two small advice-boats, and about eleven days hence will be launched here a fourth rate of 56 guns.

On the 6th a Dutch captain brought into Weymouth a French prize, which she took from a French privateer after a warm dispute of several hours. On the 7th was launched at Portsmouth a fifth rate of 30 guns. The Earl of Denbigh is at Spithead with his squadron. On the 8th Vice-Admiral Hopson in the *Russell* and the Cadiz fleet arrived safe in the Downs, being extreme rich, having much bullion on board. On the 6th the *Greyhound* frigate brought in as prize into Cowes a Danish fly-boat of 300 tons, laden with deal boards and forty-three casks of wheat bound for Nantes besides another small prize from St. Malo. We have an account that 520 bales of cloth are saved out of the *Alexander* and *Great George*.

1694.

This day the King reviewed Lord Portland's regiment of horse, which consists of six troops of sixty men in a troop, which, together with the two troops of guards and other horses to the number of about 2,000, are to embark on Thursday and Friday for Flanders. Yesterday morning one Mr. Wilson, the "mirrour" of the town, having lived for five years past at the rate of 4,000 or 5,000*l.* *per annum*, without either estate or visible way of getting a penny or running in any man's debt, was killed in Southampton Square by one Mr. Laws, a Scotchman, upon a slight quarrel. The murderer was presently seized and committed to prison. On Friday last Lord Newburgh departed this life. The Lords have read a second time, and committed, the poll bill, and all the Lords are summoned to be present to-morrow, when a great debate would be held touching these being assessed 10*l.* per quarter. The Lords of the Admiralty this day delivered in a list of the cruisers, of which the merchants are to have copies, and make their objections on Thursday. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 38; *and ditto, Entry Book* 6, *p.* 73.]

May 5. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Yesterday we received two Holland mails, which bring advice from Rome that Cardinal Fourbin has acquainted the Pope that the King had given the confederates time to the end of May to accept the propositions of peace, after which he would proceed on the execution of his design. From Turin is news that the Duke of Savoy is marching his forces towards Coni on advice from France that the enemy designed to be strong on that side, and to besiege the aforesaid place, and that their troops began to pass the mountains. And it is advised from Lyons that twenty companies of carabineers and twelve thousand horse have passed that place towards Piedmont, but that the misery is extremely great in those parts for want of trade, money and provisions, and that the famine and unusual feeding had brought a great mortality among the people.

Our last news from Turkey of the removal of the Grand Vizier is confirmed with this addition, that the Cham of Tartary is deposed, that Count Tekeli is in disgrace, and that the French ambassador "lay under some frowns" and came not to court, the Grand Seignior being mightily incensed his master should offer the Christians terms of peace without his knowledge. In fine, all the Ottoman affairs are in great disorder, and they cannot bring above 50,000 men in the field, and that not before the end of July or beginning of August; they begin to show a propensity to a peace.

Upon the Upper Rhine both parties continue to dispose all things for the opening of the campaign. Marshal de Lorge is come to Strassburg, and the French still give out that they will open the campaign with the siege of Mayence. The imperial army will rendezvous on the 14th of May near Switzheim. Four thousand Brandenbergers are marked for Piedmont. On the 10th eight thousand Munsterians are to begin their march for the Rhine.

On the 4th died at Liege the grand master of the teutonic order after five or six days' sickness. He was coadjutor of the archbishops of Mayence, and a person of rare quality and great zeal for the common cause. A strange mortality reigns in that city, of which

1694.

great numbers die suddenly. The Elector of Cologne has departed for Brussels.

Letters from Brussels on the 9th say the Elector of Cologne arrived there on Thursday morning, and has been entertained with the rarities (?), of this place. It is said his Highness will pass the greatest part of the summer here, and make the campaign with the Elector his brother. The French troops are all new clothed against the review by the Dauphin, who is expected the latter end of this month. The French officers are all ordered to their posts, in order to march, upon the first command, to the camps they have marked out. The army under the Dauphin will be composed of eighty-six battalions; 230 squadrons under Boufflers will be so posted as to join him or de Lorge on occasion.

From Paris, by letters of the 7th, we hear that the King has declared his resolution not to make his campaign this summer, which some attribute to his late indisposition, others that the president of the parliament has persuaded him to stay at home to keep the people quiet, who mutiny for want of bread, by which means great disorders are committed in most parts of the kingdom, and particularly at St. Germain-en-Laye. The people clamour at King James, and say that he is the cause of the war and their starving. The Duke of Orleans will not go into the field as was designed, but the Marshal Choiseul will command upon the coasts. The Dauphin will start on the 23rd, for Flanders to command the army which will assemble on the 18th, and under him the Marshals Luxembourg, Villeroy and Joyeuse. The Prince of Condé will command the infantry, the Duke of Bourbon the right wing of the cavalry, and the Duke of Maine the left, and the army will be very numerous. Marshal Tourville has sailed from Toulouse with twenty eight men-of-war for Barcelona, and it is believed the men-of-war from Brest, Rochfort and Port Louis have also sailed to join the said admiral, which will compose a fleet of seventy sail in the Mediteranean.

Letters of the 11th from the Hague say we are going to form our encampment to open the campaign on the King's arrival, who is now expected with some impatience.

From Edinburgh, [by letters] of the 28th, we hear the convoy for Holland continues at Leith Road, but the officers are this night ordered on board in hopes the wind will "present fair." Yesterday was published by beat of drum a proclamation commanding the inhabitants that have windows to the high streets, under a severe penalty, to put forth illuminations on the Queen's birthday at night, against which are great preparations of fireworks, etc. On Thursday last [died?] Dr. Bruce, one of the eminent physicians to both the late Kings. The Earl Marshal took post this night for London to kiss the King's hand before his departure.

From Kinsale, of the 22nd, we learn that the *Lark* and three other frigates, with four merchant ships under their convoy, have arrived from Lisbon, and the *Dover* prize is fitting out here for the King's service.

From Falmouth, of the 30th, we have advice from Mount's Bay and St. Ives that the French privateers have, since the 20th inst., taken, burnt or sunk twenty vessels on those coasts, and that they threaten to come into those piers and take our shipping thence.

1694.

A letter of the 1st from Plymouth states that yesterday sailed hence their Majesties' ships *Coronation* and *Kingfisher* with about thirty sail of merchantmen for Virginia, New England and Barbadoes, as also three of their Majesties' frigates, with eight or ten sail of merchantmen under their convoy for Lisbon.

On Thursday a Dutch man-of-war landed Admiral Allemonde near Harwich, who immediately took coach for London. The same morning Admiral Russell sailed from Spithead with thirty-six men-of-war, mostly third rates.

The commissioners appointed by his Majesty's commission to manage the affair of the hackney coaches are Captain Villars, governor of Tynmouth, Henry Killigrew, esq., Mr. Gee, Mr. Ashurst and Mr. Stanley, and Mr. Meeks is the registrar; the office is to be kept in Whitehall. His Majesty has signed a warrant for the passing a patent to create Viscount Newport Earl of Bradford. The Marquis of Normanby has caused his patent to be stopped at the Privy Seal, the reason not known, unless, as some will have it, to be created a duke. On Thursday night their Majesties lay at Gravesend, and last night at Canterbury, whither poultry and other provisions were yesterday sent them, and it is believed his Majesty embarked this day, if the wind proved anything favourable, at Margate. The Queen to-morrow designs to go to church in state to the cathedral at Canterbury.

From St. Helens, June 3rd, we learn that yesterday the royal and Dutch fleet sailed from Spithead and anchored here, and it is believed will put to sea the next flood tide. On Tuesday Captain Bellwood was tried by a court-martial on board the *Britannia* for losing the *Pembroke* of thirty-two guns, and was cleared with reputation, having fought her till she sank; Captain Maynard of the *Mordant*, with his lieutenant and pilot, were at the same time tried for losing that ship on the Isle of Cuba, and were cleared, having done their duty. Our troops will embark at Portsmouth about Wednesday next. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 39; *and ditto, Entry Book*, 6, *p.* 79.]

May 8. London

News letter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Letters from Warsaw of the 7th of April bring news that the Polish envoy from Joss writes that he was well received at Adrianople, where he passed three weeks, but that he could not be permitted to see or consult with the English and Dutch ambassadors, who had guards set upon their doors to prevent the same; that the Cham of Tartary had again proposed a separate peace to the crown of Poland, with the restitution of the Ukraine, Podolia and Cammeck, but upon the envoy showing that the king could not with honour quit his allies he found a disposition in the porte to a general peace.

Letters from Germany bring news that nineteen battalions encamped near Heilbron under the command of three general officers, who had received orders from the prince of Baden to put themselves into that place and the counterscarp, if the enemy should advance towards them. The French continue to assemble about Landau, Neustad and Kaiserslautern, and pretend to have a puissant army together by the 10th inst. The differences between the courts of Vienna and Saxony are not yet adjusted. However, it is said the Elector of Saxony will send four regiments more to serve on the Rhine than he had last year.

1694.

The French in the Palatinate are "grievous vexations" to the inhabitants, treating both papists and protestants alike, exacting greater sums of them than they are able to pay. Six hundred hussars from the garrison of Metz going out in a party surprised the city of Kerns, which they plundered, the French garrison flying to the castle. A fever rages with violence at Liège, so that many die, and some of the principal inhabitants begin to quit the city. Two thousand Hessians have marched for Flanders, being taken into the service of the States General. The garrison of Liège is preparing to encamp in the lines. The French about the Maes are very quiet. The great misery and want of bread in France is confirmed by letters from Geneva, Strasburg, Metz, Trèves, and in fine from all parts and confines of the kingdom to that degree that it is next to a famine, they having not corn in some parts to supply them above three weeks with the greatest parsimony.

They write from Paris that they have advice from Nice of the 20th past that Monsieur Mongon with a frigate of sixty guns, with two others of thirty-five each, in their way to Cività Vecchia had met and taken a Genoese ship of sixty guns without opposition, on board which they found among other goods fourteen great chests full of piastres, which they believed belonged to King William, and that he was sending them to the duke of Savoy and it is not doubted but the ship, which is valued at above three millions, will prove good prize. They depend mightily upon the expedition of Tourville, and hope that he together with the army, acting in concert, will not only take Barcelona, but also all Catalonia, believing the Spaniards to be in no condition to make any considerable defence.

In Flanders they seem to be little apprehensive of the enemy this campaign, by reason they want magazines to undertake any considerable actions. The French officers are also afraid that a great part of their men will desert on account of their want of pay, and the great misery they suffer. Letters of the 11th from the Hague say that the French have abandoned Dixmude, and, as they were busied in rasing its works, Brigadier Belcastle and an English and three French regiments of refugees appearing before that place, the French retired in great haste, but were not so nimble but Belcastle pursued them, killed thirty, took some prisoners, and possessed himself of that place.

We learn from Edinburgh on the 7th May that yesterday, being her Majesty's birthday, it was observed here after the most solemn manner capable. The burghers appeared very fine in their arms. The high cross was richly adorned, whither the chancellor and such nobility as were in town repaired, making a handsome cavalcade. Their Majesties' health was drunk. At the same time the castle gave a royal salvo, and the cross ran with wine, and the night concluded with bonfires and illuminations. Our convoy for Holland sailed on Sunday last.

From Plymouth of the 4th we hear that this day came in the *Lark* from cruising, who yesterday night at the Land's End took a small French privateer of six guns and two "patereroes," being the new snow belonging to St. Malo; she has sent her into Falmouth, but brought some of the prisoners hither.

1694.

Letters from Portsmouth of the 6th say that yesterday Admiral Russell in the *Britannia* with four seventy-gun ships and two sixty-gun ships in his division, Lord Berkeley, admiral of the blue, in the *Queen* of 100 guns, with an eighty-gun ship and four seventy-guns in his division, and Vice-Admiral Aylmer in the *Royal Sovereign*, with an eighty-gun ship and four seventy-guns in his division, together with thirteen Dutch men-of-war, three of them ninety-two guns each, one of eighty-four, five of seventy-two, and four of sixty-four guns, in all nineteen English men-of-war, and thirteen Dutch, with nine fire-ships and small frigates, sailed from St. Helens westward, as it is conjectured to keep the Brest Squadron in and prevent their going to the Mediteranean to join Tourville. Sir Cloudesly Shovell, vice-admiral of the red, continues at Spithead with thirty sail of English and Dutch men-of-war. Yesterday three regiments more came and encamped without this town, so that now six regiments are there, and the other five are expected in three or four days.

From Deal on the 6th May we learn that yesterday seven Dutch men-of-war that were in the Downs, sailed hence for Margate Road to convoy the King to Holland, and this morning came into the Downs the four men-of-war that convoyed the transport ships with the forces from Scotland to Ostend, which they safely landed there, being five regiments of foot and 2,500 recruits, making together about 6,000 men. The two Scotch regiments of dragoons which yesterday began to embark at the Red House will again be disembarked, the wind having again got into the east by north. By a vessel arrived at Bristol from Norway we have an account that a great many vessels are loading there with corn, as it is believed for France. On Sunday morning, at eleven, the King embarked at Margate, and last night her Majesty returned to Whitehall, where she designs to reside during the King's absence. All public business at court is at a stand till her Majesty hears of the King's landing. The accusation against the Commissioners of the Sick and Wounded was last night and this morning re-heard before the lords of the committee, and the main accusation seems to stick, viz.:—that under pretext of exchanging prisoners, they had employed four vessels when two would have served, and had traded with France and brought over wine, currants, etc., and had sent to Nantes and other ports, that were in their cartel; but Dr. Wellwood, one of the commissioners, purged himself of the accusation. The lord chancellor and the lord chief justice of Ireland, that have been here during the session of Parliament, are now repairing to that kingdom, but we are assured no parliament will be chosen there during the King's absence. Upwards of 700,000*l.* is brought in upon the million lottery bill, and it is not doubted but the sum will be complete in three weeks, and about 90,000*l.* upon the lives. The regiments at Portsmouth will be embarked on board the squadron at Spithead at the latter end of the week. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 40; *and ditto, Entry Book*, 6, *p.* 85.]

May 24. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The friends of Cardinal Fourbin give out at Rome that a general peace will suddenly be brought about, so soon as the news of the election of Cologne to the bishopric and principality of Liège

1694.

arrive. The Pope gave his bull of approbation without any delay in consideration of the services the Bavarians formerly rendered the papal chair.

Letters from Turin of the 14th make no mention of the arrival of any French troops at Suso. The Vaudois and chiefly the Irish in the valley of St. Martin, whose party have surprised and killed several women and children. [*Sentence incomplete.*]

The Marlocks have made an incursion into the Ottoman territories, and returned with a vast booty of cattle, the heads of a great many Turks, and about eight hundred families who took this opportunity to quit the Turkish yoke. The republic of Venice have prohibited commerce with the people of Lyons, by reason of a great mortality which rages in that city, occasioned by their want and misery.

The regiments in lower Hungary have marched for Esseck. Another party of Hungarian "cantons" have come over to the Emperor. Count Tekeli, according to the advice from Transylvania has been seized and sent into custody to Adrianople, notwithstanding he proffered to justify his conduct. It is afresh discoursed of at the imperial court that Count Caparara will command in Slavonia, and Prince Eugene the imperial troops at Piedmont.

They write from Heilbron on the 22nd that the general rendezvous of the confederate troops was to be by the latter end of the month; and that Prince Louis had raised a regiment of guards consisting of four hundred riders. The French pretend to have two armies in the field, one to observe Prince Louis, and the other to force its way into Germany, but as yet they have only 24 battalions between Landau and Philipsburg, and as many thousand encamped near Neustadt. A great many of the troops daily return from the Dauphiné and Savoy.

Letters from Brussels of the 26th say the enemy are on all sides drawing to their encampments, but their great movement is between the Sambre and the Meuse, where they design to have their chief force. The officers and soldiers continue to complain much for want of pay. Their horses are fat and in a good condition. The King of England is expected in a few days upon the frontiers of Brabant, where the Elector of Bavaria and general officers design to meet and consult with his Majesty about the opening of the campaign, for which all things are ready.

From Loo, in letters of the $\frac{17}{7}$th, it is stated that the last advice from Flanders announces that the French are getting together between Mons and Charleroi, though it is believed the camp will not be opened on that side of Brabant. The King receives expresses daily from those places, but, there being nothing that requires his presence at the army so very soon, it is believed his Majesty will not set out hence to Breda before Monday next. The King when last hunting came to the ground by the fall of his horse, but received no hurt. The Marquis Mount Poniliou at the same time by a fall from his horse was so much bruised, that it is believed it will end his days.

The letter of the 24th from Paris says that on Saturday the Dauphin's baggage passed for Flanders, as did yesterday his led horses; he himself will follow on the 30th or 31st. The King has insinuated to him that he must expect to fight the enemy. The fleet of men-of-war and galleys in the Mediteranean have put to sea

1694.

in execution of their designs upon Catalonia. Monsieur Vauban is ordered for Brest, as are six battalions for the security of that place. Mention of the calamities of this city and kingdom is no news; but at the same time, all are comforted by the hopes of a sudden peace, and our archbishop has appointed public processions and prayers for obtaining the same success on the King's arms and blessing on the fruit of the earth.

From the *Britannia* in Torbay of the 18th we hear: This day we arrived safe here, having been, ever since the 5th, when we sailed from St. Helens, cruizing between the Lizard and Ushant, where we had advice by a Swede that the French fleet designed for the Mediterranean sailed out of Brest about ten days before we put to sea. The expedition of the *Monmouth* etc. in "Blecke Bay" they have already had an account of, where we burnt seven or eight merchant men belonging to a fleet of fifty or sixty sail bound for Dunkirk laden with stores, bombs, salt, etc., and had destroyed many more had they not ran ashore and been covered by the batteries. The prisoners in the two small vessels Captain Pickard brought off report that seventeen of the greatest men-of-war are now lying in Brest water. On the 15th, Vice-Admiral Allemonde with six Dutch men-of-war more joined us. We are now preparing for St. Helens. On the 20th two small privateers came into Weymouth Road, and took out from thence a ship of about sixty tons, laden with Portland stone, but two small privateers being in harbour immediately went after them and retook the ship and the privateers; since which another of the same gang in chase of one of our fisher boats killed a boy and wounded a man.

On the 19th an Ostend privateer brought two French prizes into Cowes, one laden with salt and brandy, the other with bread.

We hear the ten regiments at Portsmouth, and the two troops of Colonel Wynn's dragoons that are to be employed in this expedition, began to embark on board the fleet on Sunday last, and that most of the bomb-vessels have arrived at Spithead.

The regiments of horse commanded by the Earls of Macclesfield and Arran and Colonel Windsor, and Colonel Leigh's dragoons are going to encamp on Hounslow Heath. To-morrow, six additional troops of dragoons for the regiments of Essex, Fairfax and Cunningham embark for Flanders, and on the 6th of June the remaining six troops of Wynn's dragoons embark for the same, which will be the last of the troops that will be sent thither for the service of this campaign.

All the patents for the new creations of honour have passed the great seal. Yesterday, being the day set apart for the solemn fast to implore a blessing on their Majesties' and the confederate arms, it was observed as usual. Dr. Gorge of St. Martin's preached before her Majesty at the Chapel Royal at Whitehall. This day was published a false and incorrect list of their Majesties' navy royal in which the *Sussex*, *Diamond*, *Lumley Castle*, *Cambridge*, *St. Albans* and divers others were inserted, that were long since lost or cast, others that never were, some false named, and most wrong both in guns and men. This night the report of the affair of the Commissioners of the Sick and Wounded was made in Council, and the charter for the new corporation of the Royal Bank was read and agreed to. The Turkey merchants, being in great pain for their fleet at Cadiz, are about

1694.

petitioning their Majesties that a further squadron may be sent thither for their security. On the 22nd, at ten in the morning, the fleet under Admiral Russell returned to St. Helens, where the vice and rear admirals of the red and the rear admiral of the blue had already arrived. The fleet now consists of ships of the line of battle, fifty-two English, forty-one Dutch, and thirty-five other fine ships. The *Monmouth* and some other frigates have brought into St. Helens about a hundred sail of Swedes and Danes from Nantes and other parts of France, laden and bound for Dunkirk. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 41 ; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 93.]

June 5. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, at Newcastle on Tyne. There is advice from Moscow by the way of Poland that the Czar's design was to have a numerous army in the field this campaign, which gave some umbrage to the Poles ; upon which the King dispatched a courier to his minister at that court to fathom their design, and it is not now doubted but it is to invade the Crimea. If this be so, it will give a powerful diversion to the Tartars, and oblige the Khan to keep his troops at home.

A vessel, which arrived at Amsterdam in eleven days from Algiers, brings an account that all their ships of war, excepting two of fifteen or sixteen guns each, were now in port for want of masts, and it was believed would not put to sea this summer, by reason of their being engaged in a war with the government of Tunis. They are both preparing to attack each other with grand armies.

Letters of the 31st from Paris say that they write from Turin that the Duke of Savoy has lately had some hard words with Colonel Caprara upon the account of his invading Mantua, and it might have proceeded higher had not the Marquis of Leganez interposed and qualified the heat, on which account it is believed the said colonel is recalled to serve in Hungary next campaign. Our letters from Pignerol of the 23rd assure us that the Duke of Savoy will not be able to bring above 25,000 men into the field this summer ; that the Spaniards quartered in Milan begin to assemble at Naver and Alexandria in order to march for Piedmont. But the Germans are still in their winter quarters, saving a detachment of eight hundred infantry and two hundred horse that are at Montcallier. His Royal Highness has provided Coni with all necessaries for a long defence, in case it should be attacked, and has made the same provision at Turin upon the like consideration. Money is so extremely scarce here, that there is great difficulty among the notaries and other public employees, who are taxed great sums to the King, to pay the same.

The last letters from the Hague say that they discourse there about making some alteration in their East India Company which is much desired. It is also projected in the Assembly of Holland, for the increasing of their navigation, that no vessels shall go out or return thither from any foreign parts without their convoys, and that their merchants shall not load any goods on the vessels of neutrals without being first assured that the said neutral princes, to whose subjects the vessels belong, have agreed with France that the merchandize that shall be found on board their vessels shall be free. They have also had under their consideration a reward to be given to such as shall take a French privateer.

1694.

From Edinburgh on the 29th ult. we hear the Bass men, in accordance with the articles of capitulation, yesterday embarked (all saving two, who have a mind to stay behind) to the number of forty-two, the French seamen included, and will sail for France as soon as the wind serves. Yesterday a court-martial was held there, where some of the officers of Colonel Mackey's regiment were tried and broken for crimes. Also two sentinels were tried for deserting, one of whom was sentenced to be shot, the other to run the gauntlet. Another convoy was ready to sail for Holland, with some further drafts that have been made out of the regiments there for those in Flanders.

Letters from Falmouth of the 31st say that the 29th, being the anniversary of the restoration of King Charles, and of the royal family with him, was very solemnly observed there, the great guns from the castle and ships in port being discharged, but the chief gunner of the *Pendennis* had the misfortune to lose his life in the solemnity, occasioned, as it is believed, by the neglect of sponging a gun, which fired as he was loading the same and carried him from the rampart into the graft. Yesterday Sir Bouchier Wray and James Pread, esq., both members of parliament, happening to quarrel as they were riding in a calash, had an encounter, in which the first was run through the body (though it is hoped not mortally wounded) and the latter received a slight wound in the face.

From Plymouth, on the 1st of June, we learn that the previous night the eleven Irish that were sometime since taken in the late King's (or French) privateers, and were there in custody, broke prison and made their escape, but two or three have been since taken and laid in irons, and are for the future to pass their time but ill.

Letters of the same date from Dartmouth say the royal navy has arrived on this side Portland, but we have advice by a gentleman that they design not to put into Torbay, unless forced by stress of weather, but will tide up to the westward.

We hear from Weymouth on June 2nd that on Thursday in the afternoon our grand fleet was seen in the bay, but the wind being contrary they lay to the south of Portland till the 1st about noon, and then came under sail, and on the morning of the 2nd were out of sight.

On the same date we hear from Cowes that on the 31st past in the evening, and the previous morning, there sailed out of that road their Majesties' ships the *Bristol*, *Hampshire*, and *Experiment* galley, with a fleet of merchant ships under their convoy for the West Indies, but the wind being not favourable "they design to turn it down the Channel after the grand fleet."

Letters from Deal, on June 3rd, inform us that on Thursday the Earl of Romney, lord warden of the Cinque Ports, arrived here, accompanied with several persons of quality and gentry of the country, by whom he was met and received by our militia in arms. He viewed the castles of Sandown, Deal and Walmer, and was received at his going and coming by discharge of their guns, and after a short stay returned to Dover. His lordship designs to make what alterations he shall judge for their Majesties' service in the Cinque Ports.

It is now certain that the design of detaching Sir Cloudesley Shovell to the Straits with thirty-five men-of-war is altered, and that

1694.

Admiral Russell will go himself with fifty-six, which, with the twenty-four already at Cadiz, will make a fleet sufficient to insult the French and to "ride admiral" in the Mediterranean. With him go Admirals Mitchell and Aylmer as vice and rear admirals. Lord Berkeley, admiral of the blue, with Sir Cloudesley Shovell and the Marquis of Carmarthen, will command thirty-seven men of war, the remainder of the fleet in the Channel. There is an account from St. Germain-en-Laye that Lord Melfort has quitted his place of first minister to the late King James by the advice of the Roman catholic party, and is succeeded by Lord Middleton. We have had an account in town ever since Saturday, brought by a person that came from France by the way of Calais, of some action that has been fought in Catalonia between the French and Spanish armies, in which the latter received some detriments. This afternoon we have received a foreign mail with letters from Paris of the 4th, which bring advice that Marshal de Noailles, having passed the river Ton, which leads to Gironne, in view of the enemy's army, attacked it, killed above four thousand on the place, made three thousand prisoners, amongst the rest the Marquis of Couflans, M. de Camp, general of the Spanish cavalry, and took all their baggage. Count Chateau Renault attacked in the harbour of Malaga eight English and Dutch vessels, four of which he took and burnt the other four. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 42; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 99.]

June 23. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, at Newcastle on Tyne. Letters from Edinburgh of the 16th bring word that, the day before that date, Viscount Kilsyth and Lord Ballantine (*sic*), in accordance with their sentence of banishment, being at liberty from their imprisonment upon their paroles of honour, rendered themselves on board a convoy at Leith that was bound for Holland, from whence they will pass to Hamburg, where they are appointed to reside. Captain Bell and Lieutenant Lothian (?) (two of the late King's officers) being under the like sentence, were conducted from the Tolbooth gaol of that city on board the said fleet, and this day they set sail, having also on board several officers with recruits for Flanders.

Yesterday the proclamation for putting off the Parliament, and ordering the members to give their attendance when their Majesties' pleasure should be known, was published at the market cross at Edinburgh, and this day an express arrived there from court, adjourning the parliament till September next. The same afternoon marched through that city two companies of Lord Murray's regiment, being highlanders in their proper habits, all lusty young men and completely armed, which made a pretty show, being unusual.

Letters from Plymouth on the 19th state that last evening arrived in the offing their Majesties' ships *Norwich* and *Delavall*, and under their convoy a fleet from Oporto and Vigo, consisting of about thirty sail of merchantmen laden with wines; this evening they all sailed to the eastward, as did their Majesties' ship the *Crown*, with the Lisbon fleet under her convoy, and their Majesties' ship *England*, and under her convoy to the eastward two bomb ketches and six well-boats. Yesterday were sent hence by land for London about one hundred English and Irish seamen that have been taken

1694.

in French privateers, in order to have their trials at the Marshalsea. The corpse of Lieutenant-General Talmash will to-morrow morning be carried hence by land for London to be interred there.

Letters received on June 20th from Cowes say that the forces returned from the late expedition against Brest (of which Lord Cutts is now general) have been landed on the isle for refreshment, and are encamped on St. George's Down about a mile from Newport. It is said they will embark again in a week or ten days on board the same ships, which lie at St. Helens.

From Portsmouth on the 21st we hear that yesterday their Majesties' ships the *Greenwich* and *Suffolk*, the *Charles* fire ship, some machine ships, and two Dutch men-of-war, sailed hence for the Downs to join Admiral Hopson. Lord Berkeley and Sir Cloudesley Shovell are still at St. Helens, but the Marquis of Carmarthen has gone for London.

Letters from Deal, of the same date, say that there are now riding in the Downs two ships bound for the East Indies. Admiral Hopson continues at the Gunfleet, attending the coming up of some other frigates that are appointed to join him, and then will put to sea in quest of Du Bart, who arrogantly styles himself the admiral of the Northern Seas.

On Wednesday was a trial at bar between the university of Oxford and Magdalen College about the right of presenting a principal to Magdalen Hall, vacant by the death of Dr. Levet. The college has presented Dr. Hammond, but the vice-chancellor and university came in perforce, and put another into possession, and after a long hearing and debate it went in favour of the university. The case of Lady Robarts, about the estate of the late Sir John Robarts, was to have been heard the same day in the court of Common Pleas, but by consent it was accommodated. Yesterday the affair of St. John's College in Cambridge in relation to the *mandamus* for turning out the non-jurors was argued in the court of King's Bench, and a further argument is to be next term. After which Mr. Law was brought into court, and the exceptions made in the demurrer were argued for him by Sir Creswell Levins and Mr. Carthew, and for Mr. Wilson, the appellant, by Sir Bartholomew Shower. The judges said there was little in it, but deferred giving their judgment till Tuesday next, and, the term ending on Wednesday, he cannot be tried upon the appeal till October next.

We hear upwards of 500,000*l.* is already subscribed to the Bank, and it is not doubted but the whole sum of 1,200,000*l.* will be subscribed long before the time limited by act of parliament; and for the encouragement of a speedy subscription before the 1st of July it is said 50*s. per cent.* will be allowed on the first fourth part to be paid in this week, and 40*s. per cent.* on Monday next, and so falling 5*s. per cent.* every day in the week; and that the commissioners have resolved, for the more easy dispatch, to accept of the receipts of Mr. John Knight, treasurer of the Customs, and of Mr. Bartholomew Burton in Mr. Howard's office in the Exchequer, for what money shall be paid to either of them.

We have an account from Northampton of the 18th of several great riots committed by the mob in and near that place, by seizing several loads of corn and abusing the owners, and particularly, on the

1694.

day of the date, they broke into an inn in Northampton and seized two loads of corn, and notwithstanding the mayor, his brethren, and chief of the townspeople opposed them not only with authority but force, yet they overpowered and knocked down the magistrates and carried off the corn. The scuffle lasted several hours, and in it two are said to be killed, and about sixty or seventy received broken pates or bruises. The like disorders have lately happened at Stamford and some other places. They do this under a pretence that corn is made dear by buying up great quantities and sending it beyond sea, when in truth it is rather to satisfy an idle and thievish humour the mob is at present possessed withal, out of which they must be well whipped.

We hear on the 2nd that the Lords of the Treasury and most of the principal persons at court have subscribed to the new bank.

P.S.—By a Holland mail just received, we are advised that the Prince of Baden is advancing towards the Neckar upon Marshal de Lorge marching down to Wiesloch, having sent a detachment to attack Heidelburg. The Paris letters of the 25th give an account of the late action at Brest, where they say we landed 1,200 men, who were immediately put in great confusion and disorder, in which they say about 500 were killed, wounded or drowned, and 548 taken prisoners, of which 50 are officers, and that General Talmash was wounded, and a Dutch man-of-war of thirty-four guns left on ground, on board which they found forty dead men, with the captain, and took sixty soldiers, and had only on their side a captain and a lieutenant wounded, and about fifty common soldiers killed and wounded.

From the camp at Rosbach, the $\frac{18}{28}$th, we hear that the two armies continue in the same posts. That day we began to entrench our camp, the horse which were encamped here being marched into the villages. About six hundred Swiss have deserted the French army and are gone to Maestricht, besides more to Liège and other garrisons. This day also several more hussars came over and are formed into a troop. A party of ours this afternoon brought in forty prisoners. This morning the King reviewed the Spanish and Bavarian troops, which are encamped near Lovaine, and afterwards dined with the Elector of Bavaria, and returned hither this evening. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 43; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 107.]

June 28. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, at Newcastle on Tyne. Letters from Turin of the 14th bring that Prince Eugene of Savoy and Prince Comercey had arrived there from Vienna, and that the Duke of Savoy, accompanied by Lord Galway and several other officers, had gone to review his cavalry between Pontcallier and Villa Franca; they afterwards design to go to Coni and Fort de Mont and view the new fortifications that are making at both these places, and will return to Turin in six or seven days. The imperial troops are in full march for Piedmont, after whose arrival the infantry of his Royal Highness will also draw into the field and form the army. The French are at present pretty still upon the frontiers. Marshal Catinat has possessed himself of the post of Fenestrille, where he was encamped last year, and his troops defile insensibly thither.

Letters from Madrid of the 12th say that the King, upon receiving the ill news of the defeat of his army in Catalonia, immediately

1694.

assembled a grand council and acquainted them with the same, who presently granted him a *don gratuit* to re-establish the army. His Majesty has named the Marquis of Castanaga, late governor of the Netherlands, to command the forces in Fontarabia, Priva and those frontiers; and Don Francis Pignatilly, who served a long time in Flanders, is made general of the artillery in Catalonia, and Don Francis Castello, late governor of Charleroi, is made "master de camp general" in that province. An order has been published requiring all persons that receive any pensions to present themselves to the commissary-general, and receive and obey his orders, under pain of four years' imprisonment in some garrison in Africa; a second, requiring all the knights of the four military orders, from the age of eighteen to sixty, to march immediately to Catalonia, under the forfeiture each of two hundred ducats. The King also sent his orders to the twelve grandees of Spain to render themselves presently upon their estates and raise men for the service of Catalonia, his Majesty being extremely intent to put that army in a condition to make head against the enemy.

From the Hague of the 29th they advise that the Estates had sent full power to their ambassador, Heemskirk, in Turkey to assist in the negotiation of peace at Stry, and the same power to their ambassador Collyer, who is resident at the Porte, in case any indisposition should happen to the first. A camp is forming about Maeseyck to cover the magazine of Baldock, which the Duke of Luxembourg threatens to visit with ten or twelve thousand men. It is advised from Catalonia that the French army parted from Pallamas the 13th in order to go and besiege Barcelona, where they arrived on the 19th.

From Edinburgh on the 21st we hear that their Majesties' council met this day, and a libel was preferred by their Majesties' advocate against the provost of Kirkwall, Lieutenant Lamb, and several others for drinking the late King James' health, and causing all people in the streets of Kirkwall to do the same, telling them that King William and his army were beaten in Flanders, and himself drowned on his return to England, and that King James would be there before the end of the month, and more such Jacobite lies, the probation of which is appointed to be on the 3rd of July next. Lord Strathmore moved the council that the Lord Aboyne (?) and his brother now in France might have leave to return home, but the same was denied, and he was advised to apply himself to his Majesty in Flanders. Yesterday a Dutch caper put into Leith from cruizing, coming last from near Dunkirk, where he landed twelve men who brought off two Frenchmen, who gave him an account that John Du Bart had arrived in that port with about one hundred sail of ships laden with corn and stores from Flekkeren and the Baltic Seas.

From on board the *Queen* at St. Helens one writes under date of the 25th:—yesterday at 3 p.m. we loosed our foretopsails in the top, and this day we shall embark our soldiers again on board the ships, and in two or three days' time I believe we shall sail, but whither or on what design I hope is kept more secret than was our late enterprise upon Brest. The *London*, *Dreadnought*, *Hope*, *Lion*, and *Greenwich* have sailed to the eastward, the first for the river Thames, the latter to join Rear-Admiral Hopson in order to cruize on the Broad Fourteens to intercept Du Bart in his return from Norway.

1694.

Letters from Cowes on the 20th say we have just now notice that their Majesties' forces encamped on this island, and are decamping in order to embark on board their respective ships to go upon some fresh expedition.

The *Weymouth* frigate of fifty guns, commanded by Captain Juniper, has taken on the Irish coast and carried into Kinsale, a privateer of fifty-six guns of St. Malo, and 350 men, after a very obstinate fight which lasted from three in the morning till six in the afternoon, and had not the *Dunkirk* appeared, on sight of which the Frenchman immediately struck, the success of the fight might have been very doubtful, the privateer carrying a hundred men more than the frigate. We had one man killed and fifteen or sixteen wounded, and the French had fifty killed and forty-five wounded.

We hear nothing further of the return of Du Bart to Dunkirk, and of his discomforting the Dutch squadron that attended his return on the Broad Fourteens, or any other authority for it than the credit of the captain of the *Henry* prize, who pretends he saw part of the action, and brought the relation to Admiral Hopson, who lies with his squadron in the Gun Fleet.

The report of Captain Keggins' being suspended and called to account for disputing the right of command with the Dutch flags is false and groundless. It is only for mistaking his orders, quitting his station, and returning into the Downs before he ought to have done, which, however, he pretends to justify himself upon. Monday last Mr. Law was brought into the court of the King's Bench in order to receive the judgment of the court in relation to the demurrer, but the court said that, though a murderer condemned by law ought to have no favour, they might not deliver their judgment without due consideration; they therefore took time to consider of it to the first day of next term, when the counsel for the prisoner might offer anything further they could think of. The same day one Mr. Cumins, a merchant, who has been ten months in custody upon an accusation of remitting money to France, was by the court admitted to bail; and yesterday Colonel Parker and Mr. Crosby, according to their prayers the first day of term, expected the same favour, having their *habeas corpus* ready to be brought up; but we apprehend that the jury at Westminster the last day but one of the term had found indictments of high treason against them for being in rebellion in Ireland. Sir Eneas McPherson was, however, admitted to bail.

P.S.—We have this day an account from Deal by a Swedish man-of-war that has come into the Downs, and a confirmation, that John Du Bart with ten men-of-war and a great fleet of corn ships has got into Dunkirk, and carried in with him three Dutch men-of-war, and that the other three, the squadron being six in number, got off much shattered, and that they have seventy sail of corn ships gone to the western ports. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 44; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 113.]

July 7. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, at Newcastle on Tyne. From Plymouth on the 3rd we hear that the Dutch man-of-war, mentioned in my last to have come in from cruizing, proves to be a merchant ship named the *Hope*, of and from Amsterdam, of about two hundred tons and sixteen guns. She, with a small

1694.

ketch of Weymouth, came from Barbadoes with the fleet that passed by us to the eastward on the 30th ulto.; but, being both leaky, they could not keep company with the said fleet, and lagged behind them. On Sunday evening last, just at the mouth of this harbour, they were attacked by two French privateers. The Dutchman made a long and stout defence, and by that means got clear, but the ketch, being the weakest, went to the wall and became their prize. Yesterday the *Weymouth* and *Dunkirk* frigates came in from Kinsale with several merchantmen under their convoy, but left the *Grand* privateer, their prize, behind them in that port. The same day the regiment here in garrison received new clothes and swords, and two of the grenadiers, to try the goodness of the blades, went out with their seconds into the field, and after kissing and embracing each other fell to it, and after a few passes, one was run through the body and died instantly on the spot. The other combatant received three such wounds as it is believed will cause him also to make his exit.

From Cowes on the 4th we hear that yesterday came into that harbour to stop a leak the *Restoration*, of and for London, in eight weeks from Barbadoes. The master said he came thence in company of thirty-two sail of merchantmen (without any convoy) bound for England, and ten sail bound for New England. The latter soon left them after they came to sea. The rest he kept company with about three weeks, and then was separated and came home alone. He says the island is moderately healthful, but what sickness is, does as much afflict the natives as strangers, but this does not agree with better accounts, which said it lay among new comers that are unseasoned.

Letters from Portsmouth on the 5th say there are now at St. Helens four of their Majesties' men-of-war, a fireship, and two Dutch men-of-war. Three of the former came in this day from cruizing, but brought in no prize.

The Swedes and Danes continue in the Downs as in my last. On the 4th a French privateer chased into Harwich two ships from the Ness, and had the boldness to venture within shot of the fort, which fired some guns at him, and he went off to the northward.

Letters from Chester on the 4th say they have an account from Carrickfergus Lough in Ireland that a French privateer of forty guns and ten "pattereroes" took an "Antegoman" of eighteen guns off that place after a sharp dispute, but quickly after the *Dolphin*, commanded by Captain Kercher, of twenty-four guns, came up and re-took the prize, and warmed the Frenchman, so that he left her, but in a shattered condition. The privateer took and carried off as much gold out of the "Antegoman" as one man could lift into the long-boat.

On the 5th, Lord Berkeley, with the fleet under his command, was in Rye Bay, and we hear orders are sent down for his lordship to sail. The fleet received little damage in the late storm without it was in tackle, and a bomb vessel lost her anchor and cable. It is believed that the coast of Normandy is so alarmed upon our fleets appearing that we shall be capable to attempt little there now.

This day the Lord Keeper and the judges, according to order, attended the cabinet council to consider about adjusting the difficulties that have arisen in the bill for sealing of parchments and paper, the judges having not as yet been able to terminate the many

1694.

queries, niceties and scruples that are raised by practitioners, the penalties in the act being severe upon them in case of any default.

The patentees for the new copper halfpence and farthings are preparing to get them out with all diligence. They will be like those coined in King Charles' reign. Their Majesties' effigies will be on one side and Britannia on a rock on the reverse, the new models having been all rejected.

After a long expectation, and the town for seven days had been pestered with lies of battles and victories which the Grub Street prince and the newsletters related as particular, and with as much certainty as though they had been in the action, we have this afternoon received the four Holland mails that were due, which make no mention of any such action or anything material but the particulars ensuing, viz.:—

That the body of an army of the Turks assembling at Szlankamen were already 25,000 or 30,000 strong, and that they give out to besiege Peterwardein, but say that the Grand Vizier will not be in the field till the middle of August. General Schoning is set at liberty by the Emperor's order.

On the 25th ulto. the French army under Marshal de Lorge began to re-pass the Rhine at Philipsburg, and the Prince of Baden decamped from Wiesloch and marched and encamped at Gentzburgh near Mannheim, where he had a free communication with the troops of Hesse, 60,000 Saxons having joined him. Before the French re-passed the Rhine a smart action happened between a party of French and the like of Germans, in which the first were repulsed with a loss of three hundred. Some other small actions have happened to their disadvantage. They have not attacked Heidelberg. The Dauphin has marked out a camp at Fren [Fexhe?], two miles from Liège and one from Tongres, and has commanded a great number of wagons with six horses each out of the county of Luxemburg, and continues to make great warlike preparations at Huy.

From the King's camp at Rosbach, the $\frac{2}{12}$th of July, they write:—On the 30th in the morning we took four spies in the camp, [three] of them were priests and the other an Irish boy. Two of them are condemned to be executed. On the 7th we brought in seventy of the enemy's foot and ten horse, and on the 8th another of our parties brought in 114 foot and 48 troopers with their accoutrements. Near three thousand of them have deserted since the opening of the campaign. On the $\frac{1}{11}$th the French army decamped and marched to Tongres, and are now encamped between Liège and Maestricht, upon one of which places it is thought they have a design.

From Paris on the 6th we hear that on the 19th ulto. part of the army under Marshal de Nevilles invested Gerona (?). On the 26th the trenches were opened. In the place is a garrison of three thousand foot and five hundred horse, commanded by a brave governor. The fleet under Marshal de Tourville is before Barcelona, but has attempted nothing. We have no advice of Admiral Russell. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters, Bundle* 4, *No.* 45; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 121.]

July 10. Ordnance Office. The Ordnance Board to Sir John Trenchard. You will see from the enclosures the difficulty we lie under as to sending a further supply of ordnance stores to Admiral Russell.

1694.

At his first sailing, besides their full allowance, including the additional rounds of powder and shot lately established, he took seven store-ships with him, whereof, on parting from Lord Berkeley, he took three with him to the Straits. Inasmuch as he might then have taken what more stores he pleased, we must suppose he is sufficiently supplied. Not yet knowing how long he may be continued abroad, please inform us of the Queen's pleasure, whether a further supply must be sĕnt after him; for we are unwilling, unless commanded, to put their Majesties to what we think an unnecessary charge. [*S.P. Dom., William and Mary* 14, *No.* 60.] *Enclosing*:—(1) *The Lords of the Admiralty to Lord Romney, dated* 3 *July*, 1694, *desiring him to provide ordnance stores for Admiral Russell's fleet, a list of which is appended. Copy.* [*Ibid. No.* 60 i.] (2) *The Ordnance Board to the Admiralty, dated* 5 *July*, 1694, *transmitting a list of gunner's stores on board the three store-ships which Admiral Russell took with him to the Straits, which they hope will be sufficient to prevent the charge of sending more after him. Copy.* [*Ibid. No.* 60 ii.] (3) *The Admiralty to the Ordnance Board, dated* 7 *July*, 1694. *Unless the Ordnance Board is assured that Admiral Russell now has a fitting proportion of gunner's stores for his fleet, you are to send a further supply to the ships now under dispatch. The convoy going to Cadiz will be ready to sail in a week or ten days from Spithead.* [*Ibid. No.* 60 iii.]

July 17. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, at Newcastle on Tyne. The Venetians began on the 15th of June to attack Cielut in Dalmatia, and the place surrendered to them on the 17th upon honourable terms. In it were found eight pieces of cannon. It is a passage into Bosnia, Albania and Herzogovina, and has considerable dependencies. The Duke of Savoy has deferred the march of the confederate army for some days, till the harvest be got in. The Republic of Genoa has sent to demand succour from the French, in case they should be attacked by the confederates for not consenting to pay the contribution so often demanded.

Letters from Vienna of the 7th tell us that the departure of Marshal Caprara for Hungary was still deferred for some days longer, by reason that the Imperial Chamber had not been able to pay the necessary money for the campaign; that the Turks made no movements; and that General Schoning was dangerously sick and daily visited by the ministers of the court.

The "freshest" letters from the army of the Prince of Baden are of the 10th and 11th of this month, when he was encamped at Hochenheim, between Philipsburg and Heidelberg, where he designed to continue till the forage was consumed, all things not being ready or adjusted about his passing the Rhine. Deserters and prisoners inform that the Marshal de Lorge has ordered [orders?] to detach 10,000 men for Piedmont, but that they were not as yet on their march. Marshal de Lorge continues with the French army between Worms and Spires; they are busied in casting up redoubts and making "retrenchments" upon the banks of the Rhine at such places as they think proper for the Germans to lay their bridges at, being resolved to dispute the passage at the river. On the 12th the Bishop of Breslau was elected, at Berguinthell, great master of the Teutonic Order, and, at Frankfort, Bishop of Worms.

1694.

From the camp at Rosbach on the $\frac{5}{15}$th we learn that since the last post there have been no motions of the armies, nor has anything happened in those parts beyond the continual desertion from the enemy and the bringing in of prisoners. It was believed, when the French army moved on Sunday, they intended to have gone further, but since their march was so short, we are likely to remain here until they decamp again. They have entrenched their camp where it lies most open to us. His Majesty has been pleased to extend his mercy to the two priests who are condemned as spies.

On the $\frac{9}{19}$th we hear that on Tuesday last arrived at Diest 2,500 Brandenburg horse under the command of Lieutenant-General Dellwitz, and are cantoned in the adjacent villages expecting his Majesty's further order. This morning Baron de Stein, brigadier of the Dutch forces, was sent express from the King to Prince Louis of Baden. Yesterday two of our parties beat two of the enemy's, and brought in several prisoners. The two armies continue still in the same disposition.

We learn from Brussels on the 14th that, upon the last march of the enemy, it was resolved in a great council of war that the body under the Elector of Bavaria and the Brandenburg horse do join the King, and that the army should advance after the enemy to oppose their designs upon Liège or Maestricht; but, whilst all things were disposed for a march, the King was informed that the Dauphin had not advanced so far as he was informed, but continued on this side the river Terre, upon which he deferred the march of the army of the allies. The French have countermanded their pioneers that were summoned to their army, and the appearance of undertaking a siege or bombardment has vanished into smoke. It is believed their true design was to draw the allies into the plain to give them battle. However, it is thought, whenever it shall happen, they will get little by it, for the army under the King, when joined with the body under the Elector of Bavaria and the Brandenburghers, makes 65,000 foot and upwards of 60,000 horse.

Letters from Paris on the 16th state that an envoy extraordinary is expected from Portugal with the offer of a mediation of that prince for a general peace. Marshal Tourville on the 4th returned to Toulon with the fleet under his command, and the galleys came next day to Marseilles. Lord Mountcashell, who commanded the Irish troops, after some indisposition died. We have advice from the coasts that Admiral Russell, with the fleet under his command, has passed up the Straits.

On Sunday evening an express arrived from Lord Berkeley bearing date the 13th of July from Dieppe Bay, giving an account that the day and night before the date of the express they had cast into Dieppe from the bomb ketches 1,131 bombs and 18 carcasses, with such execution that they had laid two-thirds of the town in ashes, and that the next morning they designed to complete its ruin; that not above eighteen of our bombs had broken in the air; that at the same time the castle and four new batteries from the town played incessantly upon us, and, as it was computed, sent above 1,500 cannon shot and bombs at us, but with so little execution that we had only five or six men killed and wounded. They have a great many men drawn down upon the coast,

1694.

and some of them by their clothing seem to be regular troops, which however, do no other harm than to look on and be witnesses of the calamities we bring upon them. This town is large, and it is believed contains 30,000 souls. Lord Berkeley designs to sail along their coast and visit the rest of the maritime towns . . . . . spent a machine ship commanded by Captain Dunbar before Dieppe with great success. The Marquis of Carmarthen was brought from the fleet in the *Shoreham*, which brought the express, and landed on Sunday at Portsmouth. His Lordship's indisposition is not a fever but a pain in the stomach. The Duchess [of Leeds], his mother, went to Dover on Saturday, where the *Mary* yacht attended to carry her to the fleet on the French coast, where she expected to have found her son. The Lords of the Admiralty have given orders for the fitting up of several machine ships and shallops to be sent to Lord Berkeley. One Mr. Walmesley has been taken into custody of a messenger for practices against the Government. We have nothing material from the ports.

P.S.—From Paris on the 19th we have advice that Admiral Russell on the 7th inst. appeared before Barcelona, and that Marshal de Tourville with the French fleet has retired to Toulon, and has placed the galleys to defend the entrance to that port and has . . . . a great many batteries of cannon and mortars. From Rosbach on the $\frac{12}{22}$ we hear that on Monday night last a party of the garrison of Liège took three hundred horse from the enemy with several prisoners, and yesterday a party of the army brought in a colonel, three captains, with an engineer and about sixty prisoners. On Tuesday night the Prince of Vaudemont came to wait upon his Majesty, having just arrived from Italy. Orders are given for our march to-morrow, which, bringing us near the enemy, may give the occasion of a battle, for which all things are in readiness with us. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 46; *and dttto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 127.]

Aug. 7. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, at Newcastle on Tyne. Letters from Cracow of the 17th past say that the Polish army continues to assemble on the frontiers of that kingdom, but to what end is not known, for they believe few of the Tartars will be upon the borders this summer, by reason the Khan was preparing to march with his troops for Slavonia to join the Ottoman army under the Grand Vizier. General Veterani is drawing his forces together to cover Transylvania from the inroads of the Tartars upon the advice he has received of their advancing towards Hungary. It is believed the Imperialists, if the Turks do not appear very powerful in the field, will attempt something upon Temesvar. The Russians have all orders to advance near the Save and oppose the Turks, in case they should attempt the passage of that river. The Turks show no disposition to set on foot a treaty of peace till the end of the campaign, but in all probability will take their measures according to the success thereof.

They write from Strasburg that the French gendarmes were to march for Piedmont, but the discourse of sending a detachment to Flanders had quite vanished. De Lorge continues to make more forts along the banks of the Rhine to oppose the confederates'

1694.

passage, who seem at present to have little inclination to the same, whether from a discrepancy amongst the different interests and parties that compose that body, which the Prince of Baden cannot direct or command as he would otherwise do, or from a . . . . . that the army enjoys more plenty in the . . . . . of Spires, where they are at present, ... Rhine, where the French have destroyed all the . . . . . the subsistance of man and beast.

In Flanders the greatest trial of skill at present seems to be which of the two armies can outlive each other in their present encampment, but both being pinched for forage, it is believed they will soon be necessitated to remove, and the French show a good inclination to pass the Meuse, but as it is believed are afraid of our armies being in their *trousses*, as the French phrase it, or in plain English, giving them a kick in the breach, all our dragoons remaining posted behind the right wing for that purpose. Major Jaques Pasteur, who has the guard of the forest of Soigne, on the 6th inst. with 120 of his fusiliers attacked a party of French, and after a little resistance took the commander and ninety soldiers prisoners, and brought them into Brussels.

Letters from the Hague of the 10th say that we have released there all the French seamen that were prisoners, in order to send them home, the enemy having promised to treat ours after the same manner. There are letters from Lord Paget, which make no mention of any footsteps toward a peace with the Turks, but only that the Grand Vizier designed to take the field about the latter end of July. The armies in Piedmont afford us no news as yet. It is believed the Duke of Savoy deferred the taking of his measures till the arrival of Admiral Russell with the English and Dutch fleet upon the coast of Provence.

From Paris on the 6th we hear that they write from Pignerol on the 23rd past, that the Duke of Savoy has caused several pieces of cannon sent to his convoy, to be sent to his camp, and other instruments for breaking the ground, and that he expected his cavalry from about Casale. As soon as they had joined his army, he designed to march for Provence. The price of bread corn is considered fallen in this kingdom, to the great solace of the people.

On the 31st we hear from Edinburgh that the French privateers continue very numerous and insolent upon our coast. On Thursday last they came within the mouth of the Firth, and took two vessels laden with timber from Norway, and afterwards put them to ransom by the owners, continuing upon the coast till Saturday following, at which time the money stipulated was sent to them. The Council met this day; the most considerable thing they did was the ordering a proclamation for the country to bring in the accounts of what is due to them from their Majesties' forces, who are paid out of the first money paid in upon the poll, and they are ordered to bring in their accounts by October next to the clerks of the Council, and the proclamation to be issued forth to-morrow.

We hear from Plymouth on the 3rd that, on the first inst., there passed by to the westward a fleet of merchant ships, consisting of about thirty sail, bound some for New England, Virginia and other parts of the West Indies, and three for the East Indies, under convoy

1694.

of three men-of-war. This evening their Majesties' ship *Weymouth*, Captain Juniper, commander, brought in a French privateer of twenty-four guns and 130 men, which he took the 31st past off Scilly, after a chase of three days, being the best "sailer" belonging to St. Malo.

Letters from Weymouth of the 4th state that on Thursday came into Portland Road the *Berkeley Castle* with the *Goodwin* prize, and the *Discovery* brigantine, from cruising before St. Malo, and brought in with them four French pilots, which they took before that place. By making a waft, they came off to them through a mistake, as believing them ships that wanted . . . . . them into that port, but with inform[ation] . . . . . got from them I cannot learn . . . . . will they trust so.

On the 4th we hear from Chester that the common scribblers in their letters have falsely divulged several gentlemen to be brought hither in custody, that are now in peace at their own habitations; I therefore think fit to give you the names of all such gentlemen as are now prisoners in the castle of this city, and they are Sir Rowland Stanley, Sir William Gerrard, Sir Thomas Clifton, Mr. Leigh of Lyme, and Mr. Langton, and last night was brought hither under the guard of Dutch troopers, one Jackson, an innholder of Preston, one Woodson an upholsterer of Wigan, and one Wilson, all three ordinary persons. Several more have been searched after in Lancashire, but they have thought fit for the present to withdraw themselves.

Lord Berkeley, having yesterday taken his *congé* of the Queen, parted this morning for Deal to meet the fleet in the Downs which is coming . . . . . St. Helens. This morning all the new machine ships fell down the river in order to join the fleet in the Downs. This coming about of the fleet makes most believe their design to be upon some other place than St. . . . . ., but a little time will discover their design. The encampment designed at Hounslow is put off for. . . . . In my last I mentioned some removes would be made among the commissioners of the Customs and Excise . . . . . thus declared, viz.: out of the first commission will be removed the Hon. Mr. Booth, first commissioner, Sir John . . . . . Sir Richard Temple, and will be succeeded by Sir Walter Young, bart., Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Clark, at present warehouse keeper at the Custom House. Out of the Excise will be removed Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hornby and Mr. Aram, and will be succeeded by Mr. Dancers, Mr. Foote Ansloe and Mr. Clark, burgess for Taunton. This morning Sir Thomas Stanley was seized by a warrant for high treason. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 47; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 133.]

Aug. 16. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, at Newcastle on Tyne. From Turin of the 6th letters bring news that the army decamped the day before from Buriasco for want of forage, and marched and encamped between Cavour and Garziliame (?); but the troops of Spain continue in their camp between Airasca and San Secondo. The French have put three battalions into Pignerol, and Cattinat has come with fourteen battalions more and encamped under the walls of that town. The Vaudois have lately had a ruffle with the enemy's foragers in the vale of St. Germans, where they killed several of them and pressed them over a river in great disorder. The Duchess of Savoy was seized on Tuesday before the

1694.

date of these letters with a continued fever. According to the letters from Lyons, a malignant and contagious fever has for some time reigned there, which has made great ravage, as it does now in divers other parts of France.

Letters from Paris of the 16th speak of the great perplexity and distraction the council at present seems to be in about the affair of the fleet, not knowing what to conclude, till they have some further sight into the designs of Admiral Russell, and what he will enterprize in the Mediterranean. In one day's council they seem to conclude that Tourville shall take his opportunity to pass for Brest, in the next they fall upon new thoughts, and hope that he, with Marshal Noailles, may still have an opportunity to attack Barcelona, to which end Noailles has possessed himself of all the posts along the sea coasts within four miles of the said place, which has so terrified the inhabitants that many of them have already fled the place. The court now begins to have thoughts about raising fresh funds for prosecuting the war for the ensuing year, and one method that seems to be pitched upon is by the erecting of three new parliaments or grand courts of judicature, viz., at Lyons, Poitiers, and Tours, the disposal of which places will bring fifteen millions into the King's treasury. The King has ordered Monsieur Vauban to give in the plan of a city to be built at Arc in lieu of Dieppe, and, in commiseration of the great loss of his subjects of that town sustained by the bombardment, his Majesty has promised to contribute timber and other "gross materials" towards the building of this new city. The price of corn has fallen to a degree which makes it reasonable, yet the want of money to purchase it is so great that ordinary people suffer famine in the midst of plenty, and they have as much need now for a long prayer to supply them with this want, as before with a plentiful crop; yet one thing seems to add to their comfort which would be esteemed a judgment to another nation, that as they have little victuals so they have bad stomachs, the whole kingdom (if our accounts be true) being at present in a sickly and languishing condition.

Letters from Brussels, dated on the 18th, say that on Saturday last, about ten in the morning, Count de Guiscard, governor of Namur, with twenty-two squadrons and four battalions appeared near the Mehaigne, towards the side of Arlon, at the same time that our right wing was foraging that way within a mile of Namur. His hussars, with several squadrons and some few infantry, advanced upon our foragers, and had put them into confusion and flight; but afterwards, attempting to force a pass that was secured by a detachment of our infantry, were repulsed, and several of them killed upon the spot. At the noise of this action the Elector of Bavaria posted away at the head of seventeen squadrons, and the Brandenburg general at the head of several others, in hopes to have flanked the enemy, but they hastily retired under the cannon of Namur. Most of the horse that were at first missing have since returned, having made their escape in the disorder. The King, upon advice that the enemy designed to march towards Charleroi, decamped this morning and marched towards Gemblours and Fleurus in order to obviate the design.

Letters from Falmouth on the 11th state that just then came into that port three Dutch capers with two prizes, the one a banker of

1694.

sixteen guns from Newfoundland, the other a settee with alum from Civita Vecchia, both bound home for Nantes, near which place they were taken.

We learn from Plymouth on the 12th that this day came in from cruising their Majesties' ship *Weymouth*, Captain Juniper, commander, and brought with him a French privateer of eight guns which he took yesterday off Scilly from two others of twenty guns each, to whom he also gave chase; but whilst he was securing this the other two got off.

There is now at St. Helens their Majesties' ship *Captain* and another frigate, and at Spithead two English and four Dutch men-of-war.

Lord Berkeley on board the *Queen*, with the squadron under his command, is detained in the Downs by the "blustrinesse" of the weather and the contrary winds. The Danish man-of-war mentioned in my last as is in our possession, will so continue till the King's pleasure be known, and whether the King of Denmark will justify the action and chastise the commander of his frigate. However, I hear in the meanwhile the Danish resident disclaims the action, and says Captain Barefoot did it without order, though there is little regard to what a minister affirms or denies in such a case, it being a common thing with them to do either as they shall think it most conducive to the service of their master. But the government is so far from being cajoled that they have ordered the stopping of the Danish ships that were so lately discharged, and likewise of all of that nation that shall be found in any of the English ports, until satisfaction be made for the high affront, and at the same time orders are sent to Admiral Hopson, who is now before Dunkirk, to haste away to Denmark to convoy home what English ships we have there.

Their Majesties have been pleased to grant an annuity of 2,000*l.* *per annum* to Charles, Duke of St. Albans, for the better support of his dignity. Yesterday was issued their Majesties' proclamation for the apprehension of Colonel Parker, with the promise of 400*l.* to anyone that shall apprehend him so as he may be delivered into the hands of justice. Captain Billop, who at present has the command of the guard-ship whose station is about Sheerness, some few days since seized eight persons, that were making their escape for France in a small vessel, having no passes, it was believed, to depart the kingdom. Yesterday they were brought to town and examined by the secretary, and are continued in custody. Against some of them warrants were already out for their apprehension for high treason. One Mr. John Ferguson has obtained a grant of water bailiff for the river Thames, from Staines Bridge to the head to be that river, with all the fees and advantages that belong to the said office. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 48; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 141.]

Aug. 21. London. Newsletter addressed to Mr. Thomas Errington, at Dilstone, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Our letters from Edinburgh of the 14th bring news that Major McDonald, who was with the Viscount of Dundee in his rebellion, and has been ever since in France, returning lately home, was on Saturday last seized at a tavern in this city and committed prisoner to the Tolbooth. It is said several papers were seized about

1694.

him of dangerous consequence. Mr. Carsan, the skipper that transported the garrison of the Bass to France, returning home last week, was taken into custody, being accused of landing them at Dunkirk, contrary to his orders, which were to another place. He was afterwards liberated upon finding bail of 200*l.* sterling, to answer the same before the Council when called. The committee of Council appointed have not yet fully agreed to the disposing of their forces along the coast, only at present two regiments of dragoons are sent for to Edinburgh, and will be sent to the north, and there cantoned upon the coast. They had for several days most excessive rains, accompanied with thunder and lightning, which has done great damage, especially to their harvest. The whole kingdom is in perfect peace, and they have no other disturbance than what the French privateers give to their commerce, which makes their merchants uneasy.

Letters on the 16th from Falmouth state that, since my last, they have had very stormy weather with a south-west wind, so that the ships there bound southward continue wind-bound. There are very few "pilchers" or other fish as yet taken, but they have a very plentiful harvest of corn and fruit. The Newfoundland masters seem unwilling this year to proceed on their voyage, as well by reason the year is far spent, as that they have advice that the French have sent some frigates thither to destroy our fishery.

Letters from Plymouth of the 17th inform us that yesterday arrived there from Bideford thirty French prisoners, who were taken on board a sloop by one of our privateers, so that we have now three hundred French prisoners there. This evening the *Weymouth* and the *Germoon* sailed thence cruising, and we have still in port four frigates.

We have received letters from Cowes, dated the 18th, which state that yesterday came into that road from the eastward the *Cloudesley* galley, Captain Matthews, commander, bound for Newfoundland, as also a Swede from Dunkirk bound for Rochelle.

From Portsmouth of the 19th we have also received letters, stating that the Dutch outward-bound fleet for Bilbao continues wind-bound in Stokes Bay. The English and Dutch men-of-war mentioned in my last lie at Spithead, and have since been joined by the *Soldadoes prize*.

We learn by letters from Deal of the 19th that their Majesties' ship *Hampton Court* came into the Downs from the river on the 18th. Lord Berkeley with the fleet is under sail for the coast of France. Yesterday the *Swiftsure* and the Danish man-of-war that fought the *Stirling Castle* sailed for the river. The great ships will be left in the Downs and sent up the river, the admiral having gone on board the *Kent*, a third-rate. In the late stormy weather several boats have been upset and four or five men drowned. We have here seventeen machine ships, being the invention and contrivance of Mr. Meisters, a Dutchman of the Board of Ordnance, upon which the success of the present design very much depends. We have also fifteen bomb vessels, on board which are sixteen mortars, the fine *Drake* bomb-ketch carrying two.

We are informed by letters of the 18th from Chester that on Monday last a French privateer took, between Holyhead and Dublin, a ship of this place called the *Star*, and carried the master away,

1694.

but returned the ship. From a master and some passengers yesterday arrived from Dublin, we have an account that the report was there that the *Assistance* frigate had retaken the *Scarborough* frigate, lately taken in St. George's Channel, with the privateer that took her and two other prizes; but this we know to be a mistake, for on the 2nd inst. she was carried into Havre-de-Grace.

The Danish Resident has lately sent us up two memorials from Dover in relation to the affair of Captain Barefoot. In the first he insinuates that we were too hasty with the captain in not giving him time to consider it before we attacked him, and could have wished we had pressed it more to have seen his orders than we did, etc. In the second he seems to justify the action, declaring that the captain had acted according to his orders, which were not to strike to any prince's flag whatever, and withal declares his master did not think the said ceremony of striking would have been exacted of him, by reason the ships of England were not obliged in any Danish port to pay the like ceremony to the ships of war of Denmark, etc. To both which memorials an answer has been sent down to the envoy.

Yesterday a sad accident happened in the house of one Mr. Heywood in Salisbury Court, which was thus: one Captain Aldrid (a person well-known to His Majesty and one who has made several experiments of a new invented shell of his) was in his own chamber with one Mr. Paul, fixing his shells for another experiment, when the King returned; by some accident two shells rubbing together took fire, by which Aldred was very much wounded and the Paul killed; but there is no manner of plot in this affair as is given out, and some "discerning noddles" would have it. I hear a match is agreed upon, and will be speedily consummated, between the young Earl of Warrington and Madame Thomas, a great heiress of Wales, who has 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* *per annum*, and has been courted by, and has rejected, some of the greatest men of the kingdom. Some time last week the Duke of S——— (*sic*) was like to have been stolen by a young gentlewoman of Kent, but, the matter being "smoked," he was happily rescued, and is now under maternal care.

We learn by letters of the 20th from Deal that yesterday afternoon the English and Dutch fleet, under the command of Lord Berkeley, sailed out of the Downs for the coast of France. But a little beyond the South Foreland, the wind rising high at W.S.W., was obliged to return into the Downs, where the fleet rides now at anchor; but the *Royal Katherine*, receiving some damage to her fore top-mast sail, could not weather the point of the Goodwin, so she was obliged to come to an anchor three leagues off, where it is hoped she will ride safe. The great ships were to have remained in the Downs, and the admiral to have gone on board the *Kent*, and Sir Cloudesley Shovell on board the *Captain*; but that resolution was altered, and the fleet sailed yesterday together.

Apartments are preparing in the Tower for the gentlemen now in Chester Castle, who are expected up from thence in a few days. To-morrow our little camp of four regiments of newly raised horse and dragoons breaks up at Hounslow, and the men march to their quarters. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 49; *and ditto Do. Entry Book*, 6, *p.* 147.]

1694.
Sept. 4. London. Newsletter addressed to Mr. Thomas Errington, at Dilstone, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Letters from Rome of the 14th ult. state the affair of Liège had been again considered, but after five hours' debate nothing further was resolved in it than that the statutes of that church should be sent to Rome by the 20th of the next month, by reason the agents of the Elector of Cologne and Cardinal Bovillon had produced very different copies of those statutes, both pretending them to be the true. The Emperor pretends that his troops in Italy shall take their winter quarters in Romagna, Bologna and Ferrara, which the Pope uses his utmost endeavours to prevent, and to that end he is raising forces, and seems resolved that, if arguments will not do, he will oppose force with force. The Emperor alleges that Innocent XI besides this granted him subsidies to carry on his war. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has notified to the Pope that Admiral Russell demands the freedom of the port of Leghorn for his fleet.

There is little appearance that the Duke of Savoy will undertake any considerable enterprise this campaign. He is now marching the confederate army towards the Valley of Susa, and it is said designs to block up Cassall so closely that nothing shall go in or out, and in order thereunto will cut off the communication between that garrison and the fort of St. George.

On the 8th ult. Admiral Russell arrived before Barcelona. On the 9th he was joined by twenty-four Spanish galleys, and our last advices from Spain left him there on the 20th, and say that, by some frigates he had sent out, and ten Spanish galleys, he had taken several French vessels bound from Marseilles with provisions and ammunition for their army in Catalonia. The Spanish court is preparing a present of jewels worth 24,000 *piastres* for Admiral Russell, and one of half the value for Admiral Calenberg.

They write from Vienna that Count Caprara was on the eve of his departure for Hungary to take upon him the command of the army there and that Admiral Assembourg had gone to Slavonia, to draw together the armament on the Danube; that the Grand Vizier arrived on the 6th, or as other letters say the 16th, at Belgrade, but without his army, which followed him, and that the Cham of Tartary was expected at Weiden with his troops.

The armies upon the Rhine continue much in the same posture. The Prince of Baden has sent back to Neckarsulm (?) the vessels that were bringing him some materials, that carried with them the prospect of an enterprise, and it is said also that the pioneers, which he had summoned in from Swabia and Franconia, are countermanded.

The discourse of the Hague is of a design to take in Furnes, and that the Duke of Würtemberg will be sent before for that purpose. We are assured that the army is much stronger than that of the French, and that the army will be divided, and the King will observe the Dauphin, whilst the Elector of Bavaria acts with the other part.

Letters from the King's camp at Wanneghem of September the 3rd say that the heavy baggage goes to Ghent to-morrow, and some thousands of pioneers have been at work there three days to make the roads passable. The French army is now at Rousselaere near Courtrai, and is increased by the neighbouring garrisons to the number of 120 battalions. The troops that marched from the

1694.

garrisons of Liège and Maestricht have been encamped for some days without the gates of Ghent, but are ordered to march again to-morrow.

By letters of the 6th from the King's camp at Wonterghem we hear that our army marched from Wanneghem, and came to that place the day before, on this side the river Lys. The French are between Courtrai and Mooreseele, and have sent a detachment towards Furnes to cover that part of the country. We have had several advantages within these few days over some of the enemy's parties.

Letters from Paris of the 3rd inform us that letters from Italy say that Admiral Russell had sent to demand of the Grand Duke of Tuscany the liberty of the port of Leghorn, and provisions for his fleet, but that prince had proferred 200,000 crowns to be exempted, and the report is that the same admiral will also oblige the republic of Genoa to contribute.

We have received letters from Edinburgh, dated the 28th of August, saying they have an account from Galloway that a large privateer of thirty-six guns has for some days cruised before that place and thereabouts, which has not only interrupted their herring fishing, but obstructs their trade with Ireland, and that they had landed some men and surrounded the house of one Campbell, an innkeeper, in which was a drover named Kennedy, who came from England, from whom they took a considerable sum of money; after which they carried away the landlord of the house and some of Sir Thomas Kennedy's tenants, whom they kept on board till they paid their ransom. They committed some other depredations in other places and carried away cattle on board, etc., which put the country into that consternation that they are almost afraid "to keep their houses." But several troops are ordered to those parts to prevent further insults.

We hear from Falmouth on the 30th that on the 28th in the evening there sailed thence their Majesties' ships the *Archangel*, *Virgin* prize, *Berkeley Castle* and *Joseph*, and under their convoy thirteen ships for Newfoundland, three for the East Indies, four for Virginia, and others for Guinea, Barbadoes and the Straits, amounting in all to the number of thirty-three sail.

Letters from Plymouth of the 31st state that on the 29th sailed thence their Majesties' advice boat *Germoon*, with a packet for Jamaica.

Letters from Cowes, dated September the 1st, say that on the 29th past there sailed thence westward about twenty sail of ships, Swedes, Danes and Portuguese, bound for France, Portugal, etc., and yesterday passed by that road the Straits and Portugal fleet, consisting of about two hundred sail of English, Dutch, etc., under convoy of seven English and Dutch men-of-war.

From the Downs on the 1st we learn that yesterday sailed thence up the river to the Tower all the store ships which have attended the fleet this summer. This morning returned into that road the transport ships which carried the three regiments of foot to Ostend, and this morning sailed thence an advice boat and a man-of-war with an express to Admiral Hopson. The *Charles* galley has brought into the Downs a Swedish ship which she took coming out of Dunkirk bound for Nantes with contraband goods.

1694.

We hear from Deal on the 3rd that the fleet under Sir Cloudesley Shovell is now riding with their topsails loose in a sailing posture. The gentlemen, taken into custody in Cheshire and Lancashire upon the account of the conspiracy, are expected in town to-morrow. Some few days since one Mr. McKay, a Scotch gentleman, who has lately had a station upon the coast about Harwich, to inspect such persons as come into or go out of the kingdom without passes, etc., was met and assaulted near the Royal Exchange by one Mr. Le Rue, first by a torrent of bad words, and then with his sword, and was by him disarmed upon the account of an injury (which he pretends he had received) from an affidavit by Mr. McKay some time ago, by which means he had some time been detained in custody of a messenger. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 50; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 155.]

Sept. 6. London. Newsletter addressed to Mr. Thomas Errington, at Dilstone, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The letters from Genoa of the 14th of the last month tell us that, on advice of the arrival of Admiral Russell before Barcelona, that government was extremely alarmed, being apprehensive that he would come before that place and oblige them to declare and pay the contributions the Emperor has so often demanded of them for "tifes," and some of the principal inhabitants are so struck with "a panic fear" (having the former bombardment still fresh in their memory) that they have removed their best effects up into the country. But at the same time the senate is vigilant for their defence and security, and to that end has posted twelve thousand troops along their coast, and has likewise dispatched an express to the court of France to demand succour in case of necessity. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has also sent an express to France on the same subject, being under the like apprehension from the confederate fleet, and has increased the garrison of the port of Leghorn to eight thousand men, and that of Ferrara proportionately.

They write from Turin on the 23rd that, some days before, the Duke of Vendôme left the valley of Barcelonetta, and went post for Marseilles, to secure that place, and to give orders upon the coast of Provence, where they are extremely alarmed on the approach of Admiral Russell, and all the infantry that were posted in that valley have been since ordered to march to Marseilles. The French fleet continues in the port of Toulon, but not a seaman is permitted to put foot on shore.

Letters from Paris of the 3rd of September say that, upon advice that the Duke of Savoy was approaching towards Beenisehell, ... and Marshal de Catinat immediately marched his troops that way. The Marquis de Lery parted the 25th past in the morning for Susa, and on the same day Marshal de Noailles, with the army under his command, decamped and passed the river Tet (?) with a design, as it was believed, to besiege Casa Follit (?), which place the Spaniards have lately supplied with a fresh garrison and all things necessary. The army, which consists of about 5,000 or 6,000 men, continues near Barcelona, before which the confederate fleet lies drawn up in three lines. We are extremely thoughtful how to bring our fleet about into the ocean. The generals of the Spanish galleys

1694.

pretended to the command of the English fleet, but the court of Spain determined that we should command the debarkment. The King, to recompense the services of Captain von Bart, has ennobled him and made him a gentleman, and has given him a coat of arms and for supporters two anchors. The envoy of Genoa, in his late audience of the King, assured him that the republic would do nothing to the King's displeasure, upon which he promised to assist them with his forces upon occasion. By a Holland post arrived since the writing *ut supra*, we are advised from Rome that the Pope has granted the Emperor 50,000 crowns to assist him in his war against the Turk; that the Holy Office had published a decree against that published by the Duke of Savoy in favour of his protestant subjects; that the envoy of Spain and the consuls of England and Holland at Geneva had given the Doge and senators assurance that they need not apprehend any disturbance from the confederate fleet. The Grand Vizier has taken the field with 60,000, and threatens Peterwardein and Tibull with a siege. Admiral Russell, with the fleet, left Barcelona on the 26th past, taking the course east south-east.

From the King's camp at Rousselaere, the 9th N.S., we hear that yesterday the King marched with a considerable part of his army from the camp at Wanneghem thus far into the enemy's country, being within less than three leagues from Courtrai, and four from Ypres and Dixmude. Part of the left wing, mostly English horse, with the troops commanded by Count de Flegan, remain in the former camp. The Duke of Holstein Ploen has gone towards Liège to command at the siege of Huy, which is to be carried on by the garrisons of Liège and Maestricht, with the Brandenburg horse, and, as they thought, may be invested by this time. The French army continues between Courtrai and Moorseele, where they are strongly entrenched, having sent a detachment towards Ypres to cover that place, besides that gone towards Furnes. On Wednesday morning last Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, of Lord George Hamilton's regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, of the English train of artillery, went out to fight with sword and pistol upon some words that passed between them the night before, and the former was killed.

From Edinburgh, by a letter of the 30th past, we are informed that a libel is raised before the Council against Sir George Lockhart's tutor for not qualifying himself by taking the oaths according to the late act of parliament. He is the first that has been prosecuted upon the same that is barely in quality of a private chaplain or tutor. The Earl of Arran is upon his departure for London, and to-morrow Major-General Levingston goes towards Berwick, to view the several ports the troops are quartered in for the security of the coast.

From Dublin of the 29th we hear that the governor of Galway has seized a French privateer that came on shore near that place. She was called the *Fortune* of St. Malo, and carried 10 guns, 6 "pattereroes" and 60 men. Colonel Calthrop's regiment has landed there safely from England.

From Chester, the 3rd September, we hear that on that day a soldier of Sir Richard Atkins' regiment was shot to death for deserting. He cast dice with three more condemned for the same crime, but it was his fate to be the victim to justice.

1694.

Yesterday Lord Molyneux and the other gentlemen from Cheshire and Lancashire (whose names I lately gave you) were brought to town under a guard, and are at present continued in custody of messengers and not committed, the sessions in the Old Bailey being adjourned to Monday next. Several persons will then be brought upon their trials upon indictments of high treason. Some letters mentioned that four regiments of "footmen" were ordered for Flanders; the same is false, and Sir Henry Bellasis was ordered, which is since countermanded. On Sunday morning last Mr. Le Rue was taken in custody of a messenger by a warrant from the Duke of Shrewsbury for the assault committed upon Mr. McKay, and will be tried for a high misdemeanour. We hear by a letter from Deal of the 5th that the English and Dutch fleet weighed yesterday in the afternoon, but in a little time re-anchored again about the South Foreland, where they yet remain; but it is expected they will sail again next tide if the wind and weather serves. *P.S.*—From Paris of the 6th we are informed that on the 24th past the . . . . . was advanced with our army within two miles of Barcelona, but the viceroy had received into that place a reinforcement of 3,000 men from the fleet. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 51; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 161.]

Sept. 13. London. Newsletter addressed to Mr. Thomas Errington, at Dilstone, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Elector of Brandenburg has recommended to the Emperor to terminate the affair of the ninth electorate with all convenient speed, the Electors who have hitherto dissented having at last remitted the affair to the decision of his Imperial Majesty. Our last letters from Brussels of the 8th bring news that the army of the allies, having begun to pass the Lys upon the bridges they had laid over at Deynse on the 4th, completed the same on the 5th. The Elector of Bavaria, who was in the advance guard, took his quarter at Comegsen, and the King of England is at the village of Oesselghem. On the 6th the horse were again saddled to continue their march, but, a contrary order coming, they were sent that day and night to forage, but on the 7th in the morning they marched towards Rousselaere, where are the quarters of the Elector, and those of the King at Thielt.

The French army, at the approach of that of the allies, retired a little backward towards Ypres, to be nearer at hand to cover the places upon the lines. Marshal Bouffleurs separated with the body of his army from that of the Dauphin to return towards the Meuse, the enemy apprehending the siege of Huy. General Deubits quitted the army of the allies with the Brandenburg cavalry in his return to the country of Liège, arrived on the 6th at Soignies, and on the 7th at Arquennes, near Neuville. Prince Albert of Brandenburg, who left the said body at Soignies, arrived at Brussels on on the 6th at noon under the guard of 300 horse, and missed very narrowly falling into the hands of a detachment of 400 of the enemy's horse and 200 foot, who missed the design upon the "barque" of Antwerp, coming a little too late upon the channel. The prince, with his guard, passed in view of the enemy, who, believing they were troops coming to attack them, posted themselves advantageously in seven small squadrons and two platoons (?) of infantry, and stood in

1694.

this posture expecting to be attacked, by which means the prince gained Brussels without suffering the least insult. But the enemy, finding themselves deceived, plundered the neighbouring villages, carried away a great many horse, and came within musket-shot of a counterscarp of Brussels, near the gate of Anderlecht.

The same day Count de Guiscard, governor of Namur, having advanced with 600 or 700 horse to Wavre, commanded out from thence a party of the forest of Soignes, who had the luck to find the sentinel of the guard of fusiliers asleep, by which means he surprised the guard and put them to flight, after which he took 60 horse out of the waggons that came thither to load wood. When Major Pafleur (who had the guard of the said forest, and was with another party of his fusiliers at the passage of Waterloo) had advice of this, he speeded thither with such diligence that he met and attacked them in the road by which they were returning, with so much vigour that he rescued the horses and beat the enemy out of the forest, taking several of them prisoners.

Captain Dumoulin, having also got intelligence that the French were in the forest, went out with a party of 30 dragoons towards Wavre, and cut off the retreat of the enemy; but, alighting to refresh his horse, he was on a sudden encompassed by the cavalry of Count de Guiscard. He defended himself valiantly, but having too many enemies upon his hands to deal with, was forced to get off as well as he could, leaving 15 or 16 men behind him, either killed or taken prisoners.

From Edinburgh of the 6th we hear that yesterday the King's Council met, and ordered the provost and some of the baillies of Stirling to be sent for in custody, being accused of drinking the health of the late King James and Prince of Wales, and some other Jacobite "pranks." A party was dispatched thither for them, and they are this day brought in here, and committed to the Tolbooth gaol. The Earl of Aboyne, notwithstanding the allowance of his freedom till this day, was yesterday ordered prisoner to Stirling Castle, where he is to enter himself in a few days; his governor and two servants (proving all three to be priests) are continued in custody, but kept apart. This day one Mr. Smith, who agitated for his lordship, was seized and committed to prison, being likewise discovered to be a priest, and his papers were seized, which it is said contain matters of consequence in relation to the government. The committee appointed to consider the complaint made by the commissioners of the General Assembly, that lately returned from the north, having made their report; the Council have thereupon ordered that the keys of the respective churches that are already declared vacant shall be delivered to the presbyter, and that such of the episcopal ministers as continue to preach, without being legally qualified, shall be presented before the Council. The Council has also recommended to the Lord Advocate to raise a process, and cause to be cited all the Romish priests and considerable papists in the kingdom. The six Irish prisoners taken at Stranraer (?) (mentioned in my last) are ordered to be brought hither under the guard of a troop of dragoons. A proclamation is preparing to be issued for the forbidding any skipper, under a severe penalty, to bring any person hither from Holland, without a pass signed by the conservator in Holland.

1694.

On the 10th at night arrived at Bristol the *Parham* sloop from Antigua, the master of which reports that before he came away Colonel Russell, the new governor of Barbadoes, had arrived safe at that island, and that the late governor, Colonel Kendal, had gone with the frigate that arrived with the convoy, and some others that were there before, and what force they could make, to the assistance of Colonel Beeston, governor of Jamaica, against the French that had made a descent upon the island.

There are letters this day from Vice-Admiral Hopson, bearing date the 10th, from Dunkirk, which said he expected John du Bart out with his squadron in two or three days, in order, as he declared, to engage him. Upon which he had prepared all things for the encounter, but the arrival of Sir Cloudesley Shovell upon that coast with a stronger squadron will no doubt prevent the dispute.

The twelve bomb vessels, &c., as mentioned in my last, still continue in the Downs. On the 12th in the afternoon the *Post Boy* advice boat was sent out of the Downs after Sir Cloudesley Shovell with an express. This day was launched at Deptford a new sixth-rate frigate named the *Swan*, and five more of the same rate are also ready to put off the stocks. Last night Lord Molyneux and Sir William Gerrard were committed to the Tower for high treason, and this day Sir Rowland Stanley, Sir Thomas Clifton and Mr. Leigh were also committed to the Tower, and two others to Newgate.

Orders are sent down to Chester and Lancashire to disarm all persons that decline to take the oaths, and to give security for their good behaviour. The Spanish ambassador solicits the exchange of the Earl of Clancarty, Major-General Dorrington and Colonel Mackilligott, now prisoners of war in the Tower, for some of their officers taken in Catalonia.

This day was a smart struggle at Guildhall about the choice of two sheriffs, but the decision is left to a poll. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 52; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 167.]

Oct. 2. General Post Office.

Sir Robert Cotton and Thomas Frankland to [the Duke of Shrewsbury]. By his order of the 8th February last, the King signified that he thought it for his service that small boats, of no force and good sailers, should be employed between Harwich and Holland as packet boats, instead of boats of some force, which were then made use of. Such vessels were accordingly provided. Being of no defence, it was fit they should be extraordinary sailers to escape the privateers. To make them so, according to the opinion of the naval officers whom we consulted, it was necessary they should be low-built. But experience shows that in "blowing weather" they take in so much water, that the men are constantly wet during the whole voyage, and can no ways go below deck to shift themselves, being obliged to keep the hatches shut to prevent the vessel from sinking. This is such a discouragement to the seamen, that it will be the greatest difficulty to get any to endure those hardships in the winter.

These boats are likewise able to make no defence in case they should be attacked. Upon sight of any vessel at sea to windward of them, they dare not venture to pursue their voyage for fear of being taken, but return again into port. This has very often this summer obstructed the regular course of the mails. Besides, they dare not

1694.

readily put to sea with an indifferent wind, because in such case they must be so long making their passage, that they are in eminent danger of being a prey to the enemy.

We are sensible of how great importance the regular dispatch of the mails may be, and therefore thought it our duty to make this representation. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 14, *No.* 61.]

Oct. 20. Copy of an agreement between James Corry, Henry Caldwell, and Captain Robert Clerke. Whereas I, James Corry, am appointed and authorised by the inhabitants of Inniskillen, who have suffered by the late fire, to petition their Majesties, and to solicit and procure such sums of money as can be obtained, for which I am, in consideration of my expense and pains to have one half, know therefore that I, the said James Corry, do promise that Mr. Henry Caldwell and Captain Robert Clerke, who are to assist me in the said affair, shall have for their own proper allowance one moiety of my half as a consideration of their pains; always provided they shall be at one half of the expense, and shall likewise give their personal attendance on the said business when it is transacted in England. *Signed*, James Corry. [*Ibid. No.* 62.]

[Oct. 20.] Address of the House of Commons of Ireland to Lord Capell, not dated, asking help for the inhabitants of the borough of Inniskillen, who, by their defence of that place, by maintaining many thousand protestants who fled there for shelter, and through the fire that consumed the greatest part of the town, with the market house, are reduced to great want and poverty. [*Ibid. No.* 63.]

Nov. 1. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Letters from Rome of the 15th bring that the French had proposed and recommended the Duke de Gaudagne for general of the ecclesiastic state, instead of the Duke Ersi (?), who has taken upon him that charge.

The congregation of the Holy Office, being disturbed at the reiterated complaints of the resident of Savoy and their decree against the Vaudois, are so far from revoking of it, that they pretend still to take further resolutions in relation to that affair.

The Venetian fleet arrived on the 7th of September before Scio, in the Archipelago, it being an island of about 124 miles long. On the 8th, in the evening, General Steuan began to debark his men, which he did without opposition, and took the town of the haven whilst his cannon and mortars were unshipping. The inhabitants of the haven surrendered, after the death of the commander, to the number of 200, upon condition that they should be transported into Asia. The Venetians began to bombard Scio on the 12th, when the seneschal dispatched away an express for Otranto with this news. In the castle are four thousand Turks and inhabitants, yet they hope in a little time to reduce it, by reason there are few troops in the island to succour it, and the greatest part of the inhabitants are Greek Christians. The Ottoman fleet has repassed the Dardanelles after having debarked two hundred men at Tenedos.

From Venice on the 23rd comes the report runs that General Molini has taken the castle of "Trasconch," not far from Lepanto.

1694.

Letters from Milan of the 20th say that the Spanish army advanced towards "Chivasey" to be separated. The Republic of Genoa agreed to pay the Germans 1,250,000 scudi in lieu of winter quarters.

From Vienna of the 23rd we hear that there is nothing from Hungary. The discourse at court is of a marriage between the King of the Romans and the Princess of Sweden, and of the departure of the court for Prague to crown the Empress and the King of the Romans. The French make new proposals of peace.

Our letters from the Rhine bring "nothing of news," but the repartition of winter quarters.

Those from Liège of the 2nd inst. say that the new Prince is busy in settling his government, having changed all the late ministers of state but two. They have pointed out to the allies the necessity of their permitting commerce with France whilst the Spanish Netherlands do the same, but would rather it could be prevented in the latter.

Paris letters of the 1st inst. [o.s.] state that the Dukes of Luxemburg and Villeroy have returned from the army. Count d'Estrée is also hourly expected, and the generals in Germany are also upon the road, so that the troops on all sides are in their winter quarters, excepting those in Piedmont, which are also preparing. We have the confirmation that the fleet has debarked six thousand men at Palamos, which were ordered to be landed at Blanes, whither de Noailles was to march his army and receive them, but that resolution was altered upon fresh reasons. On the 23rd Tourville returned to Toulon with the whole fleet excepting a man-of-war, which had troops on board, and a flute with bombs, which were separated from the fleet in a violent tempest. All thoughts of attacking Barcelona are laid by for this campaign. All our letters from Vienna, Ratisbon, Innsbruck, Frankfort and Basle speak of nothing but a negociation of peace that is on foot. They say there that Abbé Morrell, who has been some time absent, Count de Crecey, Monsieur de Heerley, counsellors of state, and Monsieur de Callières, have gone to different courts to dispose and temper them to a peace, and by particular letters from Strasburg we are assured that several conferences have been held in a town upon Lake Constance between the envoys of his majesty the Emperor, the Duke of Savoy, and other princes. My author concludes his letter with this postcript: "May God grant their negociations may have a good success for the repose of Europe," from whence we may conclude the low estate that France is reduced to.

We hear from the Hague on the 5th that the King continues detained from embarking by contrary winds. The King of Spain has demanded that orders may be sent to Admiral Russell and Vice-Admiral Callenburgh to act with discretion in the Mediterranean.

A letter from Edinburgh, of the 25th October, states, as in my last I mentioned, the murder committed by Major Menzies upon Mr. Robert Patrick, advocate and town clerk of Glasgow, and the pursuit that was made after him by the citizens from the several roads that lead from that city. I have now to add that a party of them overtook him at Renfrew, about four miles distant, and demanded of him to surrender himself prisoner; he drew his sword

1694.

and stood upon his defence, upon which one of the pursuers with a carbine shot him dead, who is thereupon taken into custody and must take his trial for murder for the same, according to the civil law in that case. Major McDonald, some time since mentioned to be committed close prisoner to the Tolbooth for being in France with King James, is at liberty upon his consenting to be "exterminated" out of their Majesties' dominions. This day the proclamation (we lately mentioned) was published intimating that the parliament should be when the King's pleasure should be further known concerning the same.

Our letters from the ports afford nothing worth mentioning.

The Duke of Tuscany has sent a letter to the King acknowledging him with all his titles. It is said the republic of Venice are sending an envoy to do the like, so that this still may be attributed to the good effect of the confederates' fleets in riding admiral in the Mediterranean. Three months' provisions more are preparing to be sent to the fleet to Cadiz, the last convoy being only a supply to the latter end of February. The present which the King of Spain made Admiral Russell cost six thousand doubloons. On Saturday last Captain Thomas, of Colonel Brewer's regiment, was married to the widow of the late Major-General Sudlow, by which means the dispute has ceased that was like to arise betwixt them about the estate of that "great fortune," Madam Anne, ———, lately deceased, and though there be some disparity in their years (the lady being much the elder) yet all mankind must approve of her generosity in this action on the one side or of the great prudence on the other. Dr. Gouge, minister of St. Martin's, departed this life after six days' indisposition of a fever, and it is said will be succeeded by Dr. Lancaster. Yesterday the judges, upon their coming to town, attended the Lord Keeper to give him an account of their proceedings upon the special commission in Lancashire and Cheshire. The wind being easterly these two days we hourly expect to hear the King has landed. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 53; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 175.]

Nov. 6. Lord Montagu to Mr. Vernon, with regard to a pardon for some person condemned. If the shewing of the report from the Admiralty to the Queen be postponed, Lord Montagu can furnish arguments, which will incline the Queen to mercy. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 14, *No.* 64.]

Nov. 17. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. By a Holland mail since my last, we have letters from Turin of the 8th inst. which bring little news, further than that His Royal Highness was putting the valleys in a posture of security against any attempts from the enemy during winter. The Republic of Genoa had sent orders to their consul at Barcelona to compliment Admiral Russell in the name of the senate upon his arrival in the Mediterranean, and have agreed to admit none but merchant ships into their harbour, and not to suffer any of the enemy's ships of war to retreat thither upon any occasion.

Letters from Transylvania of the 21st ult. say that the Turkish convoy arrived on the 17th at Temesvar, and from thence they designed to put a supply of all things necessary into Gyula. This

1694.

body consisted of about eight thousand men, and was commanded by a Turkish bassa and Sultan Galga. The rest of the Turkish army have broken up from Belgrade, and they are entirely separated. The Grand Vizier has returned from Adrianople, and the Cham of Tartary, who has continued with him ever since their retreat from Peterwardein, has returned home, much afflicted at the news of the defeat of his troops by the Poles. There is advice that the Tartars who escaped at the battle afterwards fell into Moldavia, where they plundered and burnt all before them, and carried away a great number of miserable people into slavery, notwithstanding they were their allies.

They write from Vienna on the 10th that the Vizier found in a review of his army at Belgrade that they were diminished twelve thousand foot and seven thousand horse. There is advice from the frontier of great commotions that have happened at Constantinople upon the Venetians taking the island of Scio, but their report seems a little premature, and we must expect the certainty by letters from Adrianople.

The German news is at present very barren. Lord Lexington has parted from Cologne, and takes his journey for Vienna by Mayence and Treves. The Estates of Cologne, now separated, have consented to the raising of a hundred thousand crowns, and given out commissions for the levying four new regiments. Prince Louis of Baden is still at Guntsbourg, and expects the final resolutions of the Estates of the Empire for the regulation of the winter quarters.

From Brussels on the 20th, we learn that all things are quiet upon the frontiers and the troops are so disposed that a good army may in a few hours be drawn together. Marshal de Bouffleurs was expected at Lisle on Thursday last. The Duke of Holstein Ploen, who has gone to Liège on his return, is expected with great impatience at Malines to "assopiate" the troubles there, where the commandant of the four English battalions continues to demand justice for the two English officers (vizt. a lieutenant and ensign) that were killed here. The occasion was upon some abuse they offered to a woman. This affair causes such dishonour in that town that the shopkeepers are forced every day to shut in their shops by daylight, the burghers not daring to stir out of their houses at night.

Letters from the Hague of the 23rd say that Admiral Allemond has parted from Amsterdam to hasten the equipment of the fleet. The States of Holland meet again to-morrow upon the subject of the state of the war. The two French emissaries we lately mentioned are still at Maestricht. Sir Cloudesley Shovell has arrived at Gothenburg, and designs to pass into the Sound.

From Paris on the 19th we hear they have certain advice from the several courts of Germany that the Emperor persists in refusing the propositions of peace made him by this court. Messieurs Pompaine and Bachivalers have advised the King to have recourse to the Hollanders, and to make them sensible that it is not their interest to suffer one monarchy to be crushed by another, and to assure them of a treaty so advantageous that it shall not be in their power to refuse it; and with them to comprehend the affairs of England, rather than to make application and overtures to a prince whom the King can never heartily love nor forgive as having broken

1694.

the whole measures of France. A few days will discover whether the King will follow the advice of these two ministers or no, from whence we may observe that the French monarch's haughty phrase of giving peace to Europe is now changed to that of begging it.

Letters from Falmouth of the 12th say that on that morning arrived the *Spanish Expedition* packet boat in seven days from Corunna with the mail; she brings advice that Admiral Russell on the 18th past was in Cadiz with the whole English and Dutch navy. The soldiers designed from Corunna to Flanders were countermanded for St. Sebastian and from thence to Catalonia.

Letters from Weymouth of the 14th say that yesterday the *Guernsey* galley, privateer, brought in here three prizes, one a French ship of 150 tons and 8 guns bound for Havre de Grace, which he took under the cannon of a French castle, after three hours' fight, the castle firing all that while upon him, and the other two laden with wine from Brest, which he took out of a fleet of thirty sail, and had taken them all had he but had one privateer more in his company. The prisoners say there are forty men-of-war now getting ready at Brest, but that they in a great want of seamen.

On Wednesday last Captain Wiltshire, one of the commissioners of the navy, and Captain Eyles, one of the commissioners for victualling the navy, set forward from town in order to embark for Cadiz. Yesterday morning about nine commenced the great trial at the King's Bench bar between the Earl of Bath, plaintiff, and the Earl of Montague and Mr. Moore, defendants, about part of the late Duke of Albemarle's estate. The trial lasted all day and night, the judges continuing all the while upon the Bench till nine this morning, when the jury brought in their verdict for the plaintiff. The letters from Cadiz say that Admiral Russell is not yet recovered from his dysentery.

This morning a sad accident happened in St. Giles', which was thus: one Mr. William Russell, a surgeon, late of Salisbury, was set upon in order to be arrested by five bailiffs; but he, snatching a sword from one of the bailiff's sides, opposed them for some time till he received a wound and dropped down dead; some gentlemen that stepped in towards the end of the fray killed two of the bailiffs. In conclusion one of the gentlemen and two of the bailiffs were seized by the civil magistrates and the rest made their escapes.

This being the anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's birthday, it was observed with all the demonstrations usual to commemorate so great and good a princess, whose name to the end of the world will be held in veneration amongst protestants. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 54; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 181.]

Dec. 6. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. According to letters from Rome of the 20th the Duke of Ersi has already disbanded at Ferrara the greatest part of the new raised forces, retaining in service only the banditti and some other "refractory from justice" of Bologna, which he designs to keep in garrison at Ferrara. This conduct of the duke has already by one party drawn some clamour and censure upon him. The Pope's galleys on the 19th returned to Cività Vecchia from the Levant.

Letters from Turin of the 23rd say that the body under Marshal Catinat had at last separated and put into Pignerol, Susa, and

1694.

other frontier places; that a great many Savoyards and protestants, that had been compelled by the French to take arms, daily deserted, and took service with the troops of Savoy. Several Frenchmen had been seized who endeavoured to slip into Cassall with money for the garrison.

From Hungary, we hear that General Veterani had decamped from Aard with a design to have marched and attacked the Tartars that lay near Temesvar, but, upon the way, received advice that they had retired in great haste towards Belgrade to avoid him, upon which the said General, at Lippova, separated his troops and put them into winter quarters.

From Germany news comes that the States assembled at Frankfort have sent deputies to General Thungen, governor of Mayence, to treat with him about the removal of the hussars that are in that garrison. The complaints of their insolences daily increase, they treating friends and foes alike without distinction. The Saxons are increasing the magazine at Frankfort and Miltenburg, from whence it is concluded they design to return upon the Rhine next campaign, or at least some part of that prince's forces.

The advice from Flanders is that Marshal de Bouffleurs had formed a design upon Dixmude, but had been defeated in it by the diligence of the Duke of Holstein Ploen, who had put all things in such a state that he could have drawn together a good army upon the least motion of the enemy. In the meantime the openness of the weather caused their troops to be quiet on both sides, though things are disposed for action in Flanders as soon as a frost happens and time will permit for its execution.

Letters from the Hague of the 11th say they there expect with great impatience the answer of the King of Spain touching the renewing of the prohibition of commerce with France in the Netherlands, which, if the King of Spain do not comply with, the country of Liège threatens also to open a free trade, notwithstanding that it has been represented France gains more by it than by the success of a battle. The crime of the person, lately mentioned to be seized in Zealand for corresponding with France, is now publicly discoursed, and is in substance that, being a person maimed in his fortune, he endeavoured to retrieve the same by his chimeras or projects. To that end he had proffered his service to the States to enterprize something for them in the East Indies, but, they not agreeing with his demands, he applied to the Elector of Brandenburg, offering to secure and put the footing the Brandenburgers have in the East Indies in a better state; that prince also rejecting his propositions, at last he engaged with France, and proposed to go in the spring with John du Bart with twelve men of war to attack Surinam, belonging to the Dutch. He is daily under examination, and two other persons who are thought to be his accomplices are also seized.

From Paris, on the 7th, we hear that Abbé Morrell is recalled to court, and the treaty he endeavoured to engage the Switzers in has no manner of effect, which was to lend part of the troops to the King to oblige the Duke of Savoy to an accommodation, and in fine to oppose their prowess and use their endeavours to procure repose to all Europe. The protestant cantons opposed

1694.

the catholics, but in the main both unanimously agreed to preserve the neutrality which they had kept from the beginning, and not to intermeddle with other folks' matters. The affair of the Ottoman Porte gives no small occupation to the court, Monsieur Chattaneoff having in his last despatches put out of hopes to retrieve their credit with the Grand Seignior and his ministers without putting forth a fleet next summer in the Mediterranean sufficient to oppose that of the confederates.

Letters from Edinburgh, dated the 29th, say that on that day the council met, and the Lord Chancellor acquainted the board that he had received a letter from court calling him thither, upon which they made choice of the Earl of Annandale to officiate as president in his absence. On the 18th thirty-six whores were sent from the house of correction in this city to Glasgow, to be with others that are there on board transported to the plantations.

On the 2nd sailed from Plymouth their Majesties' ships *Assistance*, *Norwich* and *Loyalty*, and under their convoy the *Charles the Second* and *Samson*, with about six or eight other vessels for London, and on Tuesday night they arrived safe in the Downs.

Yesterday the East India Company received the happy news of the arrival of the *Samuel* (not the *Modena*) on the 21st ult., at Cork in Ireland. The captain can give no account of the *Modena* nor the Barbadoes' ships that were in his company, since they were separated in the storm formerly mentioned, but adds that he was since attacked by a privateer of twelve guns, who after the exchange of some broadsides quitted him.

We hear from Cowes, that on the 3rd, there put in a vessel of Flushing from Guinea commanded by Captain Fr. Johnson, who confirms the loss of Fort Secundo, and adds that twenty of the company's ships sailed from St. Thomas with one thousand slaves each for Barbadoes. One of the ships was the *Hannibal*, whose captain was dead and half her company. The Moors had taken a ship of Flushing, killed all the men and torn the ship to pieces.

Yesterday the House of Peers had the affair of Lord Banbury again under consideration, but came to no resolution; they adjourned the debate to that day week, and the House to Friday.

A draft is to be made this week of ten men out of a company of each regiment in England to go for Jamaica, and a convoy will be ready to sail in a few days. The convoy for Cadiz will be ready by the 16th of January, Captain Benbow having within these few days taken up several merchant ships in the river to carry stores upon the King's account.

The King has not yet declared a new primate, but it is concluded that the Bishop of Lincoln will fill the vacant chair. This night the King designs to prick the sheriffs. Yesterday and to-day the House of Commons spent in examining the Lancashire witnesses on both sides, and after a great many warm speeches and debates ordered their further attendance on Friday week, so that it is difficult yet to know what will be the issue of that affair. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 55; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 189.]

Dec. 8. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Yesterday we received a Holland mail, which brought

1694.

letters from Vienna of the 1st inst., which give an account that the Bassa of Belgrade had given notice to the Governor of Peterwardein that he had received orders from the Porte to permit Heer Hemskerke, the Dutch ambassador, to return home, and to convoy him as far as Salankemen, desiring that a guard might be sent thither to receive him. This was done on the 18th past. Thus, notwithstanding the bad success of the last campaign, the Turks refuse to set on foot a treaty of peace. The Estates of Lower Austria are consulting about increasing the number of their troops, and it is hoped the Emperor will be in a condition to act on the offensive on the side of Hungary next campaign. In Germany the Prince of Baden has given orders for all things for the opening of the campaign in May next, and instead of the Saxons (who, it is said, will not return on the Rhine unless under the command of General Schoning) the Emperor will take eighteen thousand other troops into his pay. The Prince of Baden's palace at Guntsbourg has been lately robbed by thieves, who took away divers moveables of great value.

On the 5th the Electress of Bavaria arrived, on her journey from Poland, at Berlin, where she was received by the Elector of Brandenburg after the most magnificent manner that court was capable of, but the manner of her cavalcade into Berlin and reception being too long to insert here, we must refer it as a task to the gazettes. On the 8th she designed to proceed again for Spandau and so for Flanders.

From Brussels of the 12th we learn that Count Doring, grand-master to the Electress of Bavaria, who has been at Vienna, to notify to the Emperor the marriage of the Elector, returned hither some few days since, and is again parting with Count Preytinge, great chamberlain, to meet the said princess on this side the Guelder. The Elector has also named eight gentlemen of his chamber to accompany them, which are the Princes of Chimay and Stenhausen, &c. The Marchioness D'Lode, great mistress to the Electress, parts at the same time with the maids of honour. This will be about Friday or Saturday next, and a few days after the Elector will follow in person.

Letters from the Hague of the 14th say that the Duke of Holstein Ploen has at last sent the two French emissaries at Maestricht to Liège under a good guard, from whence they will proceed to Namur. They have not, as we are assured, discoursed in the least of the restitution of Luxemburg, but will part with only Ypres, Furnes, the fort of Chokier and Dinant as equivalent, which is not in the least hearkened to. The Duke of Holstein Ploen is suddenly expected here from visiting the frontier garrisons, which he has left in a condition not to fear the attempts of the enemy.

We learn from Paris on the 10th that Count d'Estrée arrived at court on Wednesday last, and informed the King of the campaign in the Mediterranean. Marshal Tourville is on the road; after he has conferred with the King, he will visit the ports on the ocean, and give orders for the equipment of the fleet for the next campaign, which, it is said, will be much more formidable than any of the preceding years. Great endeavours are used to induce the Emperor of Morocco to declare against Spain, and to invade that kingdom with fifteen or twenty thousand men, and to resist his siege on Ceuta

1694.

and the Spanish garrisons in Barbary, by which means the King of Spain will be put out of a condition to assist Catalonia, and consequently induced to accept of an accommodation, which will soon be followed by a general peace. It is expected that prince will suddenly declare his intentions to the Porte on that point. Marshal Luxemburg has demanded permission of his Majesty to quit the command of the army in Flanders next campaign and retire, but the King has not as yet complied with his request.

From Plymouth on the 4th they write that yesterday returned into port the *Bonaventure* frigate from cruising to the westward, and brought in with her the *London Merchant*, of and for London from Barbadoes, of twenty-five tons, laden with sugar, &c., which she retook from the French. She came out Barbadoes with the fleet and four East Indiamen, and was parted from them in the storm we so often mentioned, which was so long and violent that they are doubtful of the rest missing. This ship is very leaky and much damaged in her cargo, and her provisions were all spent, but one piece of pork, when the *Bonaventure* came up with her.

On the 4th a privateer of Flushing brought into Cowes a French banker of about one hundred and forty tons, laden with fish, which he took off Ushant, and before that had taken two more of the same kind, which he carried into Galicia and sold there.

On Thursday night last, before the Council rose, his Majesty was pleased to nominate Dr. Tennison, Bishop of Lincoln, to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, to the general satisfaction of all, he being esteemed a person of great learning, piety, charity and wonderful moderation, and one who in the last reign was a "common mark" to the Romish priests and Jesuits. It is not yet said who shall succeed him in the see of Lincoln.

Colonel Fountain who was, some time since, committed to Newgate for high treason, and the last sessions admitted to bail, appeared yesterday on his recognizance at the Old Bailey and was discharged, as were this day Captain Wotton, Mr. Pepper and Mr. Powell of Dover, who were committed upon the affidavit of Mr. Lunt for having, as he pretended, a design to have shot the King as he was hunting in Epping Forest. Yesterday the House of Lords heard counsel in the case between the Bishop of Exeter and Dr. Berry of Exeter College, and this day debated the same again, and referred its further consideration to Monday next.

Yesterday the House of Commons were upon ways and means, and had under consideration Mr. Foley's project of raising five millions by a silver tally, each of which should be made to pass for five pounds current, and that there should be a fund of one shilling per pound for some years upon land to answer the same, as also Mr. Neile's project of a new lottery, a fund upon soap, tobacco, &c. This day the House were in grand committee on the bill for the better trial of treason, and went through the same, and agreed to the several heads, *viz.* first, it should commence on Lady Day next; that the prisoner shall have a copy of the indictment and notice of his trial two days before, and the panel of his jury two days before, and shall be allowed two counsel; and the witnesses, as well for the prisoners as the King, shall be upon their oaths, &c. The Bishop of Lincoln has kissed the King's hand on promotion

1694.

to the see of Canterbury, and it is said will be succeeded in that of Lincoln by Dr. Hanley. Our cruisers in the Straits have taken seventeen French bankers. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 56 ; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 197.]

Dec. 14. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Our last letters from Turin confirm that the French have retired into their winter quarters, Monsieur Catinat having left as many troops as he thought could subsist behind him in the valleys of "Pragelato and Susa," in case it should be either attacked or assaulted by the Confederates, before he returns out of Dauphiné in the spring with the rest of the army. The garrison of the aforesaid place, at present consists of fourteen battalions, and is to be reinforced with seventeen companies of grenadiers. On the 21st and 22nd of the past month eighty more Irish deserted from the garrison of Pignerol and came to Turin.

In Germany the French are very busy in making their recruits by forcing young men into their service. The Germans are no less busy upon the same account. The hussars of Mayence have, in an inroad upon the French quarters, taken four hundred head of large fat cattle from them, with which they returned safe to Frankfort.

Letters from Berlin of the 7th say that on the 5th, in the evening, the Electress of Bavaria arrived in this city from Poland, making her entry, which was very stately, through the gate of St. George. The regiment of guards marched first under the command of the great chamberlain, and was followed by the Polish princess' halberdiers of horse, forty coaches drawn with six horses each, thirty of the Elector's halberdiers richly clothed and laid with gold and silver lace, twenty-four of the Elector's trumpets, two kettle drums, thirty pages and forty knights, the Margraves Philip William, and Albert Frederick, the Elector's brothers ; next the Elector's body coach, with the royal princess on the right hand of the Electress of Brandenburg, and over against them the electoral princes and the Elector ; twenty four halberdiers on foot and twenty four lackeys ; the Bishop of Plocko in a black coach; the castellan Vanderweld with his lady ; and last followed the train of the royal princess. All the burghers stood ranged in arms from the gate to the palace. The Elector's galleys and the pleasure yacht of the Margrave Philip William lay at the long bridge magnificently adorned. During this cavalcade the cannon and musketry thundered incessantly. Yesterday was "a curious firework" for her further diversion, and to-morrow she sets forward to meet her future spouse, the Elector of Bavar[ia], "to crown the toil of her long journey with a sweet fruition."

From Paris on the 10th we hear that on Wednesday next the court goes to Morlaix to deliberate about the marine affairs, though the King continues extremely afflicted with the gout. They write from Flanders that several horses, which the merchants of Brussels were passing to Mons, were seized by order of the Elector of Bavaria near Cambrai, which is looked upon as a new rupture of the commerce with the Spanish Netherlands, and upon it orders were sent to Monsieur Voisea, intendant of Poitiers, to prevent in like manner the carrying of any sort of merchandize out of the kingdom without passports. We expect with great impatience a hard frost to

1694.

execute some enterprizes upon the channel of Bruges and upon Niewport. The number of sick amongst the officers and soldiers increase to such a degree that the hospital of the *Invalides* is so filled, that great numbers are forced to go a-begging. It is discoursed to assign them, in lieu of their habitations in the aforesaid hospital, eighty *livres* per annum during life, to be paid them by the richest monasteries, according as it was practised before the establishment of the *Invalides*, which will be a means to induce persons the more readily to come to his Majesty's service. In the audience the ambassador of Venice had of the King, he mentioned nothing else but the earnest desire the Senate had for the accommodating of matters between the Christian princes, so that they might jointly turn their arms against the common enemy of Christianity, at which the court seemed little affected.

Letters from Edinburgh of the 4th state that on that morning there left for London the Earl of Tweeddale, Lord High Chancellor of this Kingdom, being attended some miles out of town by most of the nobility and gentry, the Lord Provost and magistrates of this city, and about three hundred citizens on horseback. This afternoon the Council met and ordered the confinement of Sir Æneas McPherson to be enlarged and made more easy to him, and gave liberty to the Earl of Home to come to this city and attend his law affairs, and to return again to his confinement in March next. They read a letter from his Majesty about the adjournment of the parliament of this kingdom to the 15th of February next, which accordingly is to be adjourned.

Letters from Falmouth of the 6th state that on Friday last a French banker ran on shore to the eastward of the Deadman, and most of her men were lost.

On the 6th arrived at Dartmouth two ships belonging to that place, making their voyage in three weeks from Newfoundland, in company with the rest of that fleet, but they had been separated from them by bad weather. We hear of only four of them that have yet arrived.

On the 7th arrived at Cowes a vessel from New England. She reports that Sir William Phipps, the governor of that colony, in obedience to their Majesties' letter, was preparing to embark for England to answer to some articles exhibited to the Council against him.

On Saturday, the 8th, was launched at Southampton a new ship of eighty guns named the *Dorsetshire*; on the 23rd another new ship of sixty guns named the *Gloucester* is to be launched at Bristol; and, the first spring tide in January, a third of seventy guns, named the *Yarmouth*, will be launched at Harwich. Besides these several other frigates will be ready to put off the stocks in the spring. The Earl of Strafford, who lately married the Count de Roye's daughter, died some few days since at his seat in Yorkshire. Some few days past Sir Dennis Hampton, near Maidenhead, in Berkshire, was shot dead by his black upon account of some severe correction he had given him. Yesterday the House of Lords, after a long debate on the cause between the Bishop of Exeter and Dr. Berry, gave in favour of the first without dividing. Yesterday the House of Commons ordered the bill for frequent meeting and calling of

1694.

parliaments to be engrossed, but it first occasioned a long debate and a division of the house, as to whether this present parliament should be dissolved at or before the 5th of November, 1695, or continue to that day '96, and it was carried for the former by three voices. This day the *congé d'elire* for the electing of the new Archbishop of Canterbury passed the seals. The House of Commons this day read the bill the first time for the rebuilding of Warwick, and were afterwards upon ways and means, and had under consideration Mr. Foley's project, and 4*s.* in the pound upon land, the last of which is like to stick, but the first to fall. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 57; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 203 *and* 7, *p.* 1.]

Dec. 15. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. They advise from Smyrna that the Turks are there drawing a great many troops together, as they give out to make an attempt for the retaking of Scio before the Venetians have well secured themselves there; but letters from Scio say that the captain-general retained the greatest part of his fleet there for the security of the island against an invasion, as well as to annoy the enemy in their commerce and obstruct their trade in the Dardenelles; at the same time he was repairing the fortifications and putting all things in a posture of defence. Since the taking of this island by the Venetians, the prices of corn and all other provisions have risen extremely at Constantinople, at which the people are much exasperated against the government.

They write from Vienna that the Turks and Tartars that revictualled Temesvar have returned to Belgrade. One part of them were added to that garrison, and the rest were disposed into winter quarters. The imperial court was wholly occupied about recruiting and augmenting the imperial army against spring, but the main difficulty they met with was to find out ways and means to raise sufficient funds for that purpose.

From Brussels on the 15th they write that those which come from Tournai inform them that the French are going to establish an impost upon the water which the brewers draw to make their beer of, as also upon the fountains and other sorts of waters. Passengers from Mons add that they discourse there of comprehending them in the poll tax; that every horse shall be taxed at four florins and a sheep at twenty [?]; that a gentleman shall pay a pistol, a peasant a crown, a "valet" half a crown, without comprehending the women, children and other domestics, who are to be taxed apart; at the prospect of which the poor "Flanderskins" throughout the conquests are extremely mortified, finding a great deal of difference in the change of their masters.

Letters from Paris of the 13th say the Chevalier du Bart endeavours in the north to draw what seamen he possibly can into the service of his Majesty, and it is discoursed that a free pardon will be published to recall all such as have retired since the war under pain of death to the disobedient, and that the like grace will be extended to all deserters from the army, and it will be prohibited throughout the kingdom for any to wear swords that are not qualified so to do, to distinguish persons the better one from the other, and to prevent the murders and mischiefs that often happen. The Marquis de Lery

1694.

who encouraged this custom, to the end that all by wearing arms might be accustomed to the use of them and consequently to the art military, has not found since any of the council of his sentiments. Monsieur Fougère de Cures, marshal-general of the quarter-masters of the king's army, who served in Flanders in the year 1690, and was lost at the battle of Fleurus, and whose wife upon a certificate of his death was married again a year after to Monsieur Menilet, appeared at court three days ago to the great surprise of all, and to the astonishment of his family, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand. The account he gives is that, after the disorder of the battle, he was found in one of the enemy's towns, and seized as a spy, and sent by the Hollanders to the Indies, where he has continued these four years past. It is not yet known which of these two husbands the lady will prefer, but his Majesty has given him his choice to take his wife again, paying part of the maintenance of the children of the second marriage and Monsieur Menilet the other part.

Yesterday we received a packet from the Groyne and by it letters from Cadiz, of the 21st past, but they bring little more than that Admiral Russell and the fleet was in good health, and that they were busy in careening the ships. The weather for several days before had been so stormy that it had forced in all their cruisers, but they make no mention of the seventeen French bankers being taken, of which we had an account some few days since by a Dutch caper.

Our letters from the ports bring nothing material. Those from Deal of the 13th say that there were riding in the Downs about one hundred and fifty sail of ships, of which sixteen are men-of-war, thirty for Virginia, twenty-two for the Canaries, and the rest for Cadiz, Lisbon, Barbadoes, &c. We have no account yet of the *Modena* nor the *Tiger* frigate, on board of which was Colonel Kendal, the late governor of Barbadoes; but a Jamaica ship, one of two from Barbadoes, that were separated in the same storm, has put into Ireland.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. Stepney to go to the courts of Saxony and Hesse Cassel in quality of his minister. Dr. Nicholas Barbon, has obtained a grant from their Majesties for the sole use and exercise of a new mill or engine invented by him for raising the water out of the Thames or any other river within the flux or reflux of the sea, without the use of horses or any other beasts. On Thursday evening the King was a considerable time in Council, and, after having made some alterations in the sheriffs as they were pricked, a proclamation was agreed upon for the encouraging of mariners and landmen to enter themselves on board their Majesties' ships of war, which was this day published, and contains a promise of a free gift to seamen of three months' pay, and to landmen of one month's, to all who shall enter themselves and remain on board any of their Majesties' ships of war between the 20th of this December and the 20th of January next, to be paid them at or before the 20th of March next; and likewise that during the space of enlisting all press warrants shall be suspended. Yesterday the House of Lords read the first time the triennial bill, and ordered it to be read a second time on Monday next. Yesterday the House of Commons put further off the Lancashire affairs to Thursday next, and then went into grand committee about the affair of the tonnage and

1694.

poundage, and granted the same as a subsidy to their Majesties for five years longer, to commence on the 26th day of this inst. December. This day the Lords read a bill against wilful perjury, to punish it as felony with death, and adjourned its further debate till Tuesday next; but the fate of this bill is much feared, the judges (as it is said) having given some reasons against it. Besides, it meets with some exceptions among the Lords. The Commons this day reported the bill for the better trials of treason, and agreed to the amendments, and ordered it to be engrossed, after which the House went into grand committee and rectified their yesterday's vote, by which they gave their Majesties four shillings in the pound, but omitted the words upon land, and have settled it upon land and money, and not stocks. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 58; *and ditto Entry Book* 7, *p.* 2.]

Dec. 25. London. Newsletter addressed to Mr. Thomas Errington at Dilstone, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. By the last mail from Holland we have letters from Vienna of the 15th, which bring word that Herr Hemskerke arrived there the 11th, and had his first audience of the Emperor on the day of the date of these letters, in which he gave his Imperial Majesty an account of what had passed during his sojourning at the Porte, and the small hope there was of a peace, the Grand Vizier wholly declining the same. Lord Lexington has also had his first audience of the Emperor. The only news from the frontier of Hungary is that the Grand Seignior has cited all the great officers of his army to appear at court, to assist in a great council of war that is to be held at Constantinople. Poor Count Tekeli, who used to be summoned, is now left out, for, his supply of money failing him from France, his credit is quite lost with the Porte.

Lord Galway, having had success in his negociation in Switzerland in countermining and supplanting the French emissaries that were there in all their intrigues and designs and beating their cabals, has returned again to Turin.

From Brussels of the 26th letters state that the Elector of Bavaria, having received advice that the Electress did not part from Winden till the 23rd, and that she would not be so soon at Guelder as was expected, has deferred his departure till the 28th.

Letters from the Hague of the 28th say that several persons of quality are preparing to go to Brussels to see the entry of the new Electress of Bavaria, which is like to be very pompous and magnificent, and among the rest the Earl of Athlone and the Sieur Dickfelt, the brigadier; other officers that came hither a few days past, having taken the oaths of fidelity in the Council of State, and dispatched their particular affairs, are ordered with all speed to return to their respective garrisons. Our bomb vessels that are building here according to the model that was sent from England by Sir Martin Beckman, will be ready by March, being twelve in number. The ministers at the congress are of opinion (to take off all cause of suspicion from the allies) that no more separate conferences should be held in any part with the emissaries and deputies of France.

Letters from Paris of the 24th state that what some have mentioned, viz. that three hundred of the main guards with divers of their officers would be reformed, proves a mistake; but this we are assured,

1694.

that there will be no promotion of officers in that body this spring as there used to be. A great many officers pass from Toulon to Brest, and it is not known on what design. All the chambers of the parliament were yesterday assembled for the reception of the Count de Toulouse into his charge of Admiral of France, and he took the oaths with the usual ceremonies and returned last night to Versailles. As he at present assists at all the councils that relate to sea affairs, it is not doubted but he will command the fleet that is to put to sea next summer, which will be composed of ninety-six vessels of war to be armed in the ocean and Mediterranean, viz.:—Twenty-two first-rates, thirty-four second-rates, forty third-rates, besides thirty fire ships and thirty-six frigates. We are also assured that the conjunction of this fleet will not be easy in the Mediterranean, to succour the design of the King of Morocco and Tripoli, who is upon the point of declaring against the King of Spain to assist the Turk and gratify the king. It is believed we shall content ourselves to act separately in the two seas, and that the Count de Toulouse will command fifty men-of-war in the ocean, and under him the Count de Chateau-Renaud and Monsieur Phillipaux, son to Monsieur Pouchartine. We are assured that there is not an officer that will endeavour to signalize himself this campaign.

From Edinburgh, letters of the 18th state that the Earl of Argyll, having received his commission as extraordinary Lord of Session has taken the oaths and his place accordingly. On Sunday last a flying packet came from his Majesty to the Council. Yesterday they met, and his Majesty's letter was read, which was about recruits, and ordered a draft to be made of one hundred and thirteen men out of each foot regiment, and one hundred and fifty out of Colonel Hill's, to be delivered to Colonel Ferguson to recruit his regiment now in Flanders; and then appointed a draft of a proclamation to be got ready, which was this day read in Council and approved of and ordered to be published. It contains:—

1st. That all commanders of the army and other ministers of the law shall secure their seaports, and seize all that are not furnished with passes that are going beyond the seas.

2nd. That the officers shall press none but such as belong to their own regiments.

3rd. That such as voluntarily enlist themselves shall not get leave to be discharged, but such as voluntarily offer their services in Flanders shall, after their making three campaigns there, have their free pass to return; and that the proclamation in December, 1692, be observed.

By the packet above came also a letter from his Majesty to the Lords of the Treasury appointing the Earl of Cassillis to preside in the Treasury and Exchequer during the absence of the Lord Chancellor in England.

Letters from Chester of the 22nd say that on Wednesday last arrived in the *Monmouth* yacht from Dublin the Lords Kingston, Blayney (?), Mountjoy and Sir Henry Vane. The great fleet of merchantmen, being one hundred sail, bound for Virginia, the Canaries, &c., that lately sailed out of the Downs, have put into Plymouth. We have advice that the *Success* of London, bound for Barbadoes, springing a leak, was sunk at Beachy, but the men saved. After two or three days' indisposition, the small-pox appeared upon the Queen

1694.

on Sunday last, but by the great care and skill of Sir Thomas Millington and Dr. Radcliffe, her Majesty's physicians, in preparing her body by bleeding and vomiting, the height of her distemper is much abated, and they are now like to be very favourable to her Majesty, who has all the possible good symptoms of doing well. The House of Commons have, by an order on Saturday last, forbidden the writing of any of the debates or proceedings of their House. For this reason I hope those persons and others of quality I have the honour to write to will no longer exact that task at my hand, since I am resolved never wittingly to fall under the displeasure of that honourable house. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 59 ; *and ditto Entry Book* 7, *p.* 5.]

Dec. 27. London. Newsletter addressed to Mr. Thomas Errington at Dilstone, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Letters from Hamburg of the 18th make no mention of the Chevalier du Bart, nor of where he is with his squadron, nor do the letters from Norway. The troops from Saxony continuing upon the frontiers of that country, it is believed they must next summer descend upon the Rhine. The Emperor designs to raise as many troops in his hereditary countries as he shall have occasion for next year, and the Brandenburg troops that served in Hungary last campaign will return it is said and be employed the next against the French in Flanders. The reason that puts the Emperor upon this new method is that the auxiliary troops had so long a march from Germany to Hungary that the[y] waste[d] considerably by the way, besides the great charge of so long a march ; while, on the contrary, troops raised in his own territories, being contiguous to Hungary, will prevent both the one and the other, and may also be kept in stricter discipline than strangers. The troops of Hanover that lately returned from Hungary are recruited, and good part of them will be sent to serve in Brabant.

They write from the Hague on the 28th as though the town of Leyden had, in imitation of the Spanish Netherlands, a mind to renew its trade with France, upon certain conditions, but great endeavours are used to dissuade them from such counsels, as also to break off that between Brussels and the enemy. They are making great provision there for their fleet in the Mediterranean, and of the five hundred thousand pieces which the King of Spain has promised to pay that state towards the charge of their fleet wintering at Cadiz, 50,000*l.* is already paid, but the English bear the charge of their own fleet.

From Paris on the 24th they write that the letters from Poland give as little hopes of the success of the approaching Diet as of the preceding, which separated without success; but these letters add that in the meanwhile the frontiers are making a new venture for a separate peace with the crown, proposing to abandon Caminieck, Valenchia, and several other considerable places. On Wednesday last was condemned another of the persons concerned in the late libels that were published against the King and government, and, as he was upon the wheel, he was confronted by the Sieur de Roque, who some time since was in England as a refugee, and returned again, and was made a convert by the Bishop of Meaux, and is now under sentence of death for being concerned in those libels. Making

1694.

some confession, he was taken from the wheel and reconducted to prison, till the verity of what he had said was discovered. The court is wholly taken up about the affairs of war, but that which puzzles them most is the marine affairs. After all, it is believed that this fleet will not be near so strong as it is given out; it is supposed the court does this on purpose to satisfy the inhabitants of the marine places.

Letters from Edinburgh of the 20th say that yesterday was published the proclamation relating to deserters mentioned in my last; and Colonel Ferguson, who is appointed to receive the drafts that are to be made out of several regiments for recruits for the Scotch regiments in Flanders, arrived here the same night from court with divers other Flanders' officers. The proclamation above advises that no officer of the standing regiments in this kingdom shall begin the recruiting of their regiments until the officers for Flanders have shipped off theirs.

This morning the Council met, but had nothing worth consideration of public affairs before them, only the General of Orkney delivered in a petition against the steward of Orkney (who lately seized some herds brought by a ship), complaining that he had, about twelve months ago, written up to London, to a certain Scotch newsmonger there, a reflecting and scandalous account of the gentlemen of that island in relation to their fidelity to the government, and ordered him to publish the same, which he has done, to their disadvantage; but the Council left it to a legal process.

From Falmouth, letters of the 22nd state that yesterday put into this port the *Weymouth* frigate, and under her convoy the *Samuel*, from the East Indies, but last from Cork in Ireland. On the 16th put into Scilly from Kinsale six sail from the West Indies and one from Virginia, and a Dutch ship from Surinam. Captain Juniper, commander of the *Weymouth*, reports that he had an account from Cadiz that their Majesties' ships *Mary*, *Canterbury*, *Dragon*, and a fourth, were cruizing between Cape Finisterre and the rock of Lisbon to secure our navigation against the French privateers who infest those coasts.

Letters from Cowes of the 24th state that that morning came into the road a vessel from Rotterdam, bound with provisions for the Dutch fleet at Cadiz. Jacob Waldens, her master, reports that he, together with five more, was forced away on the 20th from Rotterdam by the frost, which has so disabled his ship that he has brought her into that harbour to unlade her to find her leaks. He adds that there are a great many ships now frozen up in Holland.

The great convoy that is designed for Cadiz, together with the bombships, will be ready to sail by the middle of next month. They are to be convoyed by the *Romney* and *Colchester*, and the *Dreadnought* is to go with them one hundred leagues and then return. Such great expedition is used for the equipment of the fleet that is designed for the next summer's expedition in the channel that several of them have already fallen down from Chatham river to the Black Stakes, and have taken in their provisions. The four new second-rate men-of-war now given by parliament are ordered to be built in the King's docks, not in the merchants' yards by contracts, as some of the last great ships have been, against

1694.

whose deserts the admiral has complained. The eight new bomb-vessels are now also upon the stocks, and will be ready to launch by the latter end of March.

This day the House of Lords met according to their adjournment on Saturday last, and without doing any business adjourned again till to-morrow. In my letter of the 22nd I gave you an account of the Queen's indisposition, in that of the 25th of the smallpox appearing upon her. It was, however, at that time disputed amongst her physicians whether her complaint was smallpox or measles, "by reason they came out so ill, and her Majesty had a rash with them." On Tuesday at night she was "extreme ill," upon which divers of the most eminent of the College of Physicians were sent for next morning, who discovered that, besides the smallpox, her Majesty had the St. Anthony's fire, and "a species of ill fever which had spots, upon which they ordered her to be blooded in the temples and arm to the quantity of ten or eleven ounces." Last night she had some sleep, but this day till seven at night continued so ill (yet sensible) that the court is all in tears, and the King drowned in sorrow; "yet there is still hopes as long as life, which God grant." [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 60; *and ditto Entry Book* 7, *p.* 8.]

[1694.] Considerations as to notice to be given of the death of a sovereign to other sovereigns then at war with the deceased. [*S.P. Dom., William and Mary* 14, *No.* 65.]

[1694.] Proposals offered to the Privy Council by John Butts, their Majesties' Consul at Elsinore, for the security of our trade, and preventing the French trading into the Sound or any part of Norway.

I propose that the English and the Dutch should have a small squadron of ships, consisting of two fourth-rate and six fifth-rate frigates, to be continually cruizing between the Skaw and the Naze of Norway; one of these ships should attend constantly at Gottenburg, and there from time to time receive orders and advices from me, and carry the same to the commodore of the squadron. Upon such advices and descriptions as I should give, of the French ships and others with contraband goods, going out of the Sound, few or none could escape coming under their examination. This would prove an effectual means of hindering the French trade in those parts, as well as in some measure securing our own.

For the better support of the plan, if consistent with their Majesties' service, it would be necessary for us to have a convoy in continual motion to and from the Sound, from March to November, consisting of one fourth-rate and three fifth-rate frigates. One or more of these, on coming and going, might call into Yarmouth Roads and the Humber, to convoy merchant-ships to and from the Sound, there being a considerable trade driven from these parts by the present circumstances.

If these measures are taken, it will not only obstruct the French trade, but prevent the Swedes and Danes from engrossing ours, as they have hitherto done. If we suffer them to continue so doing, it will encourage them to build more merchant-ships; they have already considerably increased their numbers since the present war. This would totally spoil our trade in the future to those parts in times of peace.

1694.

If such a convoy were appointed and settled, it would be requisite to have it published in the Gazette, so that all merchants, as well as masters of ships, might be thereby advertized to take advantage of it.

That the Dutch will most readily concur in this undertaking is not to be doubted, for their interest is much more concerned therein, by reason their number of ships far exceeds ours: they have five to our one trading to those parts. Therefore I presume they will allow a greater proportion of ships for the purpose than we need furnish.

It very frequently happens that either our own, or our enemy's, advantage or disadvantage is such, that it cannot be foreseen by the Lords of the Admiralty, and they cannot have timely notice from such parts, so as to give necessary orders. Such contingencies sometimes happen so suddenly, after the Admiralty have given instructions to the commanders of their Majesties' ships, that if such instructions are punctually observed at all times, they may be very prejudicial to the service. To prevent such a contingency, I humbly conceive it to be necessary that, when I may receive advice of a stronger force of French ships, I may have power to detain such of our ships as may then be in those parts, until I can give advice thereof to the principal secretary of state. Such a reinforcement could then be sent as might be able to oppose the enemy. To shew that this may be necessary, I will only instance that, about twelve months since, I received certain advice that du Bart was actually cruizing off the Skaw, with intent to surprize four ships laden with naval stores for their Majesties' service. Having only two small ships in the Sound, that were to have been their convoy, I did (notwithstanding that they had orders to sail with the first fair wind) prevail with them to stay for a reinforcement. By this means all these ships were probably preserved from falling into the enemy's hands. [*S.P. Dom., William and Mary* 14, *No.* 66.]

1695.

Jan. 1. London. Newsletter addressed "for Mr. Thomas Errington at Dilstone, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne." They write from Florence on the 11th ult. of the great endeavours that are used by the princes in league to induce the Grand Duke of Tuscany to embrace their part; but whether he may be prevailed with is dubious. Yet it is hoped at least he will furnish the crown of Spain with a considerable sum at small interest.

From Venice they write that Captain General Zen, who commands in the Levant, has sent sixteen of his men-of-war to pass the Dardanelles, and oppose the Turks in their attempts for the recovery of Scio, upon which at present they seem very intent, nothing having so sensibly afflicted the Turks, especially the inhabitants of Constantinople, since the taking of Buda, as the loss of this island.

They write from Rome on the 11th ult. that Cardinal de Fourbin, who lately so solemnly declared that the King, his master, had in no sort endeavoured to arrange a peace, as the confederates had given out, did, the Sunday before, press the Pope to employ his good offices to obtain a peace upon the conditions he formerly advanced. But the Pope, who begins to disengage himself from the interest of France, declared openly that he was astonished to find such inconsistency in the conduct of the King, adding that the Emperor

1695.

and Spain pretended to have other sort of conditions than as yet the French King had spoken of, and he took it ill of his Majesty to insinuate to him anything to the prejudice of the House of Austria, who desired to live in the most perfect amity with the Holy See.

From ———* we hear that ———* have defeated ———* of four hundred designed to make an incursion into Slavonia, fifty of whom they killed, and took twenty prisoners, with a great many fine horses and other booty. The prisoners report that the Pasha was called to Adrianople to assist in the great council of war that was to be held. The levies to be made in Bosnia advance very slowly for want of money. The Grand Vizier was in great esteem among the soldiery, notwithstanding what the Ottoman army suffered last year in Hungary. There are no hopes of procuring a peace with the Porte, so long as the regency is in the hands of the present Vizier.

In Flanders they are in some consternation for fear the French will take advantage of the frost, and repass the Rhine and commit some ravage, though all possible care is taken to prevent their so crossing. In Flanders, according to letters from Brussels of the 2nd inst., they are making preparations on the frontiers on both sides, but the French are in no condition any longer to make an excursion. Marshal de Bouffleurs has drawn together several battalions in the neighbourhood of Furnes for the security of that place, and has reinforced other posts, the troops that guard the levies being under apprehension that the allies will enterprize something on that side. The Elector of Bavaria left Brussels on the 29th ult. to meet his new bride, and has left the Prince of Vaudemont to command in his absence.

From the Hague on the 24th ult. we are assured that the allies will not for the future lend an ear to any propositions of peace made by the French king till they offer the restitution of Strasburg and Luxemburg.

From Paris on the 31st ult. they write that the Duke of Savoy has rejected the propositions of peace sent him in writing by his father-in-law, the Duke of Orleans, by the King's order, so that now there are no more hopes of a peace on that side than on the other.

From Edinburgh on the 25th ult. we hear that the Council met, and read a letter from his Majesty, shewing that two Scotch regiments of dragoons now in Flanders stood in need of some recruits, and ordering that one hundred men be drawn out of the two Scotch regiments in this kingdom (those of Lord Jedburgh and Lord Carmichael), and be shipped with the other drafts to go with Colonel Ferguson for Flanders.

On the 27th and 28th ult. Colonel Lillingston's regiment of foot marched into Plymouth to be embarked for Jamaica. On the 26th Lord Hatton, governor of Guernsey, arrived in the road of C[owes?] from that island, and went the next morning to Southampton. About one hundred sail of Dutch merchantmen bound for the Straits, etc., arrived at Spithead and St. Helen's, and wait for a fair wind, and some English men-of-war to join the convoy.

Yesterday both Houses of Parliament went to Kensington, and presented his Majesty an address of condolence on the Queen's death.

* Blank.

1695.

The King was pleased to answer: I heartily thank you for your kindness to me, but much more for your sense of our great loss, which is above what we can express. An address was also presented from the Mayor and Common Council of London. The Queen's corpse is now at Whitehall, and will be some time in state.

On Sunday the Archbishop of Canterbury waited upon the Princess from the King, and brought back ('tis said) a letter to his Majesty in answer to one written to her some days before, and it is hoped the late misunderstandings will now be wiped away. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 61; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 15.]

Jan. 19. London. Newsletter addressed: "For the Right Honourable the Earl of Derwentwater, Newcastle-upon-Tyne." They write that the King of Poland has great hopes that the approaching General Diet may have a happy issue, there being a necessity that his troops should be paid and his army augmented, upon advice that the Turks have resolved to employ part of their forces next summer against Poland, by reason that the mediation of the Cham for a separate peace has not been accepted.

The letters from Vienna bring word that the ambassador of France at the Porte has given assurances to the Grand Seignior and Divan that his master will, next summer, make a mighty diversion in Germany. However, in the councils of war that have been as yet held at Adrianople little has been concluded on, but daily remonstrances at what they suffer by Scio remaining in the hands of the enemy, and how the same may be recovered. The Spaniards have intercepted a letter from the garrison of Casall to the governor of Pignerol, in which they declare that they shall be obliged to surrender if they are not speedily succoured. This is impossible on account of the strict blockade.

"They write from Paris on the 14th that the King has had some warm discourse with the Pope's Nuncio upon the procedure of the republic of Venice; and he has also written to Cardinal Janson to make his complaints to his Holiness, upon advice he has that King William is upon the point of being acknowledged by all the Catholic princes and states of Europe, as also to league himself against the enemies of Christianity in order to conciliate himself with that court as he had already done on all sides and to that end he will furnish the Venetians with fifteen men-of-war in the Levant. At the same time the French Ambassador of Venice, with letters from the Emperor, to congratulate the Senate upon the taking the island of Scio, came a letter from King William upon the same subject. The Emperor in his letter assures the Senate that the said prince is one of the greatest men in Europe, the arbitrator of peace and war, whose word and interest they might rely upon to support the Christian religion, with a great many other fine eulogies, from whence it is concluded at the French court that the league between those two princes is so inviolable and strait that it is no purpose to speak of peace."*

The chapel at St. James' is now hanging with mourning, and the closet with purple cloth, his Majesty designing to hear the Lent

* The wording of the whole of this paragraph is obscure.

1695.

sermons there. The Queen's corpse will not be exposed in public state till to-morrow week, and it is said will be interred about three weeks after. The Committee of Council sits almost *de die in diem* to regulate all matters in relation to the public procession, which is like to be so short, being at present designed only from Whitehall to Westminster, that very few, in comparison of the thousands that desire it, will be able to gratify their curiosity. Yesterday the House of Lords regulated some further points in relation to the processions at the interment, and resolved that they go next the corpse.

We hear Dr. Gardner, sub-dean of Lincoln, is appointed by his Majesty to succeed Dr. Tennison, now Archbishop of Canterbury, in the bishopric of Lincoln, being esteemed a person of great learning and moderation, and accordingly his *congé d'élire* is ordered to pass the seals.

On Thursday last, one James Dover, a printer, who has absconded these three years past, was discovered and seized in Petticoat Lane in Spitalfields by Mr. Robert Stephens, messenger of the press. His press was in a cellar where were found six pairs of letter cases and eight several libels, one being a ballad to the tune of Chevy Chase. He is now in Newgate, where he is like to pass his time but ill.

This week four eminent drovers were seized by warrants in Smithfield, being discovered to have supplied clippers with large money, for which it is said they received 25*l. per cent.* Some goldsmiths also, of eminence in their profession, are brought in for cakes and ale, and have been obliged this week to give bail to answer the indictment brought against them. It is said some public receivers in the country are found to be drawn into this snare.

On Thursday last eight notorious criminals made their escape out of Newgate. One of them pretended to have something of moment to offer to the turnkey, who thereupon leaned his head to the grating or door. Another of them took hold of his neckcloth and pulled him with such violence as to nearly strangle him, whilst another wrung the key out of his hand and so let themselves out. Two of them, being closely pursued, were taken. The rest escaped, but are only reserved as a breakfast for the gallows another time.

Yesterday an indictment was preferred and found at the sessions at Hicks Hall against Giles Hancock, the news writer, for a most scandalous lie published by him in his letter of the 5th inst., confirmed in his letter of the 8th, and illustrated in that of the 10th, in opposition to others who the same day, after great care and enquiry, fully exploded and damned the said report; nor can it be thought, if we reflect on some of his late passages both in his writing and conversation, but that the infamous report for which he stands indicted was originally raised by him, his faculty that way being so notoriously known; yet this is a matter of amazement, that these, being the worst of letters and vilest of libels, should constantly receive a sort of sanction from the royal palace of Whitehall.

We have little from the ports this post except from Plymouth, of the 15th, that, the day before, Lord Cutts made a draft of 1,200 men out of four regiments of foot that were there for Jamaica, and immediately embarked them on the transport ships; but Colonel Lillingston's regiment, upon a fresh order, was embarked entire except

1695.

the officers, who, all but the colonel, who goes commander, and two or three captains, two lieutenants and one ensign, were excused by his Majesty's order, and will be provided for in other regiments. The same day the *Germoon* advice boat arrived in eight weeks from Jamaica, whither she was sent some time since with an express. She brings an account that the French, since the late invasion there, have visited them again with some single vessels, and plundered the back part of that island, and carried off many negroes; also that the island is not free from its tremblings or sickness, but that the latter chiefly affects the newcomers.

This day the Lords threw out the bill to make wilful perjury felony. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 62; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 21.]

Jan. 29. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Letters from Venice of the 21st inst. report that the senate had received letters from Scio by way of Otranto, but do not mention the beating of the Ottoman fleet or the taking of the island of Mitilene, but only that General Zen had left Scio with the fleet and some land troops on board to meet and fight the Ottoman fleet, which had gone to Smyrna to take in several thousand men designed for the attack on Scio.

From Turin we hear that Casall continues to be blocked up, and rumour says the campaign will begin with the siege of that place, for great preparations are being made for a siege at Valence on the Po. A party of thirty, consisting of Vaudois and some troops from the garrison of Lucerne, have met and defeated a convoy going to Pignerol, and taken sixty horses laden with provisions. The Swiss cantons have at last granted the French king a levy of six thousand men.

They write from Messina on the 30th ult. that they had news there by an English ship that left Smyrna on the 15th of the same month, that the English and Dutch convoys thought of sailing homewards by the beginning of February. The Turks push on their warlike preparations with the utmost application; part of their fleet is in that harbour and the rest at . . . . to embark men for the retaking of Scio. The captain bassa is beheaded, and the Grand Vizier is expected there to command in that expedition.

By the letter, from Rome, of the 15th inst. we hear that the Pope had at last agreed to the solicitation of the French king in granting him power to nominate the Archbishop of Cambrai during his life; that the Venetian ambassador had received an express by way of Otranto with advice that the Turkish fleet, consisting of 120 sail, had appeared within 40 miles of Scio, and that the captain-general had sent 20 ships to take an account of them.

The letter, dated the 22nd, from Vienna, shews that the Emperor solicits the King of Denmark for 6,000 of his troops to supply the place of the like number that he is to send to the assistance of the King of Spain in Catalonia. Count Veterani had arrived from Transylvania accompanied by Prince Abufti [?], prince of that country. The Emperor's troops had at last taken possession of the fortress that the Turks had in the palanque of Giula, but the enemy would keep the place until such time as the waggons were ready, which were necessary for the transport of the garrison, and which were promised

1695.

by the capitulation; these the Germans have not yet been able to furnish. The expenses for the next campaign in Germany, Hungary, and Piedmont is regulated at 20 millions.

On the 12th the Polish Diet met at Warsaw, and a dispute arose between the Polish and Lithuanian deputies about the election of the Marshal of the Diet or Speaker; they fell to hewing and hacking with their scimitars, and if timely care had not been taken, much blood had been spilled. The same heats continued on the 13th and 14th, little being done, and the king was indisposed. There is little fruit expected from this assembly.

Letters from Marseilles to the Hague of the 5th February say that at Toulon work is carried on incessantly, as well Sundays as holidays, for the equipment of the fleet, and that all the corn in Provence had been bought up, for the use of the same. The estates of Holland have regulated the fund for the next campaign as they were last year.

From Brussels on the 2nd we learn that a detachment is there being made, which is to be sent by sea to Catalonia by the English and Dutch convoy that will speedily sail for Cadiz.

The Paris letter of the 31st shews that it is not yet resolved (though several times considered in council) who shall succeed the Duke of Luxemburg in the command of the army in Flanders. The candidates are the Marshals de Choiseul, Cattinat and Bouffleurs, but it is believed the choice will fall upon the first, under a prince of the blood. Great application is used for the fitting out our ships of war in all ports in this kingdom.

From Falmouth of the 24th we learn that on the 22nd, in the evening, sailed hence his Majesty's ships, *Dunkirk*, *Winchester*, *Ruby* and *Swan*, and joined next morning off this harbour his Majesty's ship *Reserve*, with the *Firebrand* and *Terrible* fireships, with the transport ships for Jamaica, &c., and the whole convoy making about 20 sail. John Stiredale [Archdale?], governor of Carolina, embarked on the *Winchester*, and proceeded on his voyage thither. On the 21st there arrived in this port the *Ann* of London, laden with wine and fruit from Cadiz, but last from Ireland. This ship was supposed to be lost, and the owners had insured upon her at 40 per cent.

From Cowes of the 26th we learn that the homeward-bound Dutch Setubal and Cadiz fleets, we formerly mentioned, remain within this island, their convoy being frozen up, so that they cannot get home. Sir Cloudesley Shovell, one of the commissioners of the navy, has gone to the Nore to pay off several lightships, but Lord Berkeley, who is to command the fleet next summer in the Channel, has not yet gone down, as he has for some days purposed, being at present detained by a slight indisposition.

On Saturday evening last the King returned to Kensington from Richmond, being so well pleased with the situation of the house in the park where he lay, that his Majesty gave orders for some additional apartments and enlarging of the gardens. On Sunday the King was at Kensington chapel, and afterwards appeared publicly. In the evening he had a great court.

A *habeas corpus* is made for admitting to bail Mr. Dover, the printer, lately seized by the messenger of the press in Spitalfields, and who is now close prisoner in irons in Newgate.

1695.

The circuits are thus appointed, viz.:—Southern, Lord Chief Justice Holt and Mr. Justice Powell; Home, Lord Chief Justice Treby and Mr. Justice S . . . . ; Norfolk, Mr. Justice Nevill and Mr. Justice Rooksby; Oxford, Mr. Justice Gregory and Mr. Justice Gyles Eyre; Midland, Mr. Baron Lechmore and Mr. Baron Bowell; North, Mr. Baron Tarton.

The Council have appointed the Archbishop of Canterbury to preach the queen's funeral sermon, and her Majesty will begin to lie in state about the beginning of next week, and be buried about the end of the month.

The king has assigned 10,000*l.* *per annum* to his royal highness the Duke of Gloucester, who will keep a separate household and retinue.

Yesterday and to-day the House of Lords were upon the Lancashire and Cheshire proceedings, examining all upon oaths.

Several persons have made a great discovery of clippers and coiners, which is by many considered an effect of the excellent sermon preached by Mr. Fleetwood upon that subject before the Lord Mayor. It is sold by Mr. Whittlock next Stationers' Hall. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 63; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 27.]

Feb. 5. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Letters from Turin say that great preparations are being made there and at Milan for the approaching campaign. The troops of his royal highness were very near recruited, and would make 15,000 men; these, together with the auxiliaries, will compose an army in the field next summer of 35,000 strong. Lord Galway, who was to make a review of the King of England's troops, is hindered by an indisposition. The Duke of Savoy has published an armistice to his subjects of Monferrat; who took service under the French; but few of them have returned, so their estates are confiscated to the duke's use, and will be employed towards the prosecution of the war.

Two regiments of Brandenburghers that were quartered upon the estate of Cisterna, a feodary of the Church, are recalled under pretence of reinforcing the garrison of Coni, but, in reality, rather to prevent giving the Pope cause of fresh complaints.

The snows have been greater in those parts than for some years past, in so much that they were forced in Turin to use sledges instead of coaches in the streets, and a great many passengers in several parts have been buried in the same, particularly five officers and a lady, coming from Carignano in a coach, who were all lost.

It is confirmed from Constantinople and Smyrna, by way of Venice, that the Grand Vizier had declared to the French ambassador that, unless the king his master gave the emperor a more powerful diversion upon the Rhine next summer than the years past, and by that means obliged him to draw part of his troops out of Hungary, the Grand Seignior would be induced, notwithstanding all arguments to the contrary, to conclude a peace upon the best terms he could with the Roman Emperor. This the French ambassador gave assurances that the king his master was resolved to do.

Several small shocks of earthquake have been felt in the kingdom of Naples, but there was little damage any further than to terrify the inhabitants.

1695

The last letters from Paris say that they advise from Lyons that snow has fallen in great abundance upon the mountains of Pragelato and Perosa, and that it was never known to be so deep within the memory of man. It entirely interrupted the commerce of that country and the transport of munitions and provision to the King's magazine, which would retard the opening of the campaign. The garrison of Casall has suffered extremely, and was much diminished since the beginning of the winter. It was said the Archduke Joseph would be there, and form the siege of it in the spring, be acknowledged as sovereign in Italy, and afterwards return and lead the army upon the Rhine under Prince Louis of Baden.

Monsieur Boufee, who went to England as a refugee for religion, and had a benefit ticket in the million lottery that was lately drawn there, had returned, and had been restored to his estate by the King, and made one of the Masters of Requests as an encouragement to others to return.

From Edinburgh the letter of 26th January shews that the Council met on Thursday last, and the committee that was appointed to consider the Earl of Seaforth's petition, made their report. It was wholly remitted to his Majesty's advocate to draw a letter, and lay the whole state of that affair before his Majesty without any further advice of the council. Our officers are like to meet with great difficulties in making their recruits.

From Falmouth a letter dated on the 31st says :—This night the packetboat from the Groyne, Captain Hutchins, commander, arrived here with one mail. She was ten days making her passage, having met with extreme bad weather. Outward bound, he had a sight of the French ship that fought and took the mast ship and the *Nonsuch* frigate, which was extremely shattered both in her hull and rigging. It is said the *Nonsuch* made a brave defence. Captain Taylor, who commanded her, and one-third of his men were killed before he yielded, and she was so much disabled that it is believed she foundered, and that the French could not carry her off. The Frenchmen that were put on board the great mast ship afterwards delivered her to the English that were left on board, who again hoisted up English colours, but three Dutch capers, coming up with her, took her and carried her into San Antonio. The captain of the Mast ship received a wound in the arm in the engagement with the French man-of-war. We hear from Cadiz, on the 2nd, that there has been very fair weather for three weeks past, in which time all dispatch possible has been made in fitting out cruisers. The *Plymouth*, *Carlisle*, *Falmouth*, *Southampton* and *Mary* galley are all careened and ready to go to sea. It is said they are designed for the Levant. The *Adventure* came in the other day with her foremast sprung, but a new one is fitting for her, and she is getting ready to careen. On the 30th past some coasters brought an account of their seeing the *Mary*, *Canterbury*, *Dragon* and *Newcastle*, and that they had taken two French privateers of 30 and 25 guns. The fleet of store ships and victuallers from England has arrived here in safety, having Captain Wiltshire, one of the commissioners of the navy, on board, a commissioner of the victualling office, and all other officers and things necessary for the careening and fitting out the fleet.

1695.

From Plymouth on the 1st we hear that:—This day came in here his Majesty's ship *Foresight*, and brought in with her the *Ann*, of London, of 400 tons, from Virginia, which she retook from the French on Monday last to the eastward of Scilly. This day also sailed hence a Dutch man-of-war with eight or ten merchant ships for Cadiz.

From Cowes news comes of the 2nd, that yesterday Colonel Dudley, lieutenant-governor of the island, came hither from Southampton where he left Lord Cutts, our governor, who is expected here this day, and the town company are now under arms to receive him. Last week a ship arrived from Holland, with purple velvet, which before was wanting for hanging the room where the Queen's corpse lies, and by Thursday all will be complete. The Queen will lie in public state, and be interred about the end of the month.

Yesterday the House of Lords received from the lords of the admiralty the orders given last year to the cruisers, &c., and then called in the commissioners of the transport ships, and afterwards heard counsel between the city of London and the company of apothecaries, the first solemnly opposing their being exempted from parish offices, but in conclusion the bill was read a second time and "committed." The House of Lords having reversed the judgment given in the court of King's Bench in favour of Dr. Berry against the Bishop of Exeter, but having given no further judgment than barely to reverse it, the said Dr. Berry moved the court to have judgment entered in his favour. The court yesterday gave their opinion unanimously that it could not be done, so that the whole suit stands to begin *de novo*.

The case of the bankers was this day further argued in the Exchequer Chamber.

Both the Lords and Commons are this day upon Lancashire proceedings. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 64; *and ditto Entry Book* 6. *p.* 33.]

Feb. 21. London.

Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Since our advice of the final resolutions taken by the Turks to prosecute the war, they are making great preparations throughout the Ottoman empire, and orders have been sent to the pashas in several districts to raise their quotas of men, as also to the Cham of Tartary to bring as many troops as he possibly can into Hungary next summer, and to the pasha of Belgrade to repair with all diligence such vessels of their fleet as received damage last year by the imperial cannon. They are also hard at work adding new fortifications to Belgrade, which will render that place very strong. This comes confirmed from all parts of Turkey, that the Grand Vizier will make his campaign in Hungary.

On the other side they write from Vienna that the imperial court is preparing for an early campaign; their army, both horse and foot, is nearly recruited. Finding the great usefulness of having a strong fleet on the Danube, the Emperor has contracted for the building of several vessels of war at Buda, two of which are to carry forty-four pieces of cannon each. The Emperor has also fully concluded with the King of Denmark for six thousand of his veteran troops to serve upon the Rhine, and with the Elector of Brandenburg for three

1695.

thousand of his troops to serve in Hungary; but the court of Saxony continues to shew chagrin (?), and it is believed that the Elector will send no more troops to the Rhine this summer than the bare quota to which he is obliged by the constitutions of the Empire, viz. 3,000 men.

They write from Ratisbon that the affair of the ninth Elector continues in the state it was; that the Swedish ambassador had communicatad a letter to the Diet from his master, saying he had previously declared his sentiments on the matter, and was in hopes they would have made some reflections on it. The report is circulated that an expedient has been found, and will be proposed, for the preservation of the interests of the Roman catholic religion, which they apprehended would be weakened in Germany by the addition of the new protestant Elector; and this expedient is so fair, that the electors and princes, who have hitherto opposed, will be well satisfied.

Our last letter from Paris announces that a man-of-war was ordered to carry bombs to the King of Morocco, and another fitted to go with an agent to the government of Tunis, and the other governments upon the coast of Africa, to persuade them to assist the Grand Seignior to the utmost next summer, to which end the government of Algiers have already promised to join the Ottoman fleet with fifteen men-of-war. The Venetian ambassador has made a great complaint to Monsieur Posherbine (?), that two French vessels under English colours had carried all sorts of ammunition of war to Constantinople and Smyrna, to be used in the retaking of Scio, and the Senate has made a like representation to the French minister at Venice; yet it is resolved to send a fresh supply of three thousand bombs, bullets, cannon, and all sorts of warlike necessaries, with three men-of-war to the rendezvous of the Ottoman troops. The French court are fully resolved to adhere to the interest of the Grand Seignior in prejudice to the Venetian republic, being extremely incensed against them for acknowledging King William. The last letters from "Towne" [? Toulon] bring that the ships-of-war in that port will be equipped by the 15th; and from Marseilles, that the thirty galleys were in great forwardness.

Edinburgh letters of the 14th instant state that an express had arrived the preceding Monday with the King's letters for an adjournment of parliament; the next day the council met and proclaimed an adjournment till the 21st of March. At the same time came a second letter to the Earl of Arundel, president of the council *pro tem.*, ordering the drafts that were before appointed to be made for Flanders out of the regiments here to be doubled, so that they are now to be 1,440 men in all. The drafts out of Hill's, Murray's, and Lindsay's regiments are to be ready on the road "of" Blackness to be put on board on the 25th inst. Those out of Douglas' and Mackay's regiments are to embark on the 26th and 27th at Leith. On the 14th inst. the Duke of Queensberry came to town, having been sent for to attend the council. A committee has been appointed to enquire into the late riot, when the rabble rescued some impressed men; several tradesmen have been imprisoned on that account.

Letters from Plymouth of the 17th inst. report that on the morning of the 16th the grenadiers of Colonel Earle's regiment

1695.

marched into the town from the eastward, and in the evening two of them were seized and committed for clipping, there being a parcel of clippings and instruments for that purpose found about them.

The King by special commission has appointed twenty field officers, under the presidency of the Duke of Shrewsbury, to meet on Wednesdays and Saturdays every week in the Horseguards' room at Whitehall, to hear and determine all complaints amongst any officers and soldiers of the land forces, and to redress the same, and to inspect the nonpayment of quarters, etc. Yesterday they met for the first time. This afternoon her Majesty began to be exposed in public state in Whitehall, and will so continue till the 5th of March, when a public interment is appointed, and (by order of council) the great bell is to be tolled in every cathedral and church in England and Wales from nine till ten, two till three, and five till six.

Sir William Phipps, governor of New England, who lately arrived thence to answer some complaints made against him, died on Monday last, and was yesterday interred. It is not known yet who will succeed him, though it is said that Colonel Dudley, Governor of the Isle of "Whaile" stands fairest. His Majesty is going to Holland about the middle of April, if his parliamentary affairs be dispatched. Yesterday the engrossed bill touching free and impartial proceedings in parliament was rejected by the House of Commons, at the third reading, by a great majority. This day Mrs. Symball and her two sisters took their trials at the Old Bailey for the murder of her husband, and were acquitted. The Lords were this day upon the affair of the lords of the admiralty, and put some questions which they are appointed to answer on Saturday next. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 65.]

Feb. 23. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Letters from Constantinople of the 22nd December say that six officers had been strangled there for being concerned in the late tumult at Adrianople, where three hundred and fifteen had suffered death upon the same account. Also that they begin to despair of the recovery of Scio, the Venetians having put it in a good posture, and having a formidable fleet to defend it by sea. However, an attempt will be made to satisfy the people, but not by the Grand Vizier, who is loth to hazard his honour and life in that affair; he therefore designs to put upon it an old hardy pasha, who was formerly captain-general.

Letters from Cadiz of the 24th ult. say that, two days before, three Zealand capers brought in there a Dunkirk privateer of twenty guns; that Admiral Russell had ordered twelve men-of-war up the Straits to convoy homeward the English and Dutch Turkey fleets from Smyrna, &c. Several ships had arrived from Cadiz to transport eight or ten men to Barcelona. The Moors have lately made three several storms upon Ceuta, but without gaining a foot of ground. A Zealand caper has brought into San Antonio a French ship of thirty guns, or rather, it is believed, the Falkland mast ship.

From Vienna of the 12th instant they write that the imperial generals had formed a design to open the campaign with the siege

1695.

of Temesvar, a great and strong city upon the frontiers of Transylvania, fifty-four miles N.E. of Belgrade, and the only place that the Turks have left on this side of the Danube.

The letters from Germany bring nothing in particular, but report in general their great preparations for the campaign, and that the Chapter at Regensburg (Ratisbon) on the 17th inst. chose the Elector of Cologne to be bishop of that place. The Prince of Baden parted on the 12th from Guntsbourg, taking his way to Vienna through Bohemia.

From Paris on the 21st they write that the king continues afflicted with the gout. Colonel Stupa, general of the Switzers, has represented to the Duc de Maine what strong impressions the raising of the poll tax from the Swiss soldiers would make upon the Cantons, so that they are like to be exempted, though the officers of the King's household and the Duke of Orleans have already paid it. Ten or twelve frigates of from thirty to forty guns are fitting out at Rochefort for some secret and separate design, but their commodore is not yet named. We are still in hopes to profit in the prosecution of our affairs by the death of the Queen of England, and to that end it has been resolved in a particular council, in which King James assisted, to print declarations in his name to be spread in all parts where King William has domination; their contents may be safer conceived than written. In prosecution of this design it is resolved to increase the armament for Canada to twelve men-of-war, and to make some attempt upon Boston; two others are designed for the coast of Africa, and four for the Isles, and the rest for Guinea, so that this new paper project has in a manner buried the thoughts of having any considerable force in the Channel, and has put the court upon fresh resolutions of furnishing the magazines in Brittany and Normandy with munitions and provisions necessary for the subsistance of the troops that are to guard the coasts next summer.

Letters from Brussels of the 23rd instant state that a party of 160 foot of the garrison of Ath marched towards St. Ghislain; three of the soldiers passed the river over the ice, and the palisadoes, and set fire to, and burnt, a magazine of one thousand load of forage.

From Edinburgh on the 16th we hear that parliament was adjourned to the 21st of next month. The council is about to publish an indemnity to all deserters, provided they enlist themselves in the standing forces by a prefixed time; and the magistrates of the royal boroughs, and all other towns and parishes, have orders to seize and deliver up to the officers for recruits all idle persons that are able to bear arms, and to assist the said officers in making their recruits in all respects.

Letters from Falmouth say that some small French privateers about the Land's End much disturb the coasting trade. From Bristol comes news that two vessels of that port, one bound for Cadiz with tobacco and beer, the other of 200 tons from the Leeward Islands, were taken and carried into France; and two more vessels of that port, one from Barbadoes and the other from Virginia, have foundered at sea, but the men were saved.

Yesterday the House of Lords had under further consideration the manner of their procession at the Queen's interment, and afterwards

1695.

debated the Lancashire and Cheshire proceedings, and adjourned its further debate *sine die*.

The minister of Lymington has seized a person there, supposed to be Major-General Dorrington, who lately made his escape out of the Tower, and is described in the Gazette with the promise of 300*l.* for his apprehension. Lord Lucas has sent a person down to see if it be his prisoner, and to bring him up. The Lords of the Treasury have conferred the place of solicitor of the Wine License Office, vacant by the death of one Mr. Blackley, on Mr. Braden; it is worth 100*l.* *per annum*. Vast numbers of people resort to Whitehall to see the Queen lie in state, but those who love not a crowd, or live remote, may satisfy their curiosity with this short description :—After we ascend Whitehall, we pass several rooms hung with mourning, lighted with wax lights in silver sconces. In the antechamber, before we come to the Queen's corpse, sit her six Maids of Honour by a throne, in a mournful dejected posture. In the next room is the Queen's corpse upon an elevated place or table. The coffin is very large, covered to the floor with rich tissue of gold and silver. At the foot of the table are placed helmets and other ensigns of honour; at her head an embroidered cushion, on which is placed the crown and sceptre. At the four corners of the coffin stand four great ladies of the bedchamber, veiled to the ground. The spectators have only a view in passing, being hasted on by the yeomen of the guard, and descend at another side of Whitehall.

Last night seven persons brought from Jersey were examined by a committee of council; they pretend to discover that the island was to have been betrayed to the French, and are to be examined next council day. The escape of Major-General Dorrington was again examined this day; the House of Lords had also considered the affair of the fleet, and adjourned the debate to Wednesday next. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 66; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 39.]

March 12. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater at Newcastle-on-Tyne. We have advice that on the 10th of December last the Venetian fleet continued in the harbour of Spalmadora; it consisted of twenty men-of-war and as many galleys, besides other vessels, the men in good health. The enemy remained with their fleet under the captain pasha in the harbour of Smyrna, and seem to continue their resolutions of making an attempt upon Scio, but that fortress and island have been put into so good a posture of defence as not to value what the enemy can do against them.

They write from Turin on the 28th ult. that Prince Eugene arrived there that morning from Vienna, and was to be followed the next day by the Marquis de Leganez, Governor of Milan, to hold a council of war with the prince; upon this will depend the final resolution about undertaking or rejecting the siege of Casall, in which place they are in great want of wine, salt, spice and wood, which obliges the inhabitants to burn their moveables and the doors of their houses. The garrison consists of about 300 men; this is not enough to defend the town, castle and citadels, which gives great hopes that the enterprize will have good success, and all the more because the enemy cannot as yet pass the mountains to succour the place, by reason of the snows and the want of forage in the plains.

1695.

However, they threaten to attempt something at the same time by way of diversions. Casall, by reason of its citadel, is exceeding strong, and the covered way and the rest of the outworks are undermined. Two German regiments are marching to the sea-coast to be transported into Catalonia.

From Vienna on the 5th inst. we hear that [a] party from Belgrade has made a course [under the] cannon of Peterwardein, and attacked [*torn away*] Ireg, putting most of the inhabitants to the sword; they were pursued in their retreat by the hussars. The grand conferences about the operations of the campaign are ready to commence. A great number of the Germans that are sent from Piedmont to Catalonia desert.

From Germany we have nothing material. The Count de Soissons, who lately quitted the service of France and retired into Piedmont, has passed by Cologne towards England. Twelve hundred Bavarian soldiers are marching for the Netherlands.

Letters from Brussels of the 16th inst. say that Mons. Bezous, inspector-general of the troops of France, in the second review he made at le Mans, Condé, Valenciennes and other places, reformed five men in each company of foot, and discharged such as he thought did not deserve the king's pay. The French give out in all places that they design only to be defensive this campaign in Flanders, and that they expect the allies will besiege Ypres.

From the Hague on the 19th we learn that on the Tuesday before that date they had funeral orations made in all their churches upon the death of the queen of England. The envoy of Spain has not yet fully agreed for the vessels that are to transport the troops from Flanders to Catalonia. The affair of the captains accused of not doing their duty last year in the engagement with Jean Du Bart, when Vice-Admiral Hyde was killed, is still under examination, and it is likely to go hard with them.

From Paris on the 14th they write: We are endeavouring on every side to renew the negotiations of peace, and continue to solicit the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne to interest themselves in that affair. The court is at Marly, and will return to Versailles on Saturday next. Marshal de Bouffleurs, who is to come to court to render an account of the affairs of Flanders, will return on Monday next, passing along the coast and visiting Dunkirk, in order to give the king an account of what posture he finds things in. It is expected that his Majesty, while he is at Marly, will declare the generals who are to command his several armies this campaign.

Edinburgh letters of the 5th say that the several drafts made for recruits are all shipped, excepting the hundred men that are to be made out of the second regiment of dragoons with some new-raised men. To-morrow Major-General Livingstone, commander-in-chief of the forces of this kingdom, is expected here from court. This day the bells of the city tolled upon account of the Queen's funeral, and the mourning flag was hung out from the castle, and several rounds fired, which were answered by the ships in the [road?]. The shops were all close shut, and all the inferior courts adjourned.

Our letters from the ports afford us nothing remarkable. Sir Cloudesley Shovell, who was appointed to put to sea with all the third and fourth rates that are ready, has fallen dangerously sick at

1695.

Chatham. Captain Benbow is ordered immediately down to Portsmouth, to go, it is said, upon some secret service. Captain Bridges, late commander of the *Montague*, was yesterday committed to Newgate, and will be brought up on his trial on Tuesday in Easter week. Brigadier Stewart has gone to Portsmouth to embark the regiments that go with the convoy to Cadiz, and Brigadier Hastings' regiment has marched into the same place, where it is believed they will be broken and added to the other regiments.

Lieutenant Colonel Collier of the Marquis de Rada's regiment has been appointed Governor of Jersey and Guernsey, and the major of the said regiment is advanced to the lieutenant-colonelcy. Sir Francis Mansin's son is made major. The commissioners for stating the public accounts have summoned all the agents and clothiers of the regiments to appear before them, and give an account upon oath of what rates have been paid by the respective colonels for clothing the regiments. This is upon information that the soldiers have been infinitely abused in this matter. On Saturday last Colonels Roe and Venners were tried by a court martial upon some complaints made against them by their officers, and were suspended. This day the King has given the command of the first to Colonel Brudenall, and of the latter to Colonel Pesar. On Saturday last died Dr. Scott, rector of St. Giles in the Fields, and yesterday Dr. Dove, of St. Bridget's, both learned and eminent divines. The House of Lords spent some time this day about settling the peers, as to their right of taking place in the House. The House of Commons today heard the report from the grand committee about ways and means, and agreed to several heads, viz., coal, glass, burials, etc., and ordered bills to be brought in upon the same, so that it is believed this sessions will soon grow to an end.

Advertisement: There is published a small tract entitled "The Whole Duty of Mourning," written by the author of "The Whole Duty of Man," sold by Mr. Whitlock, near Stationers' Hall. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 67; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 45.]

March 14. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater at Newcastle-on-Tyne. By letters of the 15th of January from Constantinople we apprehend that the famous Mozzomorto, who commanded the Ottoman fleet, was strangled for having neglected the security of Scio, and Hassan Pasha was advanced to his command. The Sultan had given orders for getting ready a great number of frigates, and had dispatched agas to the pashas of all provinces in Asia and Egypt to raise men and money. The troops had received orders to be early at the rendezvous on the frontiers of Hungary. The ambassadors of England and Holland had obtained leave to go to the court at Adrianople, and two agas had been sent to conduct them thither. The ambassador of France had inhibited the French merchants in Turkey from writing any news to those of the same nation that reside at Venice, under pain of being sent to the galleys.

By letters of the 4th ult. from Venice, we are assured that the senate is making great preparations for the campaign. At the same time they received letters of the 20th of January from Smyrna,

1695.

which advise that the Turks could not possibly be in a condition to put into execution their enterprize against Scio before April, and that the troops they had drawn together at Smyrna for that purpose were raw, inexperienced men, fitter to eat than fight.

In Germany affairs are thus: the Elector of Saxony seems resolved to bring his troops next summer upon the Rhine, and, in conjunction with some other of the allies, form "the body of an army," and command them in person apart. The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel designs the same with his troops, those of Münster and some others. Seeing that these divisions are likely very much to weaken the grand army under the prince of Baden, the endeavours of the imperial court are at present to induce the Elector to send his troops to the Rhine, to be solely commanded by the prince of Baden; but what effect they will have, a little time will show.

From Paris on the 11th inst. they write: We continue along the coasts to put things in a state to hinder the projects of the enemy. Apprehending that St. Malo is more threatened than other places, they are making floating batteries there, on which they design to place cannon,—eighteen and twenty-four pounders,—and to advance those batteries to the head of the works that are raised at the extremity of the Ile Sezambre. All useless persons are permitted to leave the town; they expect a reinforcement of six hundred militia, upon advice that the English design to be before the place on the 20th or 24th inst. The baggage of Marshal de Choiseul has started for La Hague, and that of the other commanders for Bretagne and the country of Annix [Aniche?], where the militia are on the march on all sides. The Dukes of Chamilly and Gramont, and the Marquis de Surdis, have received orders from the King to set out, the first for Bretagne, the second for Bayonne, and the third for Guienne. The council is so intent upon securing the coasts against incendiaries and invasion, that all other business is in a manner laid aside. Later letters of the 14th inst. report that the Count de Mally has gone to join his regiment, which has marched to St. Malo. Two regiments have marched for Fécamp and Calais, whither the Duke d'Aumont has started. Part of the regiments of French and Swiss guards are also ordered to the coast of Bretagne and Normandy. It is whispered that the governors of the principal places along the coast have secret orders to blow up the citadels and fortifications if they cannot maintain them, to prevent the enemy possessing them, and making a place of arms to ruin the country.

Letters from Plymouth of the 10th inst, announce that on the preceding day his Majesty's ship *Africa* arrived from Spithead, bound for New England, with two ships under her convoy, to fetch masts. The same day a Dutch caper sent into that port a French prize of 100 tons, laden with flax, hemp, &c., from Norway, being a vessel formerly belonging to Plymouth, taken at the beginning of the war. From Cowes on the 11th they write that a vessel from London, bound for Plymouth, with the King's stores, &c., J. Park, master, waiting there for a convoy, was surprized in the night by four men the master had hired in London to help him carry the ship about. He and his two boys were bound. The names of the hired men are J. Clark (who, it is said, shewed a commission from King James), Thomas Jones, Andrew Carryll and J. Taylor. They put the vessel

1695.

under sail with a design to have carried her to France; but it was very dark, and they not well acquainted with the coast, so that they ran her ashore in a creek in the island, and, having plundered the master's cabin, made their escape westward in the long boat. People have been dispatched in pursuit of them.

The bomb-vessels and storeships bound for Cadiz, which sailed out of the Downs on Friday, arrived safe at Spithead, and have been followed since by ten more victuallers. Sir Cloudesley Shovell, who was seized with a fever some days since, is "upon the mending hand," the violence of his distemper being much abated. Lord Cutts is going to Portsmouth, to see the four regiments embarked that are designed for the Straits.

On Saturday next, Lord Romney, Master of the Ordnance, has appointed to be at Woolwich to see an experiment made by Colonel Richards of his new invented mortars and shells, which will shoot point blank, and fire a ship or anything that is combustible. Yesterday a declaration was published by the King for the strict discipline of the army, and the due payment of quarters; as it is severe upon the soldiery, so no doubt it will be grateful to the country. A considerable quantity of guineas are now coining in the Tower. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster have given the rectory of St. Bride's to Dr. Birch, one of the prebendaries of Westminster.

The House of Commons, having begun, upon the complaint of the town of Royston, to reform the abuses of the army, have been since led to several others, as that of the East India Company's disposing of burgesses last sessions of parliament for carrying their point; also as regards a considerable sum of money expended by the Chamber of London, or those concerned for the orphans, for expediting the bill that then passed in their favour, 1,000 guineas of which appears to have been given to Sir John Trevor as a gratuity after the bill was passed. The House on Tuesday voted him guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour. Yesterday Sir John went not to the House, but sent a letter to excuse himself on account of indisposition, and another to his Majesty. Today he sent another excuse to the House, and the Mace and Mr. Comptroller Wharton acquainted them with the King's pleasure that they should proceed to the choice of a new Speaker. The candidates were Sir Thomas Lyttelton and Paul Foley, esquire; the latter carried it by thirty-three. To-morrow the King comes to the House of Lords, and the new Speaker will be presented, etc. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4. *No.* 68; *and ditto Entry Book* 6, *p.* 49.]

April 2. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The last letters from Turkey said that the hopes of peace which they had conceived upon the exaltation of Sultan Mustapha to the throne had quite vanished; that, on the contrary, he had confirmed the Vizier Mufti and all other great officers and ministers of state that served in the late reign, as though he designed to head his army in Hungary next summer in person, if the new Sophy of Persia did not give him diversion on that side, which, it is said, he threatens, for he is a warlike prince, and one who has a great ambition to try his fortune for the recovery of those places and provinces which the Ottomans wrested from them during the supine

1695.

reign of the last Sophy, his father, who was wholly swallowed up in pleasure and luxury, and not addicted to feats of arms.

The Tartars in their late inroad into Poland laid in ashes twenty towns and villages in the palatinate of Cracow, besides carrying away a vast number of poor Christians into slavery. All these calamities may be attributed to the unhappy dispute occasioned by a proud prelate's excommunicating the General of Lithuania for quartering some of his troops on church land. This drew the country into faction and party, and occasioned the Diet to break up without taking care for the public security of the kingdom by paying and augmenting the forces of the crown.

The emperor is treating with the Elector of Saxony for 9,000 of his troops to serve him in Hungary next campaign. At the same time that prince is erecting magazines for horses and men at Frankfort and Mecklenburg, as though he designed to send part of his forces to the Rhine. It is said 4,000 Munsterians will serve this summer under the prince of Baden, and the like number are to march to the Netherlands to enter into the service of the King of England and the States General. It is agreed that the affair of the ninth Elector shall remain in suspense, in the state it now is, till the end of the war. The Spaniards pretend to have an army of 30,000 men in Catalonia this summer.

They write from Paris that the Pope's nuncio has demanded that the abbeys, that for the future shall become vacant, may fall directly under the nomination of the Holy See, and that the King shall not dispose of them without obtaining an indulgence from the Pope. The said prelate has also dispatched a courier to Rome to be instructed in the points that are to be treated of at the approaching assembly of the clergy. Great endeavours are being used to procure a "cap" for the Archbishop of Paris, there being now thirteen vacancies in the Sacred College; but it is believed the prelate will miss his aim, the see of Rome not forgetting his former fierceness in the affair of the regalia.

From Edinburgh letters of the 23rd of March bring news that the Duke of Queensberry has been given over by his physicians, and has settled his worldly affairs; besides an abundance of legacies, he has given his library to the college of the city, and six hundred marks *per annum* to the poor of his own parish of Sanquhar. This morning six horses laden with money came to town from his Grace's residence in the country, to be applied towards the funeral charge. His eldest son, the Earl of Drumlanrig, has also arrived from court to be present with his father in his extremity, and upon his decease to take possession of a plentiful estate. Yesterday the committee of council had before them several merchants of this city in relation to the money that was sent by the last convoy to Holland. Their lordships afterwards dispatched a letter to the King by a flying packet, to know his pleasure with regard to the current coin of this kingdom, and what methods shall be taken with the clipped money, and about raising the value of the other current coins.

Yesterday we received two mails from Ireland, but they bring little news. A dispute had taken place in the College of Dublin between the provost, fellows and scholars, but was at last composed. A French privateer of twelve guns had taken upon that coast a

1695.

vessel belonging to Wexford, laden with tobacco. Having taken all the seamen out of her but two, they put four Frenchmen on board to carry her to France; but the two Englishmen watched their opportunity, shut the Frenchmen under the hatches, and brought her safe into Kinsale. The rapparrees are at present pretty quiet in that kingdom.

From Falmouth on the 28th ult. we learn that the *Swallow* of Amsterdam, taking tobacco to Hamburg, viz., about 150 rolls of Martinique tobacco, overset and was filled with water.

Since my last the Earl of Monmouth, who has been for some time a stranger at court, had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand, and has been received into his former grace. Three regiments of horse and dragoons, making together seventeen squadrons, of whom the King took a review in Hyde Park on Thursday last, were ordered to return to their proper quarters, and there are no orders for any of them to go to Flanders. The King, at the second review, complimented the Earl of Macclesfield, and told him his regiment was too good, being extremely finely mounted, accoutred and officered. Colonel Rochteren, commander of a regiment of Dutch horse, who was lately suspended by a court-martial upon the complaint of Mr. Gribes, a German adjutant to the said regiment, was yesterday arrested at his lodgings at the Pall Mall upon an action brought by the said adjutant for 580*l.*, and was carried directly to Newgate, the plaintiff riding in triumph all the way before his prisoner. But on his return he was met and attacked in the street by Major Podswills of the same regiment (whom he hath also articled against), but defended himself so bravely with his pole axe that he got off safely.

By a person of good understanding lately arrived from Toulon, we are assured that the French fleet of fifty-five men-of-war, now in port, are all unfit and unrigged, and lie in as bad condition as ever was seen the royal navy of England in the most secure time of peace. Mr. Sothern, late secretary to the admiralty, has been made commissioner to the navy. To-morrow Lord Berkeley goes down to the fleet. Yesterday some heats happening in a general court held by the East India Company, Sir Basil Firebrace and one Mr. Faulkner passed from words to blows. It is said the act now carrying on against Sir Thomas Cook incapacitates him from ever serving in Parliament or other place of trust, sentences him to refund the fund charged in the said bill to the company, and to pay a fine of 20,000*l.* to the King. This day Captain William Bridges, late commander of the *Montague*, was tried by a special commission in the King's Bench upon an indictment grounded on two statutes for "furneing" a French frigate named the *Teméraire*, which he took and might have brought into port. But he proved the contrary and was acquitted. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters*, 4. *No.* 69.]

April 23. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater at Newcastle-on Tyne. The Turks are making great preparations to attack Ciclut in Dalmatia, the loss of that place having been as great an eyesore to them as was that of Scio. The direction of the siege is left to the pashas of Bosnia and Albania, with orders to repossess it at any rate. The new Grand Seignior makes great preparations to continue the war against Hungary, Poland and Venice.

1695.

They write from Vienna that the Counts Heidersheim and Staremberg were to undertake the siege of Temesvar, whilst General Veterani observed the motions of the Turks between that place and the Danube. The treaty that has been for some time in agitation with the Elector of Saxony, for six thousand of his troops to serve in Hungary next campaign, has been quite broken off, the prince standing upon too high terms to allow the Emperor to comply with the same; so that now it is not doubted but that Count Caprara will command the imperial army against the Turks as he did last year. It is said there will be forty thousand effective men besides the national troops. The late Pasha of Giula has justified himself so well at the Ottoman Court, that he has not only been cleared from the charge of not doing his duty in delivering that place to the imperialists [?], but has been rewarded for his conduct and prudence.

The commissioners of Saxony, that were lately sent to the Rhine, have received orders to surcease the sale of the magazines of Miltenberg and Frankfort, so that in all likelihood that prince will send part of his troops to serve upon the Rhine. The conferences that have been held about the affair of the ninth electorate have terminated without any resolution being arrived at, except to allow it to continue in the state it now is till the end of the war.

From Paris on the 22nd they write: We have prohibited all commerce in the Levant, to prevent our merchant ships falling into the hands of the enemy. Mons. Vauban has been at Brest to view the fortifications, and is making a tour along the coast for the same purpose. Tourville uses the same industry for the preservation of the ports and coasts of Provence, and one hundred and fifty companies of mariners, of one hundred men each, under the command of the most ancient of the sea officers, are posted along the coasts from Perpignan to Marseilles, and from Rochfort to Dunkirk. Yet, notwithstanding all these precautions, the principal inhabitants cannot be persuaded not to retire with their best effects. One hundred and fifty Swedes and Danes have left Rochelle, laden with salt and brandy, under convoy of several men-of-war of those two nations. Our new line in Flanders is in a state to resist an army of one hundred thousand men. Our apprehensions for Casall have entirely vanished. In Piedmont and Catalonia we shall do little this summer, but make the greatest lead in Flanders and upon the Rhine.

Letters from Plymouth on the 19th inst. report that his Majesty's ships *Weymouth* and *Montague* arrived there that day from convoying the late fleet to Cadiz, having left them within a day's sail of that port. With them returned the *Anglesey* and *Hope* men-of-war, but they lost company of the two latter on Sunday last in a fog. On Tuesday the two first were chased for six hours off Scilly by five French men-of-war under English officers, three of them carrying seventy guns each. They no sooner got up within gun-shot than they hoisted up their ensigns, and began to bestow their shot plentifully. Ours stayed not to give them equal return, but trusted to their heels, making all sail they could, and the best of their way till they lost them in the night. But the next morning and most of the day they heard much shooting, upon which they concluded that the *Anglesey*

1695.

and *Hope* had had the misfortune (*sic*) to fall in with the enemy. The event thereof is expected with impatience.

We have now riding at Spithead twenty sail of English and Dutch men-of-war. The king's yachts and convoy are ordered to be ready by Tuesday next. Two new bomb-vessels were appointed to be launched this day, built by Sir Henry Johnson.

His Majesty's frigate the *Seahorse*, a sixth rate of twenty-two guns commanded by Captain Tollett, being upon her cruize in her station on Thursday last on the coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Dungeness, happened to fall in with the great fleet of Swedes and Danes from France. She demanded from the first the usual salute, which was refused, with the answer that there was one behind that would give them a reason for it, which happened to be a Swedish man-of-war. When the captain sent his boat on board to know the reason why he refused to strike his flag, the Swedish captain sent his lieutenant on board Captain Tollett to tell him he had orders to strike to no ship in the world, more especially such a diminutive one. Upon which Captain Tollett sent back the lieutenant, and bid him tell his captain that, unless he saluted him upon his return on board, he would pour in a broadside. The Swede neglecting to salute, the captain was as good as his word, and a brisk dispute ensued, which lasted over four hours. But, according to the proverb, the weakest to the wall, the captain having one of his gunner's legs shot off, and several others wounded, and his ship very much shattered, returned into the Downs, and left the Swedes and Danes to pursue their voyage.

Our fleet, at the coming away of the last letter, had been all careened, and were ready to put to sea. People of all nations came to see the *Britannia* careened, believing it impossible to turn the keel of so vast a ship above water.

His Majesty, being prevailed upon yesterday to come to the House of Peers, gave the royal assent to three money bills, eight public bills, one of which was to indemnify Sir Thomas Cook from all actions, etc., and about twenty-seven private acts. He pressed the House to a dispatch of such business as was before them, for the far advance of the season would require him to put an end to the sessions in a few days. After this both Houses went to a ballot for the choice of twelve lords and twenty-four commoners to meet that day in the Exchequer Chamber, to take the examination of Sir Thomas Cook. The lords were the Dukes of Queensberry and Shrewsbury, the Earls of Pembroke, Bridgwater, Rochester, Thanet, Manchester, Marlborough, Monmouth and Torrington, Viscount Weymouth, and Lords Godolphin and Cornwallis. The Commoners were Sir John Thompson and Sir Richard Onslow, and it is believed it will be midnight before the examination is over. It is reported the sessions will close about Friday, after which the king will name the commissioners who are to manage the government in his absence. Admiral Hopson is appointed to convoy the King to Holland. We have received a Holland mail since writing the above, which says the arms on both sides in Flanders are cantoned. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 70.]

1695.
April 25. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Duke of Mantua, being too much a creature of Louis XIV. to observe the pleasure of the Emperor by recalling his subjects, the Monferians, out of the service of France, as he was desired, the Governor of Milan has sent home his resident, and recalled that of Spain from his court. Now that things begin to appear with an angry and hostile face, the Duke, as his last asylum, has fled to the Pope, to cover him from the storm by making intercession with the Emperor and confederates, that he may continue his neutrality, and not be constrained to take part against France. This is like to avail him little.

The Pope has absolutely refused to grant any subsidy to the Emperor or republic of Venice, to enable them to carry on the war against the Turks, but at the same time hath promised, at the pressing instance of the ambassador of Venice, to send his galleys to the Levant. Cardinal de Fourbin has demanded of the Pope a "cap" in the next promotion for a frenchified Italian, but his holiness has refused the same, and it is now believed the promotion will not be as soon as was imagined.

The senate of Venice have elected Signor Alessandro Moleno in place of Signor Zen as general of debarkment. Molena was sent with the last convoy as general of the Moren, in which appointment he is succeeded by Signor Sagredo.

The Duke of Savoy has returned to Turin from before Cazelle; the other generals are expected in a few days to hold a council of war with him. It is discoursed that the fortress will be continued under a blockade, in the hope of reducing it without effusion of blood, the idea of a siege being for the time laid by.

The Elector of Saxony has at last agreed to furnish the Emperor with six thousand men for the service of Hungary, in lieu of eight thousand which were solicited. It is held for certain that Temesvar will be attacked. The Grand Seignior has ordered fourteen millions for the charge of the first campaign, being resolved to make it in person.

They write from Paris on the 25th, that the *gens d'armes* that wintered in Savoy have received orders to march for Germany. The French have lost four hundred men in a fresh encounter in Catalonia. On Thursday the King will start for Compiègne. The Duke de Vendôme has been appointed to command a separate body on the side of Nizza. The Duke of Savoy has suspended the siege of Cazelle for this campaign, partly by reason of the great snows that have fallen, and partly from the misunderstanding between his Royal Highness and the Emperor about the demolishing of that fortress if reduced.

Letters from Brussels dated the 27th say: the Elector with the generals of the army, returned hither from the army last night, the enemy having put their army in all the neighbouring places for the security of the lines. Our infantry are cantoned, and the cavalry have returned to their garrisons.

From the Hague on the 29th they write: Lieutenant-Admiral Allemonde has started for the Texel, to put to sea with several men-of-war. Those from the Maes and Zeeland are also sailing for England, together with the English, to convoy his Majesty hither. On Monday next sentence will be pronounced against the four imprisoned captains.

1695.

Our Edinburgh correspondent writes on the 18th.: Since my last the Council has received a letter from the King in answer to one sent to him about the passing or refusing English clipped money, and regulating the rates and value of their own and other foreign coin. Being unable after much pains, and consulting goldsmiths and merchants in the same, to come to any resolution, they have referred it to the consideration of parliament. This body has been adjourned by a letter from his Majesty yesterday to the 9th of May.

Letters of the 29th from Plymouth announce that his Majesty's ship *Anglesey*, with sixty guns, arrived there the previous day, with which was the *Hope*, a seventy-gun ship. On Tuesday last, about forty leagues S.W. of Scilly, they fell in with five French men-of-war (mentioned in my last), and about four in the afternoon, two of them, one of fifty and the other of sixty guns, engaged the *Anglesey*. At the same time the other three fell on the *Hope*. The *Anglesey* fought the two four hours broadside to broadside; the French sixty-gun ship had her mainmast shot down, and both of them, finding they had had enough of it, sheered off, and gave the *Anglesey* an opportunity to get away; she was not in a condition to renew an engagement with the others, being much shattered in her masts, rigging and hull, and having had three men killed and ten wounded. She left the *Hope* hotly engaged, but cannot tell the result. The *Roebuck* fireship, commanded by Captain Owen, was in company with two men-of-war, but left them and made her escape as soon as the fight began, if not before.

Captain Benbow has again sailed from Spithead for the French coast. The Canary fleet, about thirty sail, under convoy of three men-of-war and a fireship, have arrived safely in tho Downs. On the 20th a new fifth-rate named the *Lyme*, of thirty-six or forty guns, was launched at Plymouth.

Admiral Rooke is appointed to attend the King during the campaign in Flanders, for his advice in maritime affairs; and it is said that at the end of the summer he will go to Cadiz to relieve Admiral Russell, who will return home, and be here during the session of parliament. Sixteen men of war are appointed for the King's convoy.

Yesterday there was a long trial between Thomas Pride, esquire, plaintiff, and the Earls of Bath and Montague, defendants, upon an ejectment brought by Mr. Pride for the estate of Newhall in Essex, which he claims as heir at law to George, Duke of Albemarle. The stress of the whole lay in this: whether or not Thomas Radford, husband of Ann Radford, afterwards Duchess of Albemarle, was living after her second marriage to General Monk; this was positively sworn to by four witnesses, with many corroborating circumstances. The Lord Chief Justice, upon summing up the evidence, seemed to have left it upon an equilibrium, but the jury, being all gentlemen of the county last night brought in a private verdict, and this morning one in court, for the defendants. Lord Montague made no defence at all, and tomorrow commences another great trial at bar between the two earls, upon the validity of Duke Christopher's will, or his deed.

The King has declared his purpose to set forward for Holland on Thursday next. In his examination before the committee of the Lords and Commons on Tuesday last Sir Thomas Cook named divers

1695.

persons to whom he distributed the money he is charged with, but after so "vapering" a manner that it was little to the satisfaction of either House. However, Sir Basil Firebrace and the others mentioned by him were last night and this before the said committee; the issue of the whole is expected with impatience. The Commons have this day passed the bill to prevent clipping. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 71.]

April 30. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Our last letters from Turin said that the confederates had resolved to block up Casall after a more exact manner than before they had done, and to that end would build several new forts, and would take particular care that no provision should be put into the place by the way of the river, which before had been frequently alone. Whilst the confederate army was before that place, the Marquis de Mossa craved safe-conduct out of Casall, which was granted him. He came into the camp of the confederate generals, where he was interrogated concerning the true state of the place. He answered them with such a French air and rhodomontade, that the garrison was in a good condition, and that they abounded in all things good for life, etc., that the generals were so offended they would neither hearken to his excuses, nor give ear to his praises, but sent him back again to the city, with this retort, that he should return and participate in that plenty and delicacy which the garrison enjoyed, for they could not assure him of such good quarters with them.

The French write from Pignerol that the Marquis de Crenan, governor of Casall, had prepared all things in expectation of a siege; that he had cleared all the ground about the place, for above five hundred paces by cutting down the trees and bushes, and levelling the ditches, so that the enemy in all quarters would have been exposed to his great and small shot. Notwithstanding the length of the blockade, the garrison was in a very good state, and was considerably reinforced by deserters from the enemy. The soldiers had sufficient quantity of bread and beer distributed to them daily. Both the great snows and other insupportable difficulties obliged the enemy to quit their designed enterprize, after they had for several days taken their posts about the town, and begun to raise their sconces and to work upon their line.

The last letters from Brussels said that Count de Kaunitz, the Imperial envoy, had left that court, having not been able to succeed in his negotiation about erecting a tenth [?] electorate for the kingdom of Bohemia, in favour of the house of Austria, being a contrivance to balance the new protestant Elector of Hanover.

They write from the Hague that the Bishop of Plocko, who attended the Electress of Bavaria to Brussels, and since made a step to Holland under pretence of viewing that country, has demanded the restoration of several things of great value that were seized by the Dutch at Fort St. Maine, pretending that they belonged to the Queen of Poland. He was likely to find but little redress, the things having got into hands that seldom part with anything they get.

Our letters this post from the ports scarce afford us anything worth mentioning. At Falmouth, a vessel from the Canaries has struck upon the Lizard; the men were saved, but all the wine lost except five or six vessels (*sic.*). The French capers continue to infest

1695.

the Channel very much, but they have not lately met with any great "purchase," through the vigilance of the convoys. A privateer of Ostend brought into Cowes a vessel from Nantes, laden with wine and brandy, and another vessel in ballast. There are now at Spithead sixteen men-of-war, English and Dutch. On the 27th Captain Galloway, commander of the *St. Martin* ketch, which the day before had an engagement with two French privateers, died of his wounds in Portsmouth.

We have letters from Cadiz bearing date the 21st [?] inst., which left Admiral Russell and the whole fleet, both English and Dutch, in good health, but bring no further news than that they were preparing to sail.

On Saturday night last Sir John Trenchard, principal secretary of state, died at his lodging in Kensington after a lingering illness, in his forty-sixth year. It is said his nativity was calculated whilst he was a refugee in Holland in King James's reign, when he was told that in about his forty-fourth year he should be advanced to mighty dignity in the state, but in his forty-fifth year should be seized with a distemper which should go near to end his days. The seals of his office were next day re-delivered to his Majesty, but his successor is not yet named. The most conclude it will be Sir William Trumbull, late ambassador in Turkey, but at present one of the lords of the treasury, a person of great learning and worth, who is extremely knowing in the civil affairs of Europe. Nor is it yet known who will succeed Sir John in the place of chief justice of the county palatine of Chester, though there be several candidates.

Yesterday the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of Lichfield, Salisbury, Worcester and Ely took the usual oaths in the high court of chancery in Westminster, to qualify them to act as commissioners in the new Ecclesiastical Commission.

Pilots are now ordered on board the squadron that is to convoy his Majesty to Holland, and Sir George Rooke's equipage is ordered on board.

Since writing the above we have received three Irish mails, which give an account that the *Hope* man-of-war, commanded by Captain Robinson, had put into Castlehaven, having discharged herself from the five French men-of-war, with whom she was left engaged about a fortnight ago, but we have no particulars of the fight. On Saturday the Duke of Leeds, upon the debate of the House of Commons against him, came down from the Lords, and desired to be heard in that House, and accordingly he was admitted. After protesting against the charge, he desired, if that bill could not be withdrawn, that his trial might be speedy, adding that he did not question but to discover the design against him, and spun that thread out very fine. However the impeachment was lodged that same night, and yesterday the Commons sent up their charges against him, which consisted of three articles. This day his grace has given in his answer to the same, denying the charges. The Lords sent down the answer to the Commons, who have referred it to the committee who drew up the charges, to make a replication.

This morning a general pardon was agreed upon, which excepts all those who are, or shall be, questioned this session for bribery or perjury.

1695.

The Commons were upon Sir Thomas Cook's bill, and have ordered Sir Basil Firebrace, Mr. Bates and Mr. Craggs to be admitted to bail. They design to read the money bill a second time tomorrow. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 72.]

May 2. Kensington. Warrant for an additional allowance of 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, making a total allowance of 3*s.* 6*d.*, being the pension of a reformed captain of foot, to Lieutenant Peter de Lom. [*S.P. Dom. Signet Office Letter Book* 13, *p.* 271.]

May 4. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Letters from Falmouth of the 29th ult. report that on the evening of the 28th the *Spanish Alliance* sailed with a mail for Corunna; also two Portuguese vessels, the one for Lisbon, the other for Oporto. The *Spanish Expedition* had arrived that day from Corunna in four days, but brought nothing of moment. From Mount's Bay they write that on the 26th there appeared off Land's End five French privateers of good force, who gave chace to the *Germoon* and *Portsmouth* prize, but it is believed they escaped them, and recovered Scilly. The next day six French privateers of from twenty to thirty guns gave chase to two ships from the Straits of twenty and fourteen guns; they were both good sailers, and escaped them, but a press ketch had the misfortune to fall into their hands. They very much pester the mouth of the Channel, and also the North Channel.

We have letters from Plymouth of the 29th ult. On the 28th His Majesty's ship *Portland* arrived from Corunna, and brought in with her a vessel of Bideford bound for Newfoundland, which the said frigate retook from a French prize on Friday last ten leagues off Scilly. About the same time a Flushing privateer sent in a small re-taken prize, laden with pipe-staves and herrings. The same day a plot was discovered among the French prisoners, who were to have surprized and disarmed their guards, and with their arms to have freed themselves, and then to have plundered and done what mischief they could in the town, seized some vessels and made their escape. This plot was happily discovered by one of their own men, who refused to join them in their contrivances. The ringleaders were laid in irons, and the guards doubled.

From Harwich on the 2nd inst. they write: All our packet-boats are on the other side. Five English and three Dutch men-of-war are now lying at the Gunfleet, being part of the squadron that is to convoy the King to Holland. Six other men-of-war are also riding in the Downs, besides the *Seahorse*, which is going a-cruizing to the south, having repaired the damage she lately received in the dispute with the Swedish man-of-war, who refused to strike to her.

Advice has been sent over that the French commissaries of the marine had received orders from the King to release all the English prisoners detained in France, saving Mr. Cox, his Majesty's late envoy to the "evangelical" Cantons, and one Mr. Nelson. Orders have thereupon been sent to Plymouth and other ports, where there are any French prisoners, to return them immediately to France, except du Bart, brother to the Chevalier du Bart, and the Chevalier de Pomerade, who are to be kept in hostage for the two abovesaid.

1695.

We have at last received an unwelcome account from France of the *Hope* being brought into one of their ports, having, after a long engagement, been forced to submit to the French men-of-war, with whom she fell in on the 16th past. She made a vigorous fight, and had her captain wounded and eighty of her men killed, and her masts shot by the board, before she yielded; and no doubt she did great damage to the enemy. This is the biggest ship the enemy has taken from us during the war, being of the line of battle.

By the mail from Corunna, which arrived yesterday, we have letters from Cadiz of the 25th of March, which left Admiral Russell and the whole fleet in a good condition, and in readiness to put to sea as soon as occasion required. In the meantime Rear-Admiral Neville was preparing to sail to the Straits with seventeen men-of-war to join Captain Pickard, who was always there with seven, but of late had met with no "purchase." There are also letters of a fresher date, which say that Admiral Neville did sail, but had to put back again owing to contrary winds, and that one of his ships proved leaky and must be left to refit.

Letters from Madrid give account that some Spanish troops, together with miquelots, had notice that a party of five hundred French horse and two thousand foot were marching with a great convoy of provisions and munitions to the supply of Casa Follit. They laid themselves in ambuscade, and upon the advance of the enemy attacked them with such fury that the French horse, after about fourteen of their number were killed, fled and left the foot as a sacrifice. About twelve hundred of them were killed and taken prisoners. They also captured the whole convoy, consisting of one hundred mules. For this great service the Marquis of Castanaga has ordered to be distributed among the troops and miquelots concerned in the action 18,000 doubloons.

Yesterday morning the Lords and Commons had a conference in relation to the impeachment of the Duke of Leeds, the substance of which was that the Commons could not proceed to make good their impeachment because Mons. Robart had withdrawn himself and could not be found. Afterwards the Lords had a long debate about throwing out the impeachment, and precedents were searched, but none "coming pat" in the matter, it was offered by the Duke of S[hrewsbury] that, in the common courts of justice upon the like accounts, it was the common practice to suspend a trial. The House took up the notion, and it was passed with common consent that his grace should stand impeached till the next meeting of Parliament. After this the Lords dispatched the last money bill, which had been read but once before. About one o'clock the King came to the House, and the Commons were sent for. They were then preparing an impeachment against the late Speaker, who, in a short but eloquent speech, spoke to this effect: that never had Majesty more face of divinity, than now, when it was mixed with judgment and mercy, &c. They tendered the money bill, the general pardon, and that against Sir Thomas Cook, Sir Bazil Firebrace, and two or three more. The King, having given his assent, was pleased to make a most gracious speech, containing in substance his thanks for the supplies they had given him; that the season of the year made it necessary for him to have been abroad sooner, if the business at home would have allowed of it; that he

1695.

would take care to leave the administration during his absence in persons he could depend on, and hoped that every one of them would be assisting to them in their stations, and required them to be more than ordinarily vigilant in preserving the public peace. The lords with whom the King will depose the government are the archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Keeper, the Lord Privy Seal, the dukes of Shrewsbury and Devonshire, and Lord Godolphin; but by what title they are to be distinguished I cannot tell. Sir William Trumbull was last night declared one of the Secretaries of State, and accordingly has taken possession of the lower office. The "Senior" Zulestein is to be created Earl of Rochford, and his place of Master of the King's Wardrobe given to "Mynheer" Capell. The Lord Keeper is to be created a baron. The King sets forward for Holland to-morrow evening. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 73.]

May 7. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, Newcastle-on-Tyne. After a sterility of foreign news, we have this morning received four mails from Holland, which afford us the "ensuing variety of novels."

From Vienna of the 27th ult.: That the Prince of Baden has started for the Rhine by the way of Bohemia; that Generals Veterani and Heidersheim were also upon their departure, the former for Transylvania, the latter for Hungary. All the troops are ordered to stand out of their winter quarters, and march to the several posts assigned for their rendezvous. The discourse of the siege of Temesvar seems to abate, and it is believed that work will be referred to another time, in order to spare the troops to be better able to make head against the enemy, who pretend to be very formidable upon the frontiers. In the meantime the Turks make great preparations at Belgrade for the reception of the new Grand Seignior. The Muscovites seem resolved to invade the Crimea, and the Czar has dispatched General Gourdon to draw the army together in order to invest Azov, situated on the Black Sea, where the Czar Peter designs to be in person.

The confederate troops upon the Rhine have all received orders to quit their quarters on the 14th inst., and to draw towards the place assigned them for the general rendezvous. The French troops on the other side of the Rhine continue very quiet in their winter quarters. Eight thousand Saxons have begun their march for Hungary. From the happiness of the season the earth in all parts is like to abound in production of fruits and herbs for the supply of man and beast.

In Flanders the armies on both sides have returned to their respective quarters, excepting some thousands the French have left to guard their new line. Marshal de Villeroy has gone to meet the King at Compiègne. The French are making a new line on the side of the 'bussière," which commences at Harnu, a league on this side of Mons, and will extend by Binche to the Sambre. They talk also of palisading all the fordable places upon the Sambre and Meuse to prevent the confederates from making their courses upon the other side.

From Paris we receive letters of the 9th inst. On the 28th ult. the King began his journey for Compiègne, to take view of the

1695.

troops of his household; he designed to return to Versailles on the 13th. Marshal de Noailles has at last set out for Catalonia, and the Count de Montalt for Flanders, to form a body of fifteen or sixteen thousand men about Dunkirk, to cover that place. The *gens d'armes* that served last year in Savoy are to begin their march from there for the Rhine on the 24th inst. The thought of the Dauphin's making his campaign there begins to draw into suspense. Mons. Nesmond has sailed with his small squadron from Brest. The opening of the General Assembly of the clergy continues fixed for the 25th.

Letters of the 13th from the Hague report that the Elector of Saxony was preparing for Hungary, to take upon him the command of the army against the Turks, who, according to advice from Constantinople, are making great preparations to take the field. The English and Dutch merchant-fleet from Smyrna and Scanderoon, consisting of fourteen merchantmen and six men-of-war, their convoy, had arrived on their return at Messina.

From Edinburgh they write on the 30th ult.: The last of our recruits are now shipped for Flanders, and the officers are all ordered to be on board this night. Fairfield the priest, so often mentioned, was this day carried from the Tolbooth, in order to be put on board the convoy for Holland, according to the order of council for his "extermination." Our mob here have been a little "heady" under pretence of reforming houses of ill-fame, but upon the approach of the guards the giddy rabble soon dispersed and returned to their abodes. The officers of the militia and the burghers are preparing in a solemn cavalcade to meet and introduce into this city our High Commissioner from England, who is expected on Thursday next.

On Wednesday the 1st inst. the *Weymouth* frigate brought into Plymouth a small French privateer of four guns and forty-eight men, which she took the day before near the Land's End. The same day there returned from their cruizing the *Germoon* and *Portsmouth* prize who report they were daily chased by French privateers, the western coasts being full of them.

On Friday last a fine new train of field-pieces was shipped off the Tower for Flanders. The next day Lord Cutts came to the Tower, and made a draft of eight men out of each company of the second regiment of foot-guards for Flanders.

The same day the Lord Mayor, sheriffs and aldermen went to Kensington to wait upon the King, and take their leave of him and his last instructions. The King designed to have set forward on Sunday, and to have embarked on board his yacht at Gravesend, but the wind continuing stiff at east prevented the same; so he now waits only the winds presenting fair to be gone.

The seven noblemen in the new commission for the administration of the government during his Majesty's absence are styled Lords Justices of England. Their names in my last were rightly inserted, only the transcriber by oversight omitted the Earl of Dorset, who made the seventh. They are to meet at court upon appointed days every week, and on Sundays and holidays are to go together in great pomp to the Chapel Royal, with the maces, &c. carried before them. The Duke of Leeds is still to preside in all committees of council.

1695.

A commission is preparing to constitute Lord Capell Lord Deputy and Governor General of Ireland. "Heer" Zulestein has been created a peer of the realm, with the titles of Baron of Enfield, Viscount Tunbridge and Earl of Rochford, being the name of a town and hundred in Essex. Lord Grey of Wark is to be created Earl of Tankerville, being a town in Normandy, at the siege of which place one of his ancestors performed a wonderful piece of martial gallantry by placing the King's standard on the wall.

Mr. Ellis of the Transport Office and Mr. Tucker have been made chief secretaries to Mr. Secretary Trumbull; Mr. Hopkins, who was chief secretary to Sir John Trenchard, is to succeed Mr. Ellis in the Transport Office. Mr. Coombe succeeds Sir John Trenchard as chief justice of Chester. Yesterday, being the last day of term, Lunt, Womball and Wilson, the three famous Lancashire witnesses, appeared in the King's Bench, and pleaded to two informations of perjury exhibited against them, the one by the King, the other by the gentlemen who were tried and acquitted at Manchester. A *Nolle prosequi* has been granted in relation to a third brought against them upon account of what they swore concerning estates given to superstitious uses. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 74.]

May 21. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Since my last we have received by a Holland mail the following particulars :—

From Messina on the 19th of April they write that the squadron off Malta, consisting of eight galleys, had met near Cape Passaro three Tripoline men-of-war of good force, which were going to the Levant to join the Ottoman fleet. They engaged them, and maintained an obstinate fight for near ten hours. In conclusion the Maltese became masters of the admiral's ship and another, and also of a prize barque laden with corn; the third ship got off. In this action the Maltese lost one hundred men, but the others many more, besides five hundred barbarians they took prisoners.

Letters from Rome of the 7th inst. report that the English consul who lately arrived there from Leghorn, the place of his residence, in an audience of two hours which he had with the Pope, had not only obtained leave for the confederate fleet to put into Cività Vecchia, and be supplied with necessaries for their money, but was also "regaled" by his Holiness with a curious medal of gold, and treated with all the civilities imaginable. This not a little surprized Cardinal Fourbin, who expected otherwise from the cunning answers he had received from time to time from the old oracle, and had given the King, his master, assurances accordingly, and had recommended the Grand Duke of Tuscany to follow the Pope's example in this matter. But upon Fourbin's beginning to make his complaint, the Pope soon stopped his mouth by telling him that the admiral would act nothing against the ecclesiastical state, but pay for such refreshment as he should have occasion for, and that he could not but repay one civility with another. He further remarked that, since the King his master, had laid up his fleet and fortified his forts for fear of Russell, and put himself out of a condition to provide for the security of the Holy See, it could not be expected that the princes of Italy should now refuse him anything he should demand.

1695.

The Venetians are forming, near the Isthmus, an encampment of eighty thousand foot and two thousand five hundred horse, besides some thousand of Greeks, which the lerasquier [?] of the Morea pretends soon to dislodge by an army of thirty thousand which he is drawing together against them. They are also preparing to put the fleet again to sea, to make head against the captain pasha.

Letters from Vienna have nothing remarkable, but that a party of sixty Turks had made a course under the walls of Peterwardein, and carried off a hussar ensign, two soldiers and some pioneers. The troops that are to compose the army arrive daily in Pest.

The French in Germany, on the other side of the Rhine, are all in motion, and the troops of Alsace are advancing towards Landau, where their encampment will be complete by the end of this month. Since they give out that their design is to pass the Rhine and destroy the forage on this side, all care is taken to prevent the same if possible, by the posting of troops. The confederates advance with what diligence they can towards the encampment near Heilbronn.

From Brussels on the 25th they remark that on the 23rd the Elector of Bavaria went to the camp at Selbach [?], which was about thirty thousand strong. There he held a council of war which determined that on the 28th the army should move towards Ninove. The French continue very quiet on the frontiers, and have no other encampment but some troops behind the lines. Meanwhile their troops are drawing towards the frontiers from all parts.

Letters of the 23rd from Paris say: The Marquis de Villeroy that day set out for Flanders. It is said his last instructions were to hold himself on the defensive during the campaign. Marshal de Lorge was also to start that week for Germany.

From the Hague on the 27th we hear that the King arrived at court there on Tuesday night. The next day he gave some few audiences, and afterwards appeared in the assembly of the States General and the council of state, recommending to the former above all things to be diligent in furnishing what was requisite towards the prosecution of the war.

Letters of the 14th inst. from Edinburgh say that on Sunday the High Commissioner, attended by a great many of the nobility, went to church and heard a public sermon, forenoon and afternoon. Yesterday Mr. Secretary Johnson arrived in this city from court, making his entrance privately, but he was afterwards attended and complimented at his lodgings by the provost and magistrates. Yesterday afternoon a great council was held at the Abbey about the affair of the English clipped money, at which it was resolved that none should pass except what was due weight; a committee was appointed accordingly to state its weight and to report the same on Thursday next. In the meantime all English money but milled is refused. Parliament met to-day according to the last adjournment. The first thing they did was to pass an Act for a general fast to be observed throughout the kingdom every second Thursday in each month during the campaign, for the preservation of the King, and for success on his arms by sea and land, the first to be observed on the second Thursday in June. After this they settled four committees; the first to consider of the security of the nation, the second for trade, the third to draw an answer to the King's letter and

1695.

an address of condolence upon the Queen's death, and the fourth to adjust the controverted elections. They then adjourned to Thursday morning at ten o'clock. The same day the High Commissioner knighted the provost of this city.

From Falmouth, on the 16th, we hear that on the night of the 13th the packet-boat arrived in seven days from the Groyne. The captain says that on the 10th a Portuguese that he met told him that two French privateers of twenty-six guns each had taken an English ship of twenty-eight guns from Guinea, and that the privateers told him they had now above eighty of that sort at sea. On the other hand the *Delaval* has taken a French brigantine of six guns and seventy men, and sent her into Lisbon. Our frigates have also taken a French privateer of twenty-four guns and another French ship of eighteen guns.

On Saturday last one Tobias le Roy *alias* Bourke was tried by court martial as a spy, and sentenced to be hanged on Tower Hill, but his execution will be respited till the King's pleasure be known. The same day at Woolwich, Colonel Richards made a proof of some of the new mortars fixed on the bomb-vessels before the Lords of the Admiralty; they cast shells out of the Thames over Shooter's Hill, being two miles and a half, and afterwards set fire to a carcass on the shore, which burnt after a violent manner sixteen minutes.

On Saturday the Duke of Devonshire returned from Newmarket, as did the Lord Keeper from his country house, so that now six of the Lords Justices are in town, but they did not go in public on Sunday to the Chapel Royal as was expected. It is said for certain that the King's attempt in Flanders will be to force the lines. We hear a peace is under consideration, to be set on foot at the end of the campaign. The Lords Justices met this day at the Duke of Shrewsbury's office, and sat till three. It is said that amongst other things they had under consideration to alter the "test" in writs. On Thursday they will appear the first time in public council. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 75.]

[May] 25. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The last letters from Vienna say that the body under General Veterani would suddenly advance towards Debre [Deba?], and the grand army towards Slavonia, to which end workmen were sent before to get ready the bridges. The recruits had all marched to Pest, and were incorporated with their proper regiments. Most of the regiment of Merselli were lost, pressing down the Danube. The cavalry have not yet left their winter quarters, for want of forage. The Turks are beginning to make great movements on the frontiers, and by their countenance have a design upon Titel. Count Tekeli labours hard to increase his troops, to make a handsome appearance before the new Grand Seignior, who seems to have some favour for him.

The rendezvous of the allies upon the Rhine continues fixed for the 25th and 26th inst. in the neighbourhood of Heilbronn, and the French at the same time at Winzenheim.

Our Brussels letters of the 20th inst. bring news that they have advice from Valenciennes that great numbers of French daily arrive in the city from divers parts, as also cannon and mortars. They are to

1695.

proceed thence towards Namur, where they are to form an encampment. They have so far no other army in the field than that which is commanded by Mons. Roze in the lines. On the 23rd a party of the French advanced near the confederate army and carried off thirteen Dutch horses. The campaign commonly furnishes them with enough to remount their own cavalry. A great many pioneers had been summoned to repair the roads for the march of the army under the Elector of Bavaria toward "Eugins" [Engis?]. Those that come from Eugins report that the Sieur Delaubone, governor of Montz [Mortzen?], had called before him the Sieur Prinantau, governor of Engis[?], to require him from time to time to write him the news that happened in those quarters; but he disliking the employment, told him he had hitherto had the reputation of an honest man, and therefore now was unwilling to purchase himself the name of a spy; at which answer the governor of Montz [Mortzen] seemed to be highly displeased.

The number of the confederate army this campaign under the King of Great Britain and the Elector of Bavaria, and the troops that compose the same, are as follows: English battalions of foot, 59; squadrons of horse and dragoons, 71; Dutch foot, 85; horse, 110; Brandenburgh foot, 18; horse, 40; Bavarian foot, 4; horse, 16; Spaniards foot, none; horse, 14; Liège foot, 6; horse, 11; Munster foot, 4; horse, 6; total foot, 176; horse, 268. This, reckoning four hundred in a battalion, makes 105,600; and each squadron of horse and dragoons, 120, makes the total horse, 32,160; together, 137,760 men, all well disciplined and mounted.

The Grand Marshal of Lithuania has written to the King of Poland that he had received advice by two different ways that the Czar of Muscovy, with a numerous army, is in full march for the Crimea, so that we believe it is true without a doubt.

They write from Falmouth on the 20th inst.: Yesterday morning put in here two privateers of Zealand, which have been out seven weeks, and taken only a small vessel bound with iron and provisions from Ireland to France, and retaken an English vessel with sugar from the West Indies. At the same time there came in a Flushinger from Guinea, who reports that the *Charles*, whose commander, Captain Avory, some time since, ran away with her from the Groyne, has ranged the coast of Guinea, and taken two Danish ships belonging to the company; Avory then persuaded all the men but four, who have come over as passengers, to join with them in the wicked trade of piracy; so, with the additional strength of the two Danish ships, they have gone to the Red Sea.

Letters of the 21st. from Plymouth announce that: Yesterday came in here his Majesty's transport ship the *Mary*, from St. Malo, with four hundred and fifty English exchanged prisoners belonging to the *Dartmouth* and *Hope* men-of-war, lately taken. Captain Robinson, late commander of the *Hope*, has come over with them. Both he and his crew report the great civilities the French shewed them, but reflect bitterly on the commander of the *Anglesey* and *Roebuck* fireship, that parted from them, and left them a prey to the enemy. He confirms the account we had that about one hundred of his men were killed, and his ship utterly disabled, before she

1695.

yielded; and adds that the French said they had about four hundred of their men killed, and their ships much shattered.

On the 14th inst. there put into Dartmouth a Flushing privateer of fourteen guns to refit, having taken four French prizes, three of which were laden with wine and brandy, the other a small privateer. She was afterwards met by two privateers of greater force, which not only attacked her and took from her her prizes, but also killed seven of her men.

Our fleet is still at the Nore, most of the ships not yet having their complements of seamen, which are hard to get. It is said none of the first and second rates will be employed under Lord Berkeley this summer, but, being new sheathed, will be sent in July with Admiral Rooke to the Straits.

Before the King went to Holland he restored Baron Recteren to his command, at the intercession of the Duke of Schomberg, and also restored his major, who had been suspended, like the colonel, by the council of war. On Thursday Hutton Byerley, esquire, died of the wound he had received some days before from a gentleman in the Middle Temple Lane upon a sudden quarrel . . . . . [*torn away*]. It seems this gentleman was the person who with great violence prosecuted Sir John Johnson some time since for assisting in stealing Madam Wharton for his friend Mr. Campbell, for which he was convicted and executed. Hence some tender-hearted ladies, who much regretted the occasion of that gentleman's death, will needs conclude this unhappy accident was a prosecution of divine justice against him.

This day Admiral Rooke arrived at court from Holland. Being the first day of the term, nothing material happened; but the last Saturday in the term Sir Edward Ward, attorney general, will be called to the dignity of a serjeant-at-law, and the same day sit as Lord Chief Baron; Sir Thomas Trevor, the present solicitor general, will succeed him as attorney, and Mr. Hollis of Lincoln's Inn will be made Solicitor. The Duke of Gloucester has been very ill for two or three days past of a fever, and it was feared it would have turned to smallpox, but this danger seems to be banished, and there is a great appearance of his recovery.

Yesterday five malefactors were executed, one for clipping and coining. Since the sessions more of that wicked gang have been seized and committed, the reward in the last act of parliament is beginning to make people diligent in ferreting them out.

We hear from the Hague that on the $\frac{20}{30}$ inst., the King left for Loo, designing to lie at "Zalestin" that night, and the next day at Loo, on Saturday at Breda, and on Sunday at Ghent, reaching the army that lies encamped near that place the following day. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 76.]

May 30. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, Newcastle-on-Tyne. At Toulon (as we learn by our last letters from Paris) Marshal Tourville continues in a posture to expect the enemy, having done what he can for the security of the place, both within and without. He is also, according to an order received from the court, getting ready as many of the ships of war as he possibly can by the latter end of August, to attempt the passage of the Straits, whilst

1695.

the confederate fleet is upon the coast of Italy, making those princes declare. This is certain, that nothing is so much desired and endeavoured by the French court as the uniting of their fleet at Brest.

At Marseilles they have unpaved their streets, placed tuns filled with water to be ready to extinguish fire at all convenient places, raised forts and batteries to defend the harbour, filled the "place" with armed men, and posted twenty thousand along the coast. At Rochelle Marshal d'Estre is taking the same care. Yet, notwithstanding all these precautions, and what they insinuate to the inhabitants, they are more afraid than they are like to be hurt, and are so terrified at the fresh fate of Dieppe that they continue to remove their best effects up into the country. On the coast of Normandy and Brittany Marshal de Choiseul and Mons. Vauban have been no less industrious, in providing for the security of all the maritime places against the attempts of the fleet that is to act in the channel under Lord Berkeley, than the others have been on the coast of Provence against the fleet under Admiral Russell. But what all this will avail them a little time will now discover. This is certain, it puts them to a vast charge and trouble to be annually thus alarmed and infested upon their coasts.

The Genoese have given the French King fresh assurances that they will continue firm to their neutrality, notwithstanding their apprehensions of the confederate fleet. The Algerines have sent a squadron of eight men-of-war to join the Ottoman fleet in the Levant.

By the precautions the French are taking on the Rhine . . . . . [*torn away*] by retrenchments and redoubts, which are guarded by seventeen thousand men of the militia, it might have been reasonably concluded that they design only to be on the defensive, but at the same time letters from Strassburg assure us to the contrary, and say that Germany (*sic*) never had a more numerous army, nor composed of better troops, than they have this year, that they design to divide them, and act in two parts, and, in fine, that their enemies would be astonished at their attempts; but this must pass only for a French rhodomontade.

In Flanders they have finished their new lines from Ypres to Comines upon the River Lys, in like manner as they have those at Courtrai to the Scheldt, and are now making retrenchments along the canal from Ypres to Fort Knock, and others from Mons to the Sambre; so that in Flanders, as also in Catalonia and Piedmont, they design only to act upon defensive, and this is the best account we have at present of the French affairs.

They write from the Hague on the 4th that all the officers of the fleet had gone on board in order to repair to the rendezvous on the coast of England. The good understanding between the King and the Stadholder of Friesland was entirely re-established, but that his Highness designed not to make him campaign for other reasons.

Letters of the 23rd from Edinburgh report that yesterday they received advice from Perth that one Graham had basely murdered the Master of Rolo by stabbing him in the back. Parliament this day passed an Act about appeals and citations for the lords of the sessions; then the King's commission was read, appointing the

1695.

members of parliament to enquire into the matter of the laird of Glencoe and his family, and was approved of. Afterwards the Lord Commissioner was ordered to write a letter of thanks to his Majesty, and they adjourned till the morning.

On the 24th the Barbadoes fleet came into Falmouth, the convoy not reaching port till the following morning, for want of wind. On the 25th, John Methuen, esquire, his Majesty's envoy to Portugal, arrived there from court, and is to embark on the *Spanish Alliance* for the Groyne, taking his journey thence through Spain. His Majesty's ships the *Kent*, *Sterling Castle* and *Dreadnought*, third-rates, have sailed on a cruize westward. Twelve Dutch and three English men-of-war have arrived at Spithead, the place of the rendezvous for the fleet.

We hear that Mr. Baker, his Majesty's consul at Algiers, has pressed to be relieved, if he had not actually come away; he has suffered several grievous insults from those barbarians, and was in great danger of his life.

The Marquis of Carmarthen is preparing to sail westward with five men-of-war and a fireship, to cruize about the Sirloins, and attend the motions of the Marquis de Nesm[ond?] . . . [*torn away*], who is abroad with a little squadron. A convoy, consisting of five transport ships and a frigate, which had remained [for] Colonel Richard's regiment, being about four hundred, is ordered with all speed to the Leeward Islands, the [other?] part of the said regiment being there already. We hear that 1,000 or 1,200 . . . . . will be put on board the fleet in the Channel, to be employed for covering the bombs and on board the well boats on occasions. Mr. Meesters made an experiment on board one of the new Dutch bomb-vessels, by firing its mortar, and its repercussions so shattered the vessel that they had much ado to bring her to port. However, it is hoped the rest will prove better.

Yesterday the books were opened in Lincoln's Inn for subscriptions of 100,000*l.* for the Land Bank . . . . . [*torn away*] perused and passed by several lawyers, who have subscribed thereunto, and propose to lend money on land security at 3*l.* 10*s.* *per cent.*, and give out bank bills at 2 *per cent.* There is a buzz about the town of the dissolution of the present parliament in October, and the calling of another presently after; but of this I have no other ground than that it is *vox populi*, and so may be either true or false; yet some are so apprehensive that the report is *prodromus* of the fact, that they begin already to make and secure interest. This morning Mr. Brownlow, a late warder of the Tower, who had been a long time in custody for the escape of Major General Dorrington, was brought by *habeas corpus* into the King's Bench, and admitted to bail. The five gentlemen mentioned in my last as concerned in the riot in the Haymarket are not yet committed, but continue in the [custody] of messengers; but it is expected that it will be considered at this night's Council whether to imprison or admit them to bail. Their crime appears not to be of a heinous nature; it is believed it proceeded in good part from an excess of wine. Since my last, divers notorious clippers and coiners have been discovered, seized and committed, some to Newgate and others to the Marshalsea. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 77.]

1695.
June 1. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, Newcastle-on-Tyne. As we have exhausted all that is worth renoting in our last foreign letters, I shall now represent here the manner of the inthronation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, which was performed in Canterbury Cathedral on the 16th past, the like having not been before in that church since the reformation.

On Wednesday, the 15th, the Archbishop, attended by his officers, set out from London, and lay that night at Sittingbourne, from whence he proceeded next morning to Canterbury. He was met about a mile from the city by divers of the principal gentry of the country, and was by them ushered into town guarded by a troop of dragoons. At his entrance he was received by the mayor and aldermen in their formalities, and at his alighting out of his coach complimented in a handsome speech by the recorder. The dean and prebendaries, in their habits, received his Grace at his entrance into the precincts of the church, and conducted him by the west door of the church into the consistory court, where he put on his habits, the whole foundation standing in the meantime in order in the body of the church. Thence he was conducted by two of the senior prebendaries through the choir to the throne, the dean, archdeacon, and the rest of the church going in order before him singing an anthem used on the occasion. The mandate for his inthronation was presented by the vicar-general to the archdeacon, and by his order read by a public notary, and then the archdeacon proceeded to the inthronation, placing his Grace in the throne, which had been adorned by the Queen with new velvet a little before her death, and reading the usual form of words in Latin, after which the service and sermon began, which was preached by Dr. Thorpe.

The same being ended, his Grace was inducted in like manner to the marble chair, which tradition saith was St. Augustine's chair . . . . . [*torn away*], and from thence to the dean's choir, where it was performed a third time. Then followed the suffrages read by the archdeacon, and collect for the archbishop.

After this his Grace was conducted to the chapter-house, all the church proceeding before him, and was there placed in the dean's seat by the archdeacon, using a short form of words in Latin. Then the archdeacon administered the usual oath to the archbishop, after which the dean and canons, and the rest of the church, swore canonical obedience.

The whole being now ended, his Grace treated the church, the gentry and his retinue to a noble dinner at the dean's house; and on Friday, according to custom, was treated by the chapter. The rest of the week and the next his Grace spent in confirming at Canterbury, Ashford and Sittingbourne, and this day se'nnight returned to court.

Letters from Edinburgh of the 25th say:—Parliament passed an act for regulations, and afterwards voted a supply of 2,160,000 marks Scotch to be given his Majesty for maintaining the land forces, and equipping some men-of-war, viz., 1,710,000 for the land forces, and 450,000 for the ships. The commissioners for searching into the murder of the Laird of Glencoe have already examined several witnesses, and sent for Colonel Hill, governor of Fort William, and several of his officers, to examine them also. The

1695.

Master of Rollo I mentioned in my last as having been killed by the Laird of Inch Bratto (?); it was upon a dispute which arose at a gentleman's house about drinking King James's health.

They write from Falmouth on the 27th ult.:—Yesterday the *Spanish Alliance* sailed for Corunna with one mail . . . . . [*torn away*] . . . . . morning arrived another packet-boat in seven days from Corunna with a mail, bringing letters from Madrid of the 18th N.S., which say that Admiral Russell and the whole confederate fleet sailed out of Cadiz harbour on the 8th in the evening, and had not been since heard of.

Letters of the 19th from Oporto relate that on that day thirteen sail of English, Dutch and Hamburghers sailed out of that port on their return home. All but two were from Newfoundland.

Yesterday morning the Earl of Rivers, as also the gentlemen that are going to Antwerp to erect a mint there, departed hence on their voyage to Holland.

On Monday next our twelve bomb-ketches will be complete and fixed, and will fall down to the fleet. There are nine new ones, each carrying two large thirteen-inch mortars, and three old ones each carrying a ten-inch mortar. The large mortars will cast shot of 230*lb.* weight, and will bomb with pleasure two miles and a half; but the Dutch mortars, if the bomb vessels can be made to hold, will not bomb so far by a mile, though they should give them a double portion of powder.

On Wednesday next Colonel Richards is to make an experiment of his newly-invented engine—to prevent ships from being boarded, or, if boarded, to clear the decks at once—on board the *Coventry*, a new fourth-rate in Longreach. This frigate and some others are now fitted with his engine. The Earl of Romney, master of the ordnance, is to be present at the experiment.

On Thursday the inhabitants of Liverpool had a long hearing before the C . . . . . [*torn away*] been imposed on them in the late reign, which empowered only liverymen to elect civil magistrates, whereas by the old charter all freemen had votes in such elections. After great arguments for and against by council, their excellencies declared in favour of the commonalty, that their corporation should stand on its ancient footing.

The following alterations are made in Ireland, upon Lord Capell's being made Lord Deputy, viz. Sir John Temple the Attorney General, and Sir Richard Levinge, Solicitor General, are removed; the first is succeeded by Robert Rochfort, esquire, the latter by Mr. Brodrick. Sir John Heley is to be Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in place of Sir Richard Pyne, who is to be Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in room of Sir Richard Reynolds. Sir Christopher Wandsford, Sir William Roydon, Sir Robert King, Mr. Doyne, and Mr. Brodrick are to be of the privy council. Sir Richard Cox and Sergeant Jefferson are to be removed from the council, and Mr. Donnelan to succeed Sir John Heley as one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

On Thursday the attainder against Walcot, executed for being concerned in the Rye House plot, was upon a writ of [error?] reversed in the King's Bench, and his son was restored to his estate. Mr. Justice Sir Giles Eyre lies dangerously ill. Mr. Bethell, the

1695.

vintner, who is in Newgate upon a fine of 1,000*l.* for supplying clippers with large money, was this day brought into the King's Bench by *habeas corpus*, praying, upon some error in his commitment, to be turned over to the King's Bench; but the King's counsel opposed the same, and he was again remanded, the court taking time to consider of it till Tuesday. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 78.]

June 8. London. Newsletter addressed to Mr. Thomas Errington at Dilstone near Newcastle on Tyne. Letters from Rome on the 21st. ult. bring that the galleys of the Pope with the auxiliary troops on board for the service of the Venetians, would be ready to sail for the Levant by the 1st inst. That the Pope designed a promotion in September next to the vacant "caps." In the meantime the King of Poland and Cardinal Fourbin laboured to obtain one for the Marquis of Bethune, father to the Queen of Poland, who is eighty-eight, that he might honour his family with the dignity of the purple for the little time he had to live. An extraordinary congregation has been held to consider of the means of putting a stop to the spreading of a sect which has sprung up, not unlike that of the Quietists, whose sanctity and simplicity of life draw many proselytes, though they are persons of no great literature.

Two rovers of Tripoli landed some of their men near Ostia, and went to the castle of Prince Rossalio, where they surprized him with the princess, four children and twelve servants. All these, with twenty other persons, they carried on board their ships.

We hear from Turin on the 27th ult. that the troops of Spain had come to Villa Nuova, and the cavalry and dragoons in the service of his Royal Highness to Orbassan, three hours' march from Turin, where they had begun to encamp; all the infantry had orders to hold themselves in readiness to march, except such as were employed in perfecting the lines. A party has been sent to consume the forage about Pinerolo, and another to Demant [St. Damiano] in the vale of Flure, to prevent all enterprizes of the enemy, for they have on that side twelve battalions in the vale of Barcelonette, and seven at Susa. His Royal Highness has sent a colonel to the vale of Lucerne to command a body of Vaudois, to discover the enemy's convoys to Pinerolo, and their army when they are assembled.

From Paris on the 6th they write that the French king and the late King James had had a long conference at St. Germains-en-Laye, upon the subject of an express which the latter had received from England, the substance of which was supposed to be weighty, but kept very private. The lines from Ypres to Cymines upon the Lys were perfected in the same manner as those from Courtrai to the Scheldt; they are at present busy making retrenchments along the canal from Ypres to Fort Knoch, where Count de Motte commands in the room of the late Marquis de Valette. They are also making lines from Mons to the Sambre.

Letters dated from the Hague on the 11th, say that the envoys of Liège were on the 6th conducted in the second coach of the States General by the Sieurs d'Essen and Shattar to the assembly of the States, where they set forth that the Prince, their master, had thought fit to recall them, and they therefore demanded their

1695.

audience of *congé*, assuring the States of their master's sincere intentions. The Sieur Dickwell answered that the States would persist in the same good sentiments towards the Elector, and that their persons were very agreeable as his envoys. The nature of their negotiation is kept private.

They write from Falmouth on the 3rd that a small French privateer, without guns, which lay under the Deadman, has taken a vessel laden with coal, and kept the master for a ransom. Three French privateers continue to lie off Weymouth, and frequently take prizes in sight of Portland. On the 5th the Barbados, Lisbon, and Oporto fleets, making together a hundred and fifty sail of English, Dutch and Hamburghers, sailed from Spithead for the Downs.

There is advice by way of Jersey that the French are making great preparations at Brest for the embarkation of land men on transports, under the convoy of a squadron of men-of-war, which are also making ready at that place, with a view, the islanders fear, of some attack on Jersey or Guernsey. But this account, as it is utterly false, so is it wholly impossible, for the enemy could make no such attempts while our fleet is at sea, which is now ready to visit their coasts.

We are assured that the Lords Justices highly resent the late affront of a Danish captain, commander of the *Dragon*, of fifty-two guns, which engaged the *Charles* galley off Rye; they have signified so much to the Danish Resident, and it is believed some extraordinary means will be taken for satisfaction, as soon as the King's pleasure is known.

Yesterday morning the wife of one Batson, a haberdasher of hats in the Strand, was seized in her bed by a constable upon a warrant from Mr. Justice Negus; her husband made his escape; in a cupboard near her bed's head were found all the utensils belonging to the "license" of clipping, and 120 ounces of clippings molten down into ingots. Since last sessions one justice, it is said, has committed seventeen to Newgate on that account; all these discoveries are attributed to the happy effect of the late act of parliament, it being now apparent that more have a respect for the reward of 40*l*. than they formerly had to their duty of service to their country.

This morning Sir Edward Ward, attorney-general, was called in the usual form to the dignity of a serjeant-at-law, being ushered to the bar of the court of Common Pleas by Serjeants Woogen and Gould. In the evening at eight he took the oath of Lord Chief Baron before the Lord Keeper at his house, and on Monday will take his place as such in the court of Exchequer.

The five gentlemen I lately mentioned as taken into custody for the riot in the Haymarket are admitted to bail to answer at the approaching sessions at the Old Bailey. Captain John Scott, who is said to have come some time since from France, upon advice that a warrant was out for his apprehension, has surrendered himself to a secretary of state.

Lord Chief Justice Treby, in his argument on Tuesday last in the Exchequer Chamber, gave his opinion for reversing the decree of that court in favour of the bankers against the King, contrary to the opinion of the other judges, who argued before him, and on Monday next his lordship designs to give his further reasons.

1695. The two daughters and coheirs of Thomas Pride, esquire, have brought their bill into the Exchequer against the Earls of Bath and Mountague to perpetuate the testimony of their witnesses in case of death, they being very ancient persons, as appears by their proving the marriage of Thomas Radford with Ann his wife in [16]32, and the birth of Christopher, Duke of Albemarle, in August [16]53, at the same time, as they pretend, that the Duchess of Albemarle's first husband, Thomas Radford, was living. Yesterday, after great opposition on the part of the defendants, the court gave leave according to the tenor of the bill, that they should examine their witnesses *de bene esse in perpetuam rei memoriam.*

The fleet from Lisbon, etc., arrived yesterday morning in the Downs. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 79.]

[June.] W. Massey to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I have been unwilling to trouble you with complaints, but my usage has been unspeakably severe these six weeks last past, officers (or so pretended), soldiers and seamen lying continually in my park or warren, destroying both, daily molesting the houses, besides incredible rudeness in searching (under pretence) for arms. Two of my protestant servants were extremely hurt and abused without the least provocation. Last Friday and Saturday parties out of the blue regiment, Lord Drohadel's [Drogheda's], came under colour of seizing me; I was from home, and they carried away all manner of goods, even to my poor servants' clothes, and the greatest part of the beds; also private papers, which I was not so cautious in removing, because I relied on my protection. I sent a servant on Monday to the said lord commander at Chester, who gave him up to his men for ill-treatment; the horse he rode is still in their hands. Further outrages were committed on Tuesday. I cannot impute these partial severities to any reasonable cause, except some letters, which (the public coffee-house papers advise) were directed to me out of Ireland, seized by the mayor of Chester and sent to the King, which perhaps may have exasperated the neighbourhood. But to this moment I know not from what hand they came, nor a syllable of the contents. I have just heard that near twenty soldiers are sent to quarter at Soddington, and have carried off my best horses. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 14, *No.* 67.]

1695. Aug. 17. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Letters from Turin dated on the 5th say it is feared that the discovery which has arisen among the general officers of the confederate army about the demolishing of Casall, which the Emperor opposes, especially as regards the castle, will hinder their further proceedings this campaign. It is also believed the season is too far advanced to enterprize anything against Pignerol, which place the French have lately supplied with all necessaries, and have added several new works to the fort of St. Bridget. Meanwhile the Duke of Savoy has returned to Turin, and the confederate army, except four or five thousand men left to perfect the demolition of Casall, is defiling off towards Nice. Catinat, that he may not be quite forgotten, continues with great "impressment" to fortify the posts at Fenestrelle.

1695.

We have news from Vienna on the 6th that they are now expecting to hear that the Elector of Saxony has arrived at the head of the Imperial army, which without flattery (to use their own expression) is very numerous. It is not doubted but that he will enterprize something very considerable upon either Belgrade or Temesvar, provided the enemy prove to be in that indifferent condition they have for some time been reported to be in. Admiral Assemberg has not arrived from Holland, but the greatest part of the seamen he has raised are advancing before him for the Danube, to go on board the fleet.

The army in Germany make no movement. The apprehension of an enterprize by the allies on the Rhine has vanished, the Prince of Baden having sent back his heavy cannon to Heilbronn. The reason is said to be that the people of Swabia and Franconia have prayed his Highness not to pass the Rhine, and so expose them to the incursion of the enemy, but to continue where he is, and so cover the country; though others say that his army is too much enfeebled by the detachment for Flanders to undertake the siege of Landau or Philippsburg as was projected.

The detachment from the French army in Germany, which it is said consisted of seven thousand foot and sixteen hundred horse, took their route to Verdun, where the foot were embarked and transported to Dinant, but the horse continued their march by land.

On the 12th the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel arrived in person at Maestricht, from whence he sent express immediately to the King to know where he should march his troops, which the next day arrived at Aix la Chapelle, either to the siege of Namur or Waterloo. By the arrival of this detachment the confederates conclude themselves to be in a state to make head against the enemy, and so prevent their designs, and at the same time to push on the siege to the last extremity.

From the camp before Namur we have only to add to our last that the batteries from the tower play incessantly upon the castle. The bombardiers have made a breach so large on the water tower between the Sambre and the Meuse, that they are ready for a storm. A work before the castle is also much damaged, as also another before the Cohorne fort. Twelve batteries were on the 18th playing against them, and more preparing. Mons. Cohorne gives assurances to reduce the castle etc. with less loss than we had before the town. On the 14th Bouffleurs designed to have beat his way out with all his horse, but was prevented by the good guard that was kept at all the fordable places in the Sambre and Meuse.

Our letters from Brussels say that it was the best part of that city and the fairest houses that were consumed, and that they have only this to comfort themselves, that the whole was not laid in ashes.

Those from the Hague of the 19th remark that in the attempt on Dunkirk we did not do the enemy above two hundred *livres* damage; that their bomb-vessels had all returned; that the minister of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel had notified the States that his master's troops should continue in the Netherlands as long as there was occasion for them; that the princes of Italy had resolved not only to send ministers to his Britannic Majesty, but also to negotiate to be admitted into the Grand Alliance, which has lately been renewed and signed by the several ministers concerned.

1695.

From Edinburgh on the 10th they write: Yesterday morning the Lords of the Treasury met, and let to farm the five pence upon each pint of ale sold in this kingdom for one year commencing in September next, and it was taken by Lord Belhaven at 83,500*l.* After this they put to farm the bishops' lands, excepting three, viz.: Argyll, Orkney and Caithness, and they were taken by Mr. Hugh Cunningham, a writer to his Majesty's signet, at 5,000*l.* *per annum.* This day the Council issued forth a proclamation for regulating the . . . , a list of the poll and the several payments thereof. Also, by a warrant from the King's Advocate, Mr. John Dalrymple, one of the Keepers of the Signet was seized by three messengers with all his papers, and made a close prisoner in the Tolbooth. Warrants are out against two persons, who have chosen as the prudentest part to withdraw, but their papers have been seized; the particular reasons are not known. Colonel Gibson, deputy governor of Portsmouth, has, by assistance of Mr. Secretary Johnson, obtained seventy men here for recruiting his regiment; they are to be transported hence to Tilbury.

On the 13th, the Marquis of Carmarthen arrived at Plymouth in the *Lennox.* At the same time there passed forward for the Downs the *Devonshire,* the *Berkeley Castle,* the *Prince of Orange* with three Dutch men-of-war, and about sixty sail of merchant-ships under their convoy for the Straits. The small French galleons continue to play their freaks about Portland. On the 13th Colonel Mordaunt, Major Newton, and several other officers arrived at Weymouth from their commands at Guernsey, which island they left on Monday last; they say that on the Saturday before Captain Slowly, with fourteen men in a fishing sloop of no guns, took three small French vessels from the eastwards in ballast.

On Thursday morning Lord Berkeley, with the fleet under his command in the Downs, weighed anchor in order to stand over for Calais, but afterwards came to anchor again off the South Sand Head, waiting the next tide to get clear. Mr. Meisters' machines and smoke ships, with which he thought to have blinded the French at Dunkirk, are all ordered into the river to be discharged. Sir George Rooke returns to Portsmouth on Tuesday next in order to sail for Cadiz, and convoy will be got ready to follow him soon after.

Yesterday was published a proclamation by the Lords Justices for the apprehension of John Robart, late gentleman to the Duke of Leeds, offering a reward of 200*l.* It appears upon oath he has been lately seen in and about this city. Yesterday morning "the lord" [*sic*] with the fleet, the well-boats having joined him, was seen on the back of the Goodwin, standing for the French coast. [*Admiralty, Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 80.]

Aug. 24. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater at Newcastle-on-Tyne. By letters from Paris of the 22nd we have advice from Catalonia of the 10th inst., saying that Admiral Russell arrived on the 28th ult. before Barcelona, and there disembarked 3,500 men, which he had taken on board at Final. He afterwards held a council of war with Marquis de Castanaga, viceroy of Catalonia. The Spanish army was encamped, the right towards Hostabrich and the left towards Fengest. The French, encamped two leagues from Gerona, were disposing to enter into quarters of refreshment.

1695.

Letters from Provence say that great diligence has been used to get the fleet ready to put to sea, and that the Grand Prior was to embark with part of the troops that are on the coasts of Provence, and transport them to Catalonia, to serve there under the Duke de Vendôme his brother. They write from the army under Mons. Catinat on the 10th, near Diblon, that, in accordance with the advice they had received from Turin of the preparations of the Duke of Savoy, they have sent all sorts of provisions and necessaries to Pinerolo to enable the governor of it to make a vigorous defence, in case it should be attacked, as they apprehend it will.

From Turin on the 13th we have the following particulars: They are continuing to carry thither the artillery and munitions of war that were at Casall; on the 5th, twenty-two pieces of cannon had arrived there thence. Marshal de Catinat had sent to court to demand the troops that have lain this summer on the coasts of Provence. The enemy were moving on all sides and reinforcing the garrisons of Susa and Pignerol, and fortifying the passages of the hill which are most exposed. The Spaniards have drawn off what garrisons they had in the neighbourhood of Casall. The king of Spain had resigned all his pretensions to the nineteen villages in the Duke of Savoy's territory for a certain time, which is to be regulated by commissioners. His Catholic Majesty had . . . . . very obliging terms on that subject, assuring . . . . a pleasure as well in this as in any other affair which might be in his power. By this means his Royal Highness, with what other villages he bought from the Imperial Chamber, will be able to prevent for the future all frauds in his revenues.

They write from Brussels on the 24th that they have begun to work upon demolishing the lines, retrenchments and batteries which the enemy made for its bombardment. The citizens of Ghent were under so great apprehension of bombardment, that they had removed all their best effects to Antwerp, and drawn a line from Tronchiennes to the channel of Bruges for its security, on which not only the burghers, but the clergy, wrought. But Villeroy's march towards Neuville has banished their apprehensions.

We have advice from Mons that the French have laden six thousand waggons with bullets and bombs, etc., and that on the 22nd the bombs were again unladed. The French give out that these munitions are to be employed in the battle which Villeroy is ordered to give the confederates for the relief of the castle of Namur.

From the Hague we hear that the officers who have returned from the bombardment of Dunkirk, and were there in command of the bomb-vessels, were under examination, and made their report in relation to the miscarriage of that attempt.

Edinburgh letters of the 19th inst. say: One Mr. Murray, a merchant of this city, who received a newsletter from London containing much to the disadvantage of the confederate army, was committed to prison for holding such a correspondence. Yesterday a dragoman was brought hither from Glasgow, where he received sentence first to be whipped and then to be banished for ravishing an old woman.

Yesterday by a packet from the Groyne we received letters from Cadiz of the 31st ult. They report that on the 26th five Dutch men

1695.

of war sailed thence for the Straits to meet and strengthen the Turkish convoy. On the 27th a vessel arrived in fifteen days from the Canaries, where she left four English outward bound East India ships. They have advice from Tangier that a "Sally" man-of-war was cast away on that bar. Ethat Conta [*sic*] continued to make a vigorous defence, and the King of Morocco sent four thousand of his guards to assist in the siege, but they made small progress. He daily expected a diversion from the Algerines, by virtue of an alliance betwixt that government and Spain; but, to prevent the same if possible, gave liberty of all his ports, to buy what provisions etc. they want. Just at the coming away of these letters the forces that lately arrived from the Netherlands with the Dutch convoy sailed from Cadiz in prosecution of their voyage to Catalonia.

From Falmouth on the 19th, they write that Captain Cole has gone to cruize with a squadron to the Chops of the Channel. A mail has arrived by packet-boat from Corunna bringing confirmation that Admiral Russell, with the confederate fleet, arrived on the 31st ult. before Barcelona, to which place he convoyed the Turkey fleet, and afterwards returned to the coasts of Provence, with a design, as it was given out, to make some attempt on Marseilles. The whole fleet, as to men and ships, were in good condition.

We hear nothing of moment from any of the ports. Sir Cloudesley Shovell, with the English and Dutch squadrons, continues in the Downs. On Thursday night Lord Berkeley attended the Lords Justices, and gave them an account of this summer's expedition at sea, little to the advantage, it is said, of Mr. Meisters. Yesterday his lordship went to Windsor to wait on their Royal Highnesses, and from thence designed to go and see his lady at Moor Park. The Duke of Leeds has taken the house in St. James's park in which Lord Chancellor Jeffryes lived, and was lately the Admiralty Office. One Mr. Edward Wharton, goldsmith, was constituted receiver general for the King of all the fines, etc., that shall arise on the act of parliament for the licensing of hackney coaches, with an allowance of 60*l.* *per annum* for himself and clerk.

Yesterday the commissioners of the excise attended the Lords of the Treasury (as it is said) upon a complaint of some of the principal officers, several of them having lately resigned, and others being removed by the commissioners. Yesterday the Lord Keeper, the Earl of Romney, master of the ordnance, Henry Goodrich, Mr. Montague, chancellor of the Exchequer, and several other persons of quality, went to Woolwich to see an experiment of cannon and mortars, and also an experiment of Mr. Meisters, but the last was not proved. An Ostend privateer has taken a rich French ship coming north. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 81.]

Sept. Docket for the appointment of Prince George of Denmark, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir John Somers, Lord Keeper of the great seal, and others to be commissioners to consider all questions relating to the building, charter of foundation, etc. of Greenwich Hospital, to which the King grants 2,000*l.* a year during the continuance of this commission. John Evelyn, senior, is appointed treasurer at a salary of 200*l.* per annum. [*S.P. Dom. William and Mary* 14, *No.* 68.]

1695.
Oct. 24. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Letters from Warsaw of the 8th of October advise that the Polish army was on the 28th ult. within seven leagues of Caminieck, under the cannon of which place were posted eight thousand Tartars. Azov was not taken by the Muscovites, as has been so often reported; but the garrison continues to make a vigorous defence, and in a sally they lately made repulsed the besiegers, overturned their batteries, nailed up their cannon, and filled up part of their trenches. However, the Czar Peter was resolved to continue the siege.

Letters from Hungary and Transylvania say the Turks have not only quitted Karansebes, but have finished their campaign and were returning home by way of Orsova; these accounts seem to require further confirmation.

The Turks threaten (and all advices from Ottoman territories confirm it) that the Grand Seignior designs considerably to augment his forces against next campaign, both by sea and land; and to that end has sent out sharp orders to all his pashas to raise what men and money they can. These preparations of the enemy will necessitate the increase of the Christian fleets and armies in due proportion, that they may at least act with success and security on the defensive. The Venetians are already endeavouring to secure the assistance of shipping from neighbouring princes and states, which, it is believed, will be difficult for them to obtain in this conjuncture, when most have occasion to make use of their own.

The Emperor, to strengthen his army in Hungary, has resolved to call out of Piedmont his two regiments of dragoons, and some letters also say three regiments of horse, and the troops from the Rhine, and that he will supply the first with two regiments of foot, and the latter with troops from the princes of the empire. However it be, it is not like to be very agreeable to the Prince of Savoy, for the troops that are promised to supply those which the Emperor withdraws may come too late to his assistance.

They write from Vienna on the 15th that the Elector of Saxony was expected there in a week, having [left] the command of the troops in Transsylvania to Count Caprara, between whom and the Elector (as the Paris gazettes would insinuate) there has been no very good harmony this campaign. Upon his arrival a great conference is to be held at the imperial court, at which also Prince Louis of Baden will be present.

The army of the allies in Germany separated entirely on the 18th, and the troops marched to their winter quarters. The enemy are also separating, but their troops continue cantoned in the towns and villages.

In Flanders the French have but fifteen thousand men left about Harlebeke, the rest lying about Furnes under Villeroy, Bouffleurs and Montalt, to which side the Duke of Würtemberg has also marched with twelve thousand men and several pieces of cannon, so that Newport begins to be freed from its apprehension of bombardment. The French are going to add several new works to strengthen the fortifications of Dinant, Mons and Charleroi, but have laid by their design of making a new line.

The States of Holland have separated till the 15th *proximo*. It is said they design to lay a tax upon marriages and interments, and

1695.

another upon all merchant vessels. Three of the provinces have already approved of the state of the war for the ensuing year, the rest are expected daily so to do. They continue to say that not only that state, but the other confederates, will regulate themselves according to the resolutions of the parliament of England.

According to letters from Paris of the 29th, the Marquis de Crenan, late governor of Casall, had arrived at court, and the Duke de Vendôme was "suddenly" expected. Marshal de Lorge had been seized with a hemiplegia, one side of him being dead. The news from Toulon continues still to vary about the armament there, so that we know not what to conclude.

They write from Edinburgh on the 17th: On Sunday morning last Sir John Hall, late provost of this city, departed this life, leaving a plentiful estate. He is much regretted. The Viscount of Stairs, Lord President of the Session, has been much indisposed for several days past, to that degree that it is hourly feared his age and infirmities will put an end to his days. Monday last, being the late King James's birthday, was observed by the Jacobites here with more circumspection than formerly; no other notice was taken thereof than by the throwing of some squibs in the streets; and some persons who appeared to have more wine in their crowns than brains got up the cross at midnight, and drank his health. On Tuesday, upon the news of his Majesty's safe arrival from Holland, this city was filled with acclamations of joy. This day the *Centurion* frigate arrived in Leith Road from Ostend, having on board two hundred and forty officers of this nation come to make their recruits for Flanders. The parliament house is being put in order against the 1st of October, to which time parliament is adjourned.

Our port "novels" are that on the 17th [?] at night Sir George Rooke was seen at the height of the Lizard, passing westward with a fresh gale at N.E.; but a French privateer has taken a store-ship out of his fleet, which had a great many sail suits on board, and carried her to France.

Three persons have this week been taken into the custody of Hopkins the "d——taker," being concerned in the escape of Sir James Montgomery about two years since. It is said that the sentinels who went away with him have returned and discovered the same.

Yesterday, being the first of the term, Mr. Rippington, who was, about a twelvemouth since, convicted for killing Mr. Dod, appeared at the court of King's Bench and pleaded his Majesty's pardon. Several others appeared upon their recognizances, and were continued. Mr. Justice Rokeby is to be advanced to the court of King's Bench in place of Mr. Justice Eyres, deceased, and will be succeeded in the Common Pleas by Mr. Baron Powell; and Mr. Sergeant Powis, now a puisne judge of Chester, will be made a Baron in room of Baron Powell; Mr. Recorder of London is to be puisne judge of Chester. For this blank warrants have been sent down to the King, but have not yet returned. The poll for the members of London will terminate to-morrow. The election for Westminster commenced this day; the Hon. Mr. Montague and Sir Stephen Fox were elected, and Sir Walter Clarges left out. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 82.]

1695.
Nov. 2. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The last foreign mail gives us the following news from the continent:

The Pope, to his great solace, has received fresh assurance from the Emperor that his troops shall not this winter in the least trouble the patrimony of St. Peter upon account of quarters.

On the 21st ult. a ship arrived at Venice in seven days from Zante, bringing a fresh report of an engagement for two days between the fleets of the republic and the Ottomans, which terminated to the advantage of the former; but the report merits little credit, by reason that the senate has received no express of it from the captain-general. By the same way we have advice from Turkey that, since the arrival of the confederate fleet in the Mediterranean, and the retiring of the French into Toulon, the English and the Dutch have the management of the whole trade in the Levant, and by that means those nations are in greater respect at the Porte than they were before.

All advices from Turkish territory agree in this, that the Grand Seignior designs next summer to make a fresh progress against Transsylvania, in which some of that country who have retired with him give him great encouragement, upon account that their subsidies are far greater than they were when they were under the protection of the Porte, besides which they are forced to give the Germans free quarters, and, what is worst of all, are molested in the free exercise of their religion. In order to carry out these his designs, the Sultan has resolved to leave the Grand Vizier to winter at Sophia, and his present army upon the frontiers, and at the same time to assemble and bring down another army next summer.

Our letters from Vienna of the 22nd ult. say that upon the above advice the Emperor, on the other hand, has resolved to hazard all for the preservation of Transsylvania, and to that end it is discoursed he designs to augment his present army on that side with 20,000 or 25,000 men against spring, partly by new levies, and partly by troops hired from the princes of the empire; but this will be a great expense to a prince whose treasure is already pretty well drained, and his territories dispeopled and impoverished by a burdensome war. The Elector of Saxony returned from Hungary to Vienna on the 22nd ult.

Letters from Brussels of the 2nd inst. bring little in them worth remark, saving that levies are making in Brabant for the service of the King in England. The affair of General Ellemberg and the other officers concerned in delivering up Dixmude and Deynze would still take some days to terminate.

It is confirmed from Liège and Maestricht that the enemy continues to make great preparations of bombs and munitions of war in their places on the Meuse, which makes the allies the more vigilant for the security of Namur, to prevent its surprize, or, at least, bombardment. To that end the Duke of Holstein Ploen will continue this winter in Brabant, to have the better eye upon the enemy, and the greatest part of the generals will be near at hand to their troops. Besides, the garrisons of Maestricht, Liège, Huy and Namur will be so numerous as to be able to draw from them into the field over 30,000 men upon the first occasion. Marshal de Villeroi has left for court.

1695.

By another mail since writing the above, we have an account from two troopers escaped from Temesvar, that General Veterani is living and in the way of recovery. The same is confirmed by way of Wallachia, with this addition, that the Grand Seignior with his whole army has entered that province with the design of attempting an entrance into Transsylvania by the passage of the Vulcan Pass, where General Henster was defeated and taken prisoner some time past; and that he had seized the prince of that country under pretence of his having held a correspondence with General Veterani. Upon the semblance of truth in those reports, the imperial troops are all on their march to oppose the enemy.

Letters of the last credit from the French assure us that the king is entirely resolved to exert his utmost force another campaign, to see if he can force the allies to accept of peace upon his own terms. They write from Toulon that the officers of the fleet have received their "*congés*" till the 25th of February, from which it is evident that their present equipment is suspended till spring.

Advices from the Hague of the 18th say that the States General were indignant at the news of the disgrace put upon Mons. Bally, their secretary at Madrid, by thrashing him; he was thrust out of the city by the King's order. They had taken a very vigorous resolution, which they had not only sent to Madrid, but had communicated it to the Spanish minister at the Hague.

The ministers of Sweden, Denmark and Portugal have received new instructions for proposing a general peace, and appointing a place for negotiating the same, but it was believed nothing would be done in the affair till it was seen how the parliament of England proceeded.

Our port letters contain nothing worthy of consideration further than that Admiral Russell with the squadron of men-of-war and merchantmen under his command came to anchor in the offing at Plymouth on the 29th in the evening.

The elections of members of parliament go on apace in all parts of the kingdom; such persons are generally chosen as are known to be for the interest of his Majesty and support of his government, and near eighty are already left out that were in the former parliament, who went under a disadvantageous character. The freeholders of Cumberland, after they had elected Sir George Fletcher and Sir John Lowther, presented their requests by way of address in these terms, viz., that you will heartily give your assistance for raising such supplies as are necessary for the support of his Majesty's government for maintaining the sea and land forces, and for carrying on the war with vigour till a safe and honourable peace can be obtained, the supplies to be raised by such ways and means as shall be most easy to the subject, most effectual and expeditious.

We hear that three persons have been seized in Essex for dispersing letters written in Latin reflecting on the present elections and his Majesty's progress; and for pretending to tell of innovations that will be made in the ensuing sessions. On Thursday last Mr. Row and Mr. Kendall, who were lately committed to Newgate for high treason upon account of the escape of Sir James Montgomery, were brought up by *habeas corpus* into the King's Bench to be

1695.

bailed, which was opposed by the King's counsel; but Sir Cresswell Levens and Sir Bartholomew Showers, who were counsel for the prisoners, made learned arguments that Sir James Montgomery's breaking out of the messenger's house was no escape in law, it being not a lawful durance, but a grievance complained of in the late reigns, and consequently these persons could be guilty of no crime. They were ordered to be brought up again on Wednesday next, when they will be admitted to bail. A new commission of the Treasury is passing in which Sir William Trumbull is left out. [*Greenwich Hospital News Letters* 4, *No.* 83.]

Nov. 7. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater at Newcastle-on-Tyne. By way of Ragusa, on the 12th of October, we have advice that the Turks are raising great numbers of men in Asia, which they will send towards the frontiers of Europe, to remain there during the winter to be in readiness to join the Grand Army in the spring; and that the Transylvanians, who retired with the Grand Vizier, make great complaint of the hardships they receive under the Germans, and therefore pray the protection of the Porte; but they are looked upon to be persons whose crimes made them to fly their country, and not the "sense of their principality."

Letters from Vienna of the 29th ult. bring news that Count Caprara arrived from Hungary on that date. The Prince of Baden and Prince Eugene of Savoy were expected immediately at the imperial court. The report of Count Veteranye's being still alive at Temesvar proved only an "amusement," it being confirmed from all hands that he is dead. Colonel Anthony, with his bands, had had a sharp conflict with the Turks, in which himself and many of his men were cut off. The Ottoman army had separated, and they were in no further apprehension of an attempt to be made by them on Transylvania by the way of Vonlion (?). The Elector of Saxony was on his return to Dresden in order to expedite his new levies, and to prepare things against his return to Vienna in the spring. The Emperor was resolved to use his utmost efforts to have a sufficient force in the field next summer to oppose the enemy and to preserve Transylvania and Slavonia, for both of which they are in some pain.

In Germany the main dispute at present is about the affair of the line which is made on the frontier, the "circles" continuing to refuse the wintering of any troops, besides their own, which the common good requires them to agree to. Prince Louis of Baden, who at present is much embarassed about this affair, has ordered the general of the troops of the Elector Palatine to continue in his present post for some days, being still in hopes to induce the "circles" to entertain at least part of the said troops, in order to have them posted in the Bergstrat along the Neckar, for it is very much feared that the enemy, who hold great garrisons in Phillipsburg, Fort Lewis, and the adjoining places, design to make ravages this winter.

The French are at work in strengthening their lines in Flanders, and keep still some troops together about Furnes. Letters from Brussels of the 8th say they threaten the open country between Ninove and that city with military execution, on account of the arrears of some old contributions.

1695.

It is advised from Mons that Marshal de Bouffleurs, the Marquis d' Exinimes, lieutenant general and governor of Maubeuge, the Sieur de Vauban, chief engineer of France, and the Sieur de Mégrigny, governor of the citadel of Tournai and chief miner of France, are expected in the said city of Mons to survey it, and to trace a plan for building a citadel, in order to which four hundred houses are to be pulled down.

From the Hague of the 11th [N.S.] they write that Lord Villiers, the English envoy, has made extraordinary preparation to celebrate his Majesty's birthday with feasting and fireworks; that their High Mightinesses have reiterated their orders to the admiralty to hasten the equipment of the frigates that are designed to cruize on the coasts; and that they continue to raise money for recruiting the regiments of the State, but there is nothing yet said with any certainty about the augmentation of the forces. All but the provinces of Friesland and Groeningen have sent their approbations of the state of the war for the year ensuing.

We are advised from Paris on the 7th inst. [N.S.] that Count de Moutall had arrived at court, and was in prospect of being made a marshal of France. Marshal de Villeroi was daily expected, and would be well received at court, the French king being fully persuaded it was the fault of the Duke of Maine that he did not attack the Prince of Vaudemont.

Letters from Toulon of the 26th ult. confirm that the armament of the fleet has ceased there, and the sea officers have returned home.

Our port letters afford little material. This post from Falmouth we have advice that a Guernsey privateer, arriving there, reports he saw the *Berwick* carry off a privateer into Scilly, and in his last cruise he himself took six French prizes, three of which were in ballast, and the others laden with salt and wine. From Portsmouth on the 5th they write: Yesterday his Majesty's ships *Norfolk*, *Expedition*, *Monk*, *Restoration* and *Eagle* came into Spithead, and say that Admiral Russell, with the rest of the ships that came with him, passed by that morning for the Downs.

Letters from Welbeck of the 1st say: Last night Lieut.-General Bellasys waited on the King with the sentence of the court martial against Major-General Ellenburg and Brigadier O'Farrell, viz., that the said major-general shall lose his head and his goods be confiscated, and the said brigadier be cashiered and have his sword broken over his head by the common hangman. The like is to be inflicted on Colonel Oare, a Dutch officer, and Sir James Leslie and Colonel Graham are to be broken, and Colonel Brewer suspended for three months, and imprisoned during the said time, all which we hear the King has approved of, and signed a warrant to put the same in execution, and sent it to Flanders. It is said that Sir James Leslie's regiment is given to Mr. Mansell How of the bedchamber, and Colonel Graham's to Colonel Walsh of the foot guards.

Yesterday Mr. Kendal and Mr. Row, lately committed for being concerned in the escape of Sir James Montgomery, were admitted to bail, themselves being bound in 200*l.* each, and their four securities 100*l.* a man. On Monday last one Mr. Ware of Kingsbridge was committed to Newgate for high treason; he was lately a justice of

1695.

the Peace in the late reign. The winter guard is now appointed; it is to consist of thirty-five frigates, thirteen to cruise on the coast of Ireland, five in the Channel, and six in the Bay of Biscay, to have their station always about Land's End, and eleven between England and Holland.

By an express from Deal we hear that Admiral Russell has arrived in the Downs. Two persons were brought out of Kent lately, who come from France, having papers of dangerous consequence about them.

The Duke of Schomberg has come to town, and orders the court martial to be kept at the Horse Guards as formerly. The King will be on Saturday at Windsor, and on Sunday next at Kensington. [*Greenwich Hospital Newsletters*, 4. *No.* 84.]

Nov. 9. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, Newcastle-on-Tyne. We have advice by letter of the 22nd past from Rome that Cardinal Fourbin has renewed his solicitations with the Pope to employ his good offices as the common father of the church for the procuring a peace in Europe. At the same time the French king presses the neutral princes to use their endeavours also for the bringing that happy work about. But there is little appearance at present that the same will be suddenly effected, by reason the Confederates seem resolved to have a full restitution of all the places that France has wrested from them, which the other as stiffly refuses to comply with, so both sides are making vigorous preparations for another campaign.

The letter from Venice of the 29th brings that they begin very much to doubt of the success of the battle, which they mentioned in the other ordinary, between the fleet of that state and the Ottomans, advice of which they had from several parts. The same advice came also by the way of the Morea, saying that the Venetians suffered not much, but were nevertheless obliged to retire. These accounts seem all very uncertain, which makes the senate impatient to receive their letters from General Stenau, who has returned to Corfu with the Pope's and Malta galleys.

Letters from Paris of the 7th inst. bring that they have advice from Piedmont that the troops commanded by Catinat were to separate on the 31st ult. and to march to their winter quarters; that the Count de Tesse had gone to see his new regiment in Provence, and that Marshal de Catinat was ready also to leave the army, to repair to court. They have no advice yet of the separation of the army in Catalonia, but believe the same is effected. Marshal de Villeroi had visited the places on the Meuse, and above all Dinant, where they are at work with the utmost application to complete the fortifications, which he pretends will render it one of the strongest places in the Netherlands. They write from Ghent, that the troops that were under the Duke of Würtemberg have gone into their winter quarters; that the French in their conquests in Flanders pressed payment on Fontaine, which causes great complaints. The King of France requires the town of Lisle to furnish him with a regiment of infantry, that of Valenciennes, 400 foot and 100 horse, Tournai, 1,000 horse and foot, and all his other conquests proportionately.

1695.

On the 4th inst. Sir Martin Beckman, with 21 bombships only, and without coming to anchor, threw bombs into the town and citadel at Palomas, and then went back again. On the 12th inst. Sir Martin went in again, being towed in by the Sicilian, Neapolitan and Barcelonian galleys, with ten bombships, about six in the morning. He came to an anchor at a convenient distance, and discharged the galleys, attacking the citadel with four of the bombships which he warped off without reach of the enemy's cannon, and so left the place on fire in three places. In this action we threw into the town and citadel 1,423 bombs. News was brought that night out of the town that, where it was not burnt, it was very much shattered and ruined. The barracks were beaten down, and the bombs killed [18? men] with three captains and some subalterns.

On the 13th our English forces left the Spanish army, and the same day were brought again on board our fleet. The same night the Spaniards raised a battery on the east side of the town, from whence they fired on the town on the 14th, but on the 15th, early in the morning, the Spanish army, which was esteemed to consist of 10,000 foot and 7,000 horse, marched back and left the place to continue in the hands of the French. The reason of this sudden and surprising retreat I know not. On the 16th the galleys sailed back again for Barcelona, as did on the 17th the whole fleet towards the coasts of Provence.

This post affords little material from the ports besides that universal transports have been seen everywhere in solemnizing his Majesty's birthday and his entrance into the . . . . year of his age; more particularly in the Isle of Wight, where Lord Cutts, their governor, ordered a triple discharge of their cannon in the castles of the island, and gave a splendid entertainment to all the gentry of Carisbrook Castle, and afterwards a ball, and likewise a great quantity of wine and other liquors for the mob to drink the king's health at Cowes and Newport.

There are now at St. Helen's a Dutch vice and rear admiral, and six men-of-war more of that nation, waiting to sail for the Downs; at Spithead twelve English and Dutch men-of-war more. On the 7th in the morning arrived in the Downs the C squadron of men-of-war from Cadiz. But Admiral Russell and Vice Admiral Aylmer went ashore the night before at Dover, in order to proceed to London, and I hear they came to town last night. This morning Admiral Russell was waited upon and complimented on his return by divers persons of quality, and by the commissioners of the navy, and it is said that he will be suddenly constituted Lord High Admiral of England and created Duke of . . . . . .

Yesterday four persons, who were lately taken into custody, were committed upon warrants of high treason. Yesterday the Duke of Or . . . . . to receive his Majesty there, being Chancellor of that University, where his Majesty designed only to take a collation and come this night to Windsor and to-morrow to Kensington.

P.S.—By a Holland mail of the 15th the engagement between the Venetian and Ottoman fleets in the Levant is confirmed, which happened on the 15th of September, and lasted ten hours, and was renewed on the 18th for three hours, but concluded without either side

1695.

boasting of victory. Letters from Turkey and Vienna bring an account of the great preparations for the next campaign. Flanders is quiet. Letters from Paris of 11th say that Marshals de Boufflers, Villeroi, d'Estree and Tourville have arrived at Court. [*Greenwich Hospital Newsletters*, 4. *No.* 85.]

Nov. 26. Whitehall. *Caveat* that nothing pass concerning any invention for raising of water to be conveyed by pipes into London and Westminster, till notice be given to the Lord Mayor of London or the city solicitor at the Guildhall. [*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 74, *p.* 4.]

Nov. 30. Whitehall. Pass for Peter Louis Béranger, a French protestant refugee, to go to Holland. [*S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 344, *p.* 220.]

Nov. 30. London. Newsletter addressed to the Earl of Derwentwater, Newcastle-on-Tyne. They write from Vienna on the 23rd that, the troops in Hungary being in their winter quarters, the officers daily arrive there, and are sent to the Emperor's hereditary countries, to make their recruits. They have now received certain advice from Transylvania that General Veterani was not killed in the field of battle, but that the Turks, by reason of his great and many wounds, were not able to carry him forward, and cut him in pieces by the way. The Prince of Valacia had been summoned before the Grand Seignior at Nicopolis upon an accusation that he corresponded with the Germans; upon his first appearing, he was very ill-treated, but afterwards he, as well as the Prince of Moldavia, both having paid their tribute, were honourably dismissed, and confirmed in their principalities.

They have advice in Transylvania that Azof has been taken by the Muscovites, and that they have taken three places more on the other side the Dniester, but this still wants confirmation. The Grand Seignior has resolved to be ready with his army by Easter near Adrianople, and from there to march for Hungary; he has ordered the Khan of Tartary this winter to invade Transylvania.

The "Circles" of Swabia have remonstrated that of ninety of their members only twenty-nine or thirty are in a condition to continue the war against France. But at the same time they request that not the least proposition of peace may be hearkened to on the part of France, until they promise to restore Strassburg in the state it was when they at first possessed themselves of it.

Letters from Brussels of the 4th of December [o.s.] say that, according to advice they have from the frontiers, the French work indefatigably upon their new fortifications to put their places in a better posture of defence. They are very apprehensive of the designs of the Confederates at the opening of the campaign, as well from the great magazines they are making on the frontiers, especially at Liège, and Namur (at the first of which places they are making 30,000 bombs upon the account of the King of England), as from the orders that have been given that the troops of the Allies be recruited by the end of February. The French seem to be in some pain upon the Sambre and Meuse for Dinant and Charleroi, and in Flanders for their lives.

They write from the French conquests that the King has promised an exemption from all taxes for ten years to such as will serve in his army. Marshal de Boufflers has visited the fort of "Kenock" and

1695.

another named the "Fintelie," situated upon the canal of Roesinghe. On the 5th was opened the Assembly of the States of Flanders at Lisle. Those of the country of Artois have already granted the King 2,050,000 livres.

From Paris on the 2nd we are assured that the augmentation of the new regiments of infantry will be to the number of fifty. The King has made promotions in the navy, viz. 20 captains of men-of-war, two captains of the artillery, 11 of light frigates, 50 lieutenants, 70 ensigns, one under-lieutenant, six lieutenants of frigates, two captains of feluccas and two aides of artillery. It is looked upon as certain that Marshal de Villeroi will command again next campaign in Flanders; Marshal de Lorge, by reason of his indisposition, will not return into Germany, but Marshal de Choiseul will command in his place, under him Marshal de Joyeuse. The King "wonderfully caresses the Portugal Ambassador."

From the Hague on the 6th they write it is positive that the two northern crowns design to make propositions of peace in England during the sitting of the Parliament, and afterwards one of the Allies will make instances for the setting on foot of a general peace; however, it is believed both the one and the other will have very little effect; at present the Confederates seem resolved to try the success of another campaign.

Our letters from the ports remark only that on the 24th put into Falmouth two Dutch privateers from cruising on the coast; they report that in Camaret Bay about 200 sail of French ships lie at anchor, bound for St. Malo, Calais, Dunkirk, &c.; their sailing is attended by several English frigates and Dutch privateers. The Hamburg fleet has arrived safely with their convoy in the river. Captain Turner, commander of the *Sophia* yacht, has arrived at Dover with 126 exchanged English prisoners from Dunkirk and Boulogne.

My last told you that the House of Commons had that afternoon presented their address to his Majesty at Kensington, which for want of room I then omitted, but for the sake of those in the country, who have not the convenience of the print, for whom this is chiefly calculated, I shall acquaint them that it congratulates the success of his Majesty's arms abroad, the preservation of his sacred person from the many hazards he had exposed himself to, and the blessing of his being returned to us in safety. It represents a grateful sense of his Majesty's favour by his giving such testimonies to the world and them of the entire confidence that he reposes in the affections of his people, for which, by the way of return, they give his Majesty assurance that they are resolved to defend and support his Majesty and government against all his enemies, both at home and abroad, and effectually assist him in the prosecution of the present war in which his Majesty engaged for the safety of England and liberty of Europe. His Majesty was pleased to express himself in reply to this effect: Gentlemen, I heartily thank you for the marks you give me of your affection; our interests are inseparable, and there is nothing I wish so much as the happiness of this country, where God has placed me.

Yesterday a bill was presented to the House, and received, for the regulating of printing and printing presses (they having taken

1695. an exorbitant liberty since the expiration of the late act for licencing), and this day the same was read the first time, and a second reading ordered. The House, being in a grand committee, unanimously voted his Majesty a supply. This being Saint Andrew's Day, Mr. Secretary Johnston, with several of the Scotch nobility, waited upon his Majesty at Kensington, and presented him with a congratulatory address. His Majesty graciously received and honoured their country so far as to wear St. Andrew's cross in his hat, as is usual on that day.

This is the substance of the paper delivered by Major General Ellenberg on the scaffold: viz. that being on the place where he expected death, and was sure to appear before the face of God, he declared by this writing that he never had any ill intention to the prejudice of his Britannic Majesty, or that he was correspondent with the enemy, or took any money of them for the rendition of Dixmude; as to both these, he declared upon his salvation, he was as innocent as the child unborn; as for other accidents he freely submitted himself to death, praying a blessing on the arms of his Majesty and the allies, and entire victory over the enemy by sea and land. [*Greenwich Hospital Newsletters*, 4. *No.* 86. *Ditto Entry Book* 7, *page* 11.]

Dec. 18. Kensington. Warrant for a pension of 3*s.* 6*d.* a day to Lacoste de Saintour, during pleasure, upon the establishment of the forces in Ireland. [*S.P. Dom., Signet Office* 13, *p.* 370.]

Dec. 27, 1695. J. S. Belasyse [?] to the King. The Elector has commanded me to send the enclosed to your Majesty.

Jan. 6, 1695-6. Niewport. Last night and to-day we have heard great shouting at Furn[es]. This evening two boors have come from the enemy's camp, who say the discourse there was that, if they were not masters of that place by Friday next, they must be forced to retire.

Betwixt this town and the sea we find that, at low water, five or six squadrons can pass in front, though the governor assured the Elector that not one man could pass there. This obliges us to encamp both horse and foot among the sandhills, to prevent the enemy's passing, if they should so design.

Notwithstanding that his Highness gives all necessary orders for our having wood, straw, etc., yet his orders are so ill executed that I am afraid your horses will suffer by it, especially if we stay here long. We expect every moment to be bombarded here. [*S.P. Dom., William and Mary* 14, *No.* 69.]

1695. Plan by Rodolphe Corneille of Fort Charles in the bay of Kinsale. [*Ibid., No.* 70.]

1694. Aug. 6. Warrant by William Farrington and Robert Mawdesley to the high constables of the hundred of Leyland, co. Lancaster, to search every day till the 10th of August to find arms and ammunition in the houses or possession of any papist or reputed papist; also to search for, and seize to his Majesty's use, all horses, except such as have been already viewed, valued and certified, in the possession of papists, bringing such horses to the house of Thomas Parker, in Eccleston, on the said 10th inst. by nine o'clock a.m.; likewise to summon all

1694. papists or persons, whose horses have lately been taken, to give information touching the same. [*S.P. Dom., William and Mary* 14, *No.* 60 A.]

Undated. Historical notes out of the first volume of *Mercurio Senior* [?]. [*Ibid., No.* 71.]

Undated. Observations on the evils and disadvantages which will arise by the passing of a bill to amend the law of debtor and creditor, and as to judgments in the Common Pleas. [*Ibid., No.* 72.]

Undated. Account of ordnance and stores required for the island of Guernsey. [*Ibid., No.* 73.]

GENERAL INDEX.

GENERAL INDEX.

A

Aard, 289.
Abbot, Mordecai, 49.
Abels, Elias, 53.
Abingdon, 86, 169.
Abingdon, Lord, 86, 89.
....., ..., letters to, 89, 96, 104.
Aboab, Ishac, 111.
Aboyne, Lord, 264, 282.
Abufti, Prince, 306.
Acust, John, 49.
Adams, Samuel, 53.
Addison, James, 35.
Admiral, the Lord High, Commissioners for executing the office of, 188.
Admiral of the White, 34.
Admiralty, the, 13, 17 (3), 18 (2), 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 29, 34 (4), 37, 38, 40 (3), 45, 47, 48 (2), 50, 52, 53, 54 (2), 57, 61, 64 (2), 66 (2), 67, 69 (2), 70, 71 (2), 72, 73, 74, 75 (2), 122, 125, 182, 197, 230, 268 (2), 286, 302.
....., Board of, 135.
....., Commissioners of the, 27, 187, 202.
....., ..., letters to, 36, 42.
....., Court of, 137, 141.
....., Judge of the, 50, 137.
....., Lords of the, 5, 13, 17, 20, 25, 27, 28, 30, 34, 37, 38, 41, 44 (2), 45, 47, 50, 52, 57, 60, 63, 65, 67, 68 (2), 70, 71, 72, 74, 78, 79, 100, 104, 105, 109, 135, 137, 181, 188, 189, 204 (2), 212, 252, 268, 270, 302, 310, 312, 333.
....., ..., letter from, 227.
....., ..., letters to, 2, 6 (2), 8, 43, 62, 65, 101, 115 (2), 116, 120, 121, 126, 131, 134, 135.
....., Marshal of the, 50.
....., Office, the, 346.
...., letters dated at, 38, 52, 63, 81, 109, 112, 124, 225, 226, 227, 228, 230.
Adriaansen, Direk, 111.
Adriaanz (Adrianse), Hugen, 69.
....., Peter, 119.
Adrianople, 233, 235, 245, 254, 257, 287, 303, 304, 312, 316, 355.
Africa, 264.
....., coast of, 311, 313.
African Company, the, 103.
Aghadoe, bishopric of, 163.
Aglionby, Dr., letters to, 114.
Ailkel, 128.
Airasca, 272.
Aires, James, 27.
Aisley, Edward, 26.
Aitken, John, 58.
Aix-la-Chapelle, 343.
Albania, 268.
....., Pasha of, 320
Albemarle, Christopher, Duke of ("Duke Christopher"), 342.
... ., Duchess of, 324, 342.
...., Duke of, 288.
....., George, Duke of, 324.
Albert Frederick, the Margrave, 293.
Albi, William, 119.
Aldrid, Captain, 276.
Aldworth, Richard, 5, 21, 28, 37, 40, 86.
Alenor, Lubbert, 110.
Alexander, Ann, 112.
....., Peter, 42.
Alexandria, 237, 259.
Algerines, the, 336, 346.
Algiers, 34, 61, 119, 247, 259, 311.
....., Consul at, 121, 130 (2), 337.
....., Dey of, 130 (2).
....., Governor of, 130.
Alicante, 119, 250.
Alienation Office, the, 107.
Allam, John, 49.
Allemonde (Almonde), Admiral, 30, 51, 52, 58, 254, 258, 287, 323.
....., letter from, 49.
Allen, —, 13, 19.
....., Henry, 49, 78.
....., John, 172.
....., Patrick, 142.
Allies, the, 98, 356.
....., troops of the, 355.
Alsace, 332.

Althorp, 85 (2), 86, 89, 91.
.. .., letters dated at, 85, 89, 90,
Ambrune (Upper Rhine), 166.
American Plantations, the. *See* Plantations, the
Ammunition, list of, 171.
Amsterdam, 14, 125, 136, 149, 150, 151, 152, 238, 259, 265, 287, 320.
....., Admiralty of, 23.
....., Council in, 150.
....., Magistrates of, 150.
Anderlecht, 282.
Anderson (Andersen), Dirick, 132.
.. .., Erick, 132.
....., Jacob, 119.
....., James, 119.
....., Martin, 125.
Andreas, Ann, 105.
Andrews, James, 143.
Andriese, Andries, 119.
Andriesen (Andressen, Andriessen), Andres, 132.
....., Andries, 124.
....., Dirk, 124.
....., Eerik, 124.
....., John, 8.
Andriose, William, 83.
Andros, Sir Edmund, 79.
Anglesey, Earl of, 140.
Anguin, battle of, 106.
Annandale, Earl of, 11, 290.
Anne, the Princess, 304.
Annes, Lambert, 29.
Annesley, Frank, 219.
Annix (Aniche), 317.
Ansloe, Frank, 272.
"Antegoman," an, 266 (2).
Anthonisse, Abel, 94.
Anthony, Colonel, 351.
Antigua, 283.
Antrim, 165.
Antrim, Lord, 2, 164.
Antwerp, 282, 339, 345.
Apothecaries Company, the, 310.
Arabians, the, 242.
Aram, Mr. 272.
Arc, 273.
Archbold, Dr., 142.
Archdale, John, 307.
Archduke Joseph, the, 309.
Archipelago, the, 284.
Ardesoif, Charles, 4, 19.
Ardfert and Aghadoe, Bishoprics of, 101, 163.
Arenzell, Jacob, 132.
Argyll, Bishop of, 344.
....., Earl of, 170, 298.
Arisse, Huijbert, 84.
Armesby, Mr., 142.
Arms, grant of, by the French King, 280.
Army, 23, 108, 145.
....., regiments in:—
Angus', Lord, 244.
Atkin's, Sir Richard, 84, 114, 280.
Bavarian Horse and Foot, 334.
Brandenburgh Horse and Foot, 334.
Beaumont's, Colonel John, 136, 153.
Bellasis', Sir Henry, 9, 98.
Berkeley's, Lord, 80, 85, 122.
Bolton's, Duke of, 125, 152.
Brewer's, Colonel, 239, 286.
Brudenell's, Colonel, 77, 80.
Calthrop's, Colonel, 280.
Carmarthen's, Marquis of, 81, 101, 117, 120.
Churchill's, Major-General, 26.
Coldstreamers', 171.
Collier's, Colonel, 239.
Collingwood's, Colonel Francis, 99.
Colyer's, Sir David, 112, 240.
Conyngham's, Colonel Henry, 94 (2).
Coote's, Colonel Richard, 135, 247, 248.
Coy's, Colonel John, 110.
Cunningham's, 178, 248, 249, 258.
Cutt's, Colonel, 239.
de Belcastel's, Colonel Peter, 138.
de la Meloniere's, General Isaac, 138.
Denbigh's, Earl of, 22, 94.
de Puizar's, Marquis, 39.
de Rada's, Marquis, 316.
Donegal's, Earl of, 84.
Douglas's, Sir William, 58, 128, 311.
Dutch Cavalry, 195.
..... Horse and Foot, 334.
Earle's, Colonel, 311.
English battalions of Foot, list of, 334.
..... Cavalry, 195.
Essex's, Earl of, 98, 106, 258.
Fairfax's, 258.
Farrington's, Colonel Thomas, 120, 135.
Fitzpatrick's, Brigadier, 77.
Galway's, Viscount, 31, 76, 80.
Gibson's, Colonel John, 98.
Graham's, Colonel, 352.
Granville's, Sir Bevill, 53.
Hamilton's, Colonel Fred., 126.
....., Lord George, 174, 179, 280.
....., Colonel Gustavus, 1, 80.
Hanmer's, Sir John, 80.
Hastings', Colonel, 153, 239, 316.
Hayford's, 153.
Hill's, Sir John, 128, 311.
Horse and Dragoons, squadrons of, 334.
Horse Guards, Dutch, 33.
Howe's, Colonel Scroop, 104.
Jacob's, Sir John, 80, 138.

Army, regiments in—*cont.*
James', Colonel, 115.
Langston's, Colonel, 20, 76, 99 (2).
Leigh's, Colonel Edw., 1, 94, 258.
Leslie's, Sir James, 352.
Leveson's, 178, 182.
Liège Horse and Foot, 334.
Lillington's, Colonel, 305.
Lindsay's, Lord, 22, 128, 311.
Lorne's, Lord, 115.
Lumley's, Brigadier, 20.
Macgill's, Colonel, 126, 128.
Mackay's, Colonel Robert, 58, 311.
Marines, the, 143.
Mountjoy's, Viscount, 84.
Munster Horse and Foot, 334.
Murray's, Lord, 128, 311.
Norcott's, Colonel, 60, 61, 64.
Oxford's, Earl of, 50, 51, 96, 178.
Portland's, Earl of, 153, 252.
Ramsey's, Major-General, 99.
Rixtall's Horse, 174.
Romney's, Earl of, 110, 138.
Rosse's, Colonel Charles, 113, 125.
Rowe's, Colonel, 247, 248.
St. George's, Sir George, 84, 135.
St. John's, Colonel Thomas, 135.
Schaack's, 178.
Schomberg's, Count, 153.
Scotch Regiments, the, 256, 300, 303.
Scots' Guards, 99.
Scots' Horse, the, 169.
Seymour's, Colonel, 121.
Spanish Horse and Foot, 334.
Stewart's, Brigadier William, 115, 243.
Swiss Regiment, the, 115.
Tidcombe, Colonel John, 120.
Tiffin's, Colonel, 105.
Trelawny's, Colonel, 36, 52, 153.
Villier's, Colonel, 153.
Wood's, Colonel, 52.
Wynne's, Colonel, 178, 247, 258 (2).
Arnaudin, Peter, 103.
Arnold, John, 33.
Arnolt, Jean, 22.
Arnst, John Gottlieb, 27.
Arquennes, 281.
Arragon, 250.
Arran, Earl of, 85, 234, 258, 280.
....., Lord, 234.
Arsus, Raymond, 124.
Arther, Mrs. Ann, 66.
Arthur, —, 32.
....., Sir Daniel, 84.
....., Robert, 143.
Artillery, list of, 171.
....., paymaster of a train of, in Ireland, 106.
Artois, 356.
Artus, Raymond, 131.
Arundel, Earl of, 311.
Asgill, Mr., 71.
Ash, Mr., 200.
Ashford, 338.
Ashton, Colonel Edmund, 135.
Ashurst, Mr., 254.
....., Sir William, 28.
Asia, 284, 316.
....., troubles in, 242.
Assembly, the, 149 (2), 151 (2), 152.
..... of the States, the, 356.
Assembourg (Assemberg), Admiral, 277, 343.
Asti, 233.
Ath, 313.
Athanry (Athenree), Lord, 102, 224.
Athey, Captain, 42.
Athlone, Earl of, 25, 90, 94, 297.
....., letter from, 12.
....., letter to, 15.
Athlone, 153, 155, 157 (2), 158, 177, 178
....., garrison at, 175.
Atkins (Atkin), Captain, 152.
....., Sir Richard, 84, 114, 138, 239, 280.
Attorney General, the, 2, 4, 12, 21, 48, 50, 56, 65, 71, 72, 74, 75, 94, 97, 105, 107, 110, 113 (2), 117, 118, 129, 133, 144, 189.
....., letter to, 14.
Auchmuty, John, 148.
Aughrim, 137, 179.
....., battle of, 178.
Augustinians, the, 42.
Austin, Robert, 117.
Austria, 325.
....., estates of Lower, 291.
....., House of, 241, 303.
Avory, Captain, 334.
Aylmer, Admiral, 28, 256, 261, 354.
....., Colonel, 142 (2).
Azlon, 273.
Azov (Azof), 329, 347, 355.

B

Bachivalers, Monsieur, 287.
Backer, Dirck, 29.
Baden, Prince Louis of, 84, 110, 234, 235, 236, 239, 242, 245, 254, 263, 267, 268, 269, 271, 277, 287, 291 (2), 309, 313, 317 (2), 319, 329, 343, 347, 351 (2).
Baes, G., 29.
Baggendon, 146.
Baggot, Mark, 142.
Bagshot, 114.

Baillie, John, 128.
....., William, 58.
Baine (Paine), Nevill, 249.
Baines, William, 63.
Baker, Consul, 61, 120, 130, 131.
....., Francis, 130.
....., Mr., 130, 337.
....., Thomas, 121.
Baldock, 264.
Bale, John, 96, 143.
Ball, —, 229.
Ballantine, Lord, 261.
Ballard, Alderman, 16.
Bally, Mons., 350.
Ballymoney, 165.
Baltic, the, 171, 233, 264.
....., castles and forts on the, 121.
Bamberg, letters dated at, 183.
Banbury, 153.
Banbury, Lord, 290.
Bandon, 206 (2).
Bank of England, the, 50, 124, 262.
....., directors of, 48 (2).
....., forgery on, 48, 49, 124.
..... notes, 48, 49.
..... tickets, 48.
Bankhead, lands of, 127.
Bankrupts' Bill, the 241.
Bannagher, 157, 158, 159.
Bantry Bay, 222.
Barbadoes, 115, 200, 236, 238 (2), 241, 247, 254, 266 (2), 278, 290, 292, 296 (2), 298, 313.
....., fleet, the, 337, 341.
....., Governor of, 283, 296.
....., Provost Marshal-General of, 138.
....., ships of, 53, 54, 290.
....., Spanish garrisons in, 292.
Barbary, 130.
....., coast of, 130.
Barber, Sergeant, 11.
....., Thomas, 128.
Barbon, Dr. Nicholas, 296.
Barcelona, 23, 24, 249, 250, 253, 255, 264, 267, 270, 273, 277, 279 (2), 280, 281, 285, 286, 312, 344, 346, 354.
....., viceroy at, 23.
Barcelona Road, letters dated at, 22, 24.
Barcelonetta (Barcelonette), valley of, 279, 340.
Barcelonian galleys, 354.
Bard, Captain, 244.
Bardou, John, 33.
Barefoot, Captain, 274, 276.
Barker, Edward, 29.
Barmester, Rudolph, 18.
Barnes, —, 67.
..... Thomas, 89.
Barnwell, Lord, 142, 143 (2).
....., Richard, 143.
Baron, Captain, 3, 67, 105.
....., letter to, 69, 94.
Barrett, Captain, 120.
Barrigall, —, 250.
Barry (Barrey), Benjamin, 62.
..... Garret, 79, 80, 91.
Barthold, Conrad, 85.
Bartiers, Dorothée, 111.
Barton, William, 77.
Bas, Cornelis, 94.
Basle, 285.
Bass Rock, the, 153, 234, 244 (2), 246, 247, 248, 251, 260, 275.
....., governor of, 244.
Bassa, the, 125.
Bastide. *See* De la Bastide.
Bataille, Gedeon, 118.
Batchiller, Paul, 85.
Bates, Mr., 327.
Bath, 62.
Bath, Earl of, 112, 168, 247, 288, 324, 342
Bathurst, Dr., letter to, 69.
..... Sir Benjamin, 93, 117.
Batson, —, 341.
Battalions, list of, 143.
Baume, Peter Nicholas, 53.
Bauwen, Mr., 13.
Bavaria, Duke of, 6.
..... Elector of, 14, 115, 117, 242 (2), 257, 263, 269 (2), 273, 277, 281, 293 (2), 297, 303, 315, 332, 334 (2).
....., ..., letter from, 171.
....., Electress of, 45, 291 (2), 293, 297 (2), 325.
Bavarian troops, 263, 315.
Bavarians, the, 257.
Bavastrello, Benedetto, 6.
Bawen, Mr., 17.
Bayley, George, 41.
Bayonne, 317.
Baysselame, Daniel, 49.
Beachy Head, 298.
Beake, —, 143.
Bear (Beare), Elizabeth, 19.
..... John, 80, 96, 108.
..... Peter, 97.
Beares, George, 2.
Beauchamp, George, 119.
Beaumont, Barbary, 22.
....., Colonel, 81, 136.
Beccles, 60.
Beck, Henry, 85.
Becker, Peter, 111.
Beckman, Sir Martin, 297, 354.
Bedchamber, Lords of the, 238.
Bedford, Duke of, 111.
....., Captain Edward, 106.
....., Mary, 106.
Bedford Gaol, keeper of, 35.
Bedfordshire, High Sheriff of, 132.

Beenisehell, 279.
Beeson, Charles, 107, 128.
Beeston, Colonel, 283.
....., Dr., letter to, 53.
Belasye, J. S., 357.
Belcastle. *See* De Belcastle.
Belgrade, 277, 287 (2), 289, 295, 310, 313, 315, 329, 343.
....., Bassa of, 291.
....., Pasha of, 310.
Belhaven, Lord, 344.
Belisario, Isaac, 56.
Bell, Alderman, 222.
....., Anne, 27.
....., Captain, 261.
Bellasis (Bellas, Bellasys), Sir Henry, 40, 98, 281.
....., Lieut.-General, 352.
....., Major, 165.
....., Patrick, 102.
Belle Isle, 75.
Bellew, Lord, 82, 121.
....., Sir Patrick, 142.
Bellin, Mary, 105.
Bellomont, Lord, 16, 44, 47, 61, 168.
Bellwood, Captain, 254.
Benbow, Captain, 3, 7, 8, 13, 25, 26, 27, 31 (2), 49, 51, 54, 57, 61, 66, 290, 316, 324.
....., letter to, 15.
Bennet (Bennett), —, 240.
....., Captain, 5.
....., John, 240.
....., William, 142.
Benoit, Francis, 77.
Bentinck. *See* Portland, William, Earl of.
Beranger, Peter Louis, 355.
Berckell, Mr., 132.
Berents, Adrian, 98.
....., William, 136.
Bergen-op-Zum, 172.
Bergstrat, 351.
Berguinthell, 268.
Berkeley, Captain, 229.
....., Digby, 85.
....., Lord, 13 (2), 17 (2), 27, 28, 29 (3), 34 (3), 36 (2), 37 (2), 38 (2), 39, 41 (2), 44 (2), 45, 47, 49, 55, 71 (2), 80, 85, 88, 122, 256, 261, 262, 266, 268, 269, 270, 272, 274, 275, 276, 307, 320, 335, 336, 344, 346.
...., letters from, 1, 6, 13, 18 (2), 21, 25, 26, 27 (2), 30, 36 (2), 38, 42 (2), 43 (2), 45, 47, 48.
....., ..., letters to, 26, 36, 46.
Berkenstein, Julius, 56.
Berlin, 149, 151, 291 (2).
....., letter from, 293.
....., St. George's Gate at, 293.
Bermeren, Anna, 27.
Bermingham, Francis, 42.
....., Maurice, 102.
Bernard, Bartholomew, 52.
....., Daniel, 105.
Bernolli, Hieronymus, 96.
Berry, Dr., 292, 294, 310.
....., William, 98, 148.
Bertie, Peregrine, 112.
Berwick, 83, 185, 280.
Berwick, Duke of, 157.
Bethell, Mr., 339.
Bethune, Marquis of, 340.
Beugaces, Joseph, 6.
Bezous, Mons., 315.
Bidau, Rachel, 96.
Bideford, 203, 275, 327.
Bigberry Bay, 238.
Bilbao, 275.
Billingham, Captain, 128.
Billingsley, Lieut.-Colonel, 22, 52.
Billop, Captain, 38, 274.
Binch (Binche), John, 66, 329.
....., Captain, 119.
Bing (Byng), Edward, 2, 120, 136.
....., Captain Edward, 119.
Birch, Dr., 318.
....., Serjeant, 144.
Bird, —, 22.
....., Francis, 78.
Birkenhead, —, 51 (2).
....., Captain, 56 (2).
Biscay, Bay of, 353.
Bish, —, 50.
....., Edward, 51.
....., Henry, 100, 130.
Bisheuvel, Marten, 86.
Bishop, —, 9.
Blackheath, 131.
Blackley, Mr., 314.
Blackness, 311.
....., letter dated at, 42.
Black Sea, the, 329.
Black Stakes, the, 300.
Blackwell, Lambert, 47.
....., Mr., 133.
Blaew, Ian, 151.
Blake, Francis, 102.
....., Martin, 102.
....., Sir Walter, 102.
Blanes, 285.
Blathwayt, William, 12, 16, 20, 26, 28, 32 (2), 36, 40, 41 (2), 44, 47, 56, 58, 61, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69 (2), 70 (2), 75, 79, 114, 124, 185.
....., letters to, 104.
Blayney, Lord, 298.
"Blecke Bay," 258.
Blessington, Lord, 210.
Blood, Major, 121.
Bloome, Richard, 111.
Blue, Admiral of the, 45.

Blurton, Ann, 51.
....., Frances, 63.
Boad, Major Henry, 96.
Boffin, Lord, 224.
Bograd, John, 97.
Boheme, 144.
Bohemia, 313, 325, 329.
Bohet, George, 112.
Bologna, 277, 288.
Bolton, Duke of, 104, 111, 125, 152.
....., Richard, 148.
Bombay, Island of, 53, 107.
Bonhereau, Monsieur, 44.
Boniols, Jean, 96.
Bonner, William, 105.
Bonquer, letter dated at, 62.
Boon, Joachim, 12.
Books, &c., titles of:—
"A manuel of prayer and other Christian devotions," 74.
"The loyal man's psalter," 73.
"The whole duty of man," 316.
"The whole duty of mourning," 316
Blome's survey of London and Westminster and the Plantations, 111.
....., sale of, at Paris, 20.
Boor, Mr., 49, 51.
Booth, Hon. Mr., 272.
Bordeaux, 240, 242.
Borland, Christian, 100.
Borrowstones, 243.
Bosanquet, John, 51.
Boscawen, Hugh, 112.
Bosnia, 235, 268, 303.
....., Pasha of, 320.
Boston (America), 313.
Boswell, Captain, 248.
Botts, Joseph, 1.
Boucher, Louis, 118.
....., Luke, 110.
Boufee, Mons., 309.
Boufflleurs (Boufflers), Mareschal de, 17, 46 (2), 253, 281, 287, 289, 303, 307, 315, 343, 347, 352, 355.
Bouillon (Bovillon), Cardinal, 239, 242, 246, 277.
Boulogne, 356.
Bourbon, Duke of, 253.
Bourdau, Charolette, 31.
Bourdaut, Josuè, 96.
Bourdon, Abraham, 78.
....., John, 56.
Bourgeois, Francis, 18.
Bourke. *See* Burke.
Bourne, Morgan 92.
Boutiton, Peter, 49.
Bowas, Hugh, 81.
Bowell, Baron, 308.
Bowler, —, 80.
Boxford, letter dated at, 172.
Boyle, —, 51.
Boye, Derick, 172.
Boyne, the, battle of, 106, 108.
Boynton, Mr., 34, 37.
Boyton, Leonard, 143.
Brabant, 257 (2), 299, 349 (2).
Brachiano, Duchess of, 90.
Bradbury, Stephen, 64.
....., Lieutenant William, 38.
Braden, Mr., 314.
Bradford, Earl of, 54, 112, 254.
....., Elizabeth, 105.
Braganza, Catherine of, 45.
Braine, James, 120.
"Brake," the, 30.
Brand, Colonel, 237.
Brandenburg, 55, 280.
....., Elector of, 21, 45, 111, 138, 235, 248, 281, 289, 291, 310.
....., Electress of, 293.
....., regiments of, 83, 154, 239, 269, 281, 299, 308.
..... general, the, 273.
..... horse, the, 269.
....., Prince Albert of, 281.
Brandenbergers, the, 252, 269, 289.
Brandy, bill for importing, 236.
Bras, Mats, 124.
Brasch, Dettlef, 115.
Brask, Mans, 125.
Bratton, 146.
Bravetti, Andrew, 45.
....., Jacomo, 83.
Bray, Father, 42.
Breadalbane, Earl of, 126, 127, 145.
Breda, 86, 172, 257, 335.
Bremen, 89.
Bremen, Major, 67.
Brenan, Captain, 40.
Brent, —, 32.
....., Edward, 79.
Brereton, John, 143.
....., Patrick, 142.
....., William, 143.
Breslau, Bishop of, 268.
Brest, 8, 13, 22, 38, 60, 65, 66, 72 (2), 200, 222, 235, 238, 242 (2), 244 (2), 248, 249 (2), 250, 253, 258 (2), 262, 263, 264, 273, 288, 298, 321, 330, 336, 341.
..... fleet, the, 47, 256.
..... water, 75.
Bretagne. *See* Brittany.
Brevint, Dr. Daniel, 109, 112, 139.
Brewer, Colonel, 239, 286, 352.
Brewerton, Mrs. Mary, 84
Brewster, Sir Francis, 136, 209, 215.
Brickford, Thomas, 83.
Bridgeman, Mr., 17, 19, 65, 72, 75, 196.
....., ... letters from, 38, 52.
....., ..., letter to, 27.
....., William, 76.

Bridges, Captain, 316, 320.
....., Joseph, 53.
....., Sir Matthew, 135.
Bridgetown, 115.
Bridgewater, Earl of, 112, 124, 322.
Brill, the, 9, 63, 149.
Brimstone, Colonel, 100.
..... Mrs., 100.
Brisac, —, 138.
Bristol, 52, 183, 186, 203, 236, 238, 256, 282, 294, 313.
....., letters dated at, 181, 187.
....., Mayor of, letter to, 30.
Brittany (Bretagne), 313, 317, 336.
Broad, Somerford, 146.
Broad Fourteens, the, 264, 265.
Broderick, Mr., 119, 339 (2).
....., Serjeant, 219.
Brook, John, 135.
Brooke, Benjamin, 226.
....., Humphrey, 226.
Brookes, Mary, 22.
Broomfield (Bromfield), Mr., 249.
....., Thomas, 1.
....., William, 73, 76.
Broquet, Alexander, 113.
Broughton, Consul, 61.
Browne (Brown), Anne, 26 (2).
....., Anna, 68.
....., Colonel Dominick, 102.
....., Edward, 72.
....., Elizabeth, 26.
....., George, 26, 100.
..... John, 143, 157.
....., Colonel John, 101 (2), 102 (3), 195, 207, 208.
..... Mr., 143, 144, 199.
....., Susanna, 1.
....., Thomas, 2, 99.
....., Sir Valentine, 2, 143.
....., William, 94.
....., Lieut.-Colonel, 280.
Brownlow, Mr., 337.
Bruce, Dr., 253.
....., Elizabeth, 96.
Brudenell (Brudenall), Colonel Thomas, 77, 80, 109, 316.
Bruges, 6, 8, 121, 294, 345.
Brun, Isaac, 66.
Brunetti, James, 63.
Bruno, Count, 233.
Brunskell, Percival, 140.
Brunswick and Lunenburg, Duke of, 15, 78, 131.
....., Elector of, 15, 78, 131.
Brussels, 45, 51, 60, 173, 233, 253, 271, 281, 282, 291, 292, 297 (2), 299, 303 (2), 325, 351.
....., letters dated at, 115, 246, 253, 257, 269, 273, 281, 287, 295, 307, 313, 315, 323, 325, 332, 333, 343, 345, 349, 355.
Bruyn, Herman, 53.
Bryers, Edward, 148.
Buchan, Lieut.-Colonel John, 90, 116.
....., Major-General, 127.
Buchwald, Caspar, 66.
..... Henry, 66.
Buck, Clement, 30, 32
Buckeridge, Anthony, 85.
Buckhack, William, 31.
Buckove, Grizill, 44.
Buckstone, Margaret, 66.
Buda, 302, 310.
....., fortifications at, 235.
Budden, Joseph, 142.
Buekes, Jan, 88.
Buffard, David, 76.
Bugley, 146.
Buisson, Jean Louis, 18.
Bulgaria, 233.
Bullock (Ireland), 193.
Bully, Mr., 77, 95.
Bulverhith, 109.
Bunbury, William, 80.
Bunce, Edward, 39.
Bunel, Jacob, 78.
Bungay, 60.
Burd, Captain, 248.
Burford, 89, 92 (2), 96, 98.
....., letters dated at, 96, 97.
Burger, James, 31.
....., Winefred, 31.
Burges (Burgos), Jeremiah or Irmiahu, 111.
Buriasco, 272.
Burke (Bourke), Dean, 209.
....., John, Colonel, 224.
..... Thomas, 80.
..... Tobias, 71, 76, 333.
Burne, Father, 42.
Burnett, Dr. Thomas, 110.
Burroughes (Burrows), Joshua, 80.
....., Thomas, 83, 201.
Burt, —, 229.
Burton, Bartholomew, 262.
..... Charles, 85.
..... Francis, 146.
Bury, John, 75.
....., Richard, 142.
Busby, John, 79.
Busch, Bernhardus Jensen, 55.
Buschenfelt, Samuel, 45.
Bush, Arthur, 143.
Bushnall, Sarah, 66.
Busquet, Martha, 31.
Butler, —, 19, 21, 28.
..... Lieut.-Colonel James, 44, 119.
..... Richard, 13, 108.
..... Walter, 102.
..... William, 44.

Butts, Daniel, 60.
....., John, 301.
Byerly (Byerley), Hutton, 335.
....., Mary, 22.
Byers, Samuel, 143.
Byng. *See* Bing.
Byrne, Gregory, 102.

C

Caber, Lubbert, 70.
Cabrier, Estienne, 115.
Caddle, Mr., 234.
Cadiz, 23 (2), 24, 50, 79, 119 *passim*, 126, 132, 240, 258, 261, 268, 286, 288 (3), 290, 296 (2), 299, 300 (3), 307 (2), 309, 310, 312, 313, 316, 318, 321, 324, 339, 344, 345, 346, 354.
....., bay of, 23, 24.
..... fleet, the, 25 (2), 41, 251, 307.
....., letters dated at, 35, 312, 326, 328.
Cahais, Solomon, 47.
Cailleau, Mr., 126.
....., Reuben, 78.
Cairns, David, 139.
....., Mr , 139.
Caithness, Bishop of, 344.
Calais, 34, 37 (2), 38, 39, 41 (2), 43 (3), 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 54, 58, 60, 243, 247, 261, 317, 344, 356.
..... bombarding of, 147.
..... fleet, the, 251.
....., fort at, 36.
..... governor of, 60.
....., letters dated at, 27 (2), 35, 36, 47.
Calais Road, letter dated at, 48.
Caldwell, Captain, 125.
....., Lieut.-Colonel Charles, 94.
....., Mrs. Elizabeth, 203.
....., Henry, 284.
Cales, Philip, 119.
Calff, Mrs. Quirina, 51.
Calhoune, Alexander, 84.
Calis, Manley, 122.
Callembergh, Vice-Admiral, 230, 277, 285.
Calthrop, Colonel, 280.
Calvin, Ellen, 6.
Calvinists, the, 235, 237.
Camaret Bay, 356.
Cambrai, 293.
....., Archbishop of, 306.
Cambridge, 87.
....., St. John's College, 262.
....., University of, 85.
Caminieck, 299, 347.
Cammeck, 254.
Cammock, William, 29.
Campar, Ester, 70.
Campbell, —, 115, 278.
....., Elizabeth, 63.
....., Captain (of Glenlyon), 11.
....., John, 135.
....., Mr., 335.
Canada, 250, 313.
Canaries, the, 236, 244 (2), 296, 298, 325, 346.
Canary fleet, the, 324.
Canel, Catherine, 4.
Canterbury, 68, 79, 254, 338.
....., Archbishop of, 2, 3, 4, 28, 32, 40, 56, 58 (2), 73, 74, 111, 292, 295, 304, 305, 308, 326, 329, 338, 346.
....., cathedral, 254, 338.
..... Mayor of, 44.
..... St. Augustine's Chair at, 338.
..... see of, 293.
Cantons, the Evangelical 327.
Cape Clear, 189.
Cape Barfleur, 14.
Cape Finisterre, 300.
Cape Frehel, 3, 7.
Cape La Hogue, letter dated at, 13.
Cape St. Vincent, 242.
Capell, Lord, 3, 15, 112, 132, 284, 331, 339.
....., ..., letters from, 12, 18, 22, 45, 60, 96, 109, 119, 128 (2), 138, 139.
....., ..., letters to, 2 (2), 17 (2), 19, 20, 55, 64, 82, 107, 121, 133.
....., "Mynheer," 329.
Caprara (Caparara), Count, 237, 257, 277, 321, 347, 351.
....., Colonel, 259.
....., Marshal, 268.
Capuchins, the, 42.
Carbury, John, 142.
Careron, Daniel, 78.
Carew, Nicholas, 135.
Carey, George, 62.
..... Captain William, 120.
Carignano, 308.
Carisbrook Castle, 354.
Carles, Monsieur, 224, 225.
Carleton, Captain, 37, 46.
..... John, 46 (2).
....., William, 29, 35.
Carlisle, 81.
....., cathedral, 81.
Carlow, county of, 108.
Carman, Thomas, 109.
Carmarthen, Marquis of, 13, 17, 25, 34, 46, 81, 101, 117, 120, 209, 261, 262, 270, 337, 344.
....., letters from, 38, 168.
Carmichael, Lord, 122, 123, 243, 303.
Carney, Nicholas, 44.
Carolina, Governor of, 307.
Carr, James, 99.

Carrickfergus, 220, 221.
....., Lough, 266.
Carricknaholt, 158.
Carroll (Carrell, Carryll), —, 12, 19.
....., Andrew, 317.
....., Owen, 104.
....., Captain William, 104.
Carson (Carsan), John, 142.
....., Mr., 275.
Carstairs, Mr., 145.
Carter, Abraham, 79, 91.
....., Captain, 94.
Carteret, Sir George, 62.
Carthew, Mr., 262.
Carthy, —, 229.
Cartou, *alias* Carter, Abraham, 79.
Carvile, James, 147.
....., Lieut.-Colonel William, 147.
Cary, Francis, 29.
Casa Follit (?), 279, 328.
Casale. *See* Cassel.
Casall. *See* Cassel.
Cashel, 155.
Cashell, Elizabeth, 113.
....., Jeremy, 113.
Casimir, Prince of Nassau, 235, 237.
Cassillis, Earl of, 298.
Cason, John, 128.
Caspar, Samuel, 132.
Cassall. *See* Cassel.
Cassaw, David, 88.
Cassel (Casale, Casall, Cassall, Cazelle), 44, 271, 277, 289, 304, 306, 309, 314, 315 321, 323, 325 (2), 342 (2), 345 (2), 348.
....., governor of, 325.
....., siege of, 323, 325.
Castain, Susan, 33.
Castanaga, Marquis of, 264, 328, 344.
Castello, Don Francis, 264.
Castelmoneayo, Marquis of, letter to, 184
Caster, Henry, 14.
Castilio, Hester, 70.
Castle, William, 60.
Castlebaven, 326.
..... Earl of, 76.
...., letter to, 76.
Castletown, 156, 247.
Catalonia, 94, 120, 248, 250, 255, 261, 263, 264 (3), 277, 283, 288, 292, 306, 307, 315 (2), 319, 321, 323, 330, 336, 344, 345, 346, 353.
....., viceroy of, 344.
Catané, Anna, 135.
....., Gabriel, 135.
Catherine of Braganza. *See* Queen-Dowager, the.
Catherlagh. *See* Carlow.
Catte, the, 154.
Cattinat (Catinat), Marshal, 233, 235, 263, 272, 279, 288, 292, 307, 342, 345, 353.
Cave, Andrew, 142.
Cavour, 272.
Cazelle. *See* Cassel.
Cazenove, Peter, 112.
Cecil, Cornet, 27, 32, 33.
....., Robert, 160.
Ceuta, 312.
....., siege of, 291.
Chabenor, William, 142.
Chadwick, Mr., 272.
....., Thomas, 47.
Chaigneau, Jane, 66.
....., Mary, 66.
Cham, the, 304.
Chamberlain (Chamberlayne), Charles, 74.
....., Edward, 172.
....., Michael, 143.
Champané, Josias, 120.
Champion, William, 33.
Chancery, masters in, 129.
....., master-extraordinary in, 107.
....., proceedings in, 144.
Chancey, Mr., 91.
Channel, the, 51, 52, 54, 75, 121, 194, 225, 227, 230, 260, 261, 307, 313, 326, 327, 337, 353.
....., "chops" of the, 346.
Chantries in Ireland, 55, 56.
Chapel Royal, the, 333.
Chapelizod, letter dated at, 45.
Chapman, Simon, 74, 143.
Charlemont, 220, 221.
Charleroi, 151, 227, 257, 273, 355.
....., fortifications at, 347.
....., governor of, 264.
Charles II, 62 (2), 92, 120, 127, 136, 140, 143, 152, 179, 180, 181, 267.
....., anniversary of restoration of, 260.
....., widow of, 45.
Charron, Pierre, 77.
Charterhouse, the, 138.
Chateau-Renaud, Count *or* Mons., 250, 261, 298.
Chatham, 50, 316.
Chatham River, the, 300.
Chattancoff, Monsieur, 290.
Chauncy, Stanton, 77.
Chauvin, Mrs. Martha, 62.
Cheddar, 146.
Chelmsford, 19.
Chelsea, 86, 172.
Chelsea Hospital, 66.
Cheshire, 113, 118, 279, 281, 286, 308, 314.
Chester, 18, 140, 149, 159, 179, 240, 272, 283, 326, 342, 348 (2).
..... Castle, 276.
....., Chief Justice of, 331.
....., letters dated at, 195, 243, 266, 275, 280, 298.
....., mayor of, 342.
....., port of, 247.

Chester-le-Street, church of, riots in, 148.
Chettle, Thomas, 117, 118.
Chetwood, —, 130.
....., Benjamin, 142.
....., Mr., 130.
Chevalier, Jean, 110.
"Chevy Chase," tune of, 305.
Cheyne, Captain Robert, 120.
Chichester, 35, 64, 224.
Chichester, Giles, 73.
Chichester House, 45.
Child, Sir Francis, 245.
....., Sir Josiah, 71, 74.
Chimay, Prince of, 291.
"Chivasey," 285.
Choiseur, Marshal, 253.
Chokier, Fort of, 291.
Cholmondley, Colonel, 85.
Christian (Christiane), Charles, 38, 120.
....., Dorothy, 94.
....., Gerrit, 69.
....., Martin, 14.
Christensen, Olof, 56.
Churches and Chapels exempt, 44.
Churchill, Major General, 26.
Chute, Mr., 27.
Ciclut (Cielut), 268, 320.
Cinque Ports, the, 196, 260.
....., Lord Warden of, 260.
Cirencester, 86, 93.
..... fairs at, 117.
...., lord of the manor and borough of, 93.
Cisterna, 308.
Cività Vecchia, 255, 274, 288, 331.
Clancarty, Earl of, 283.
Clanricard, Earl of, 102, 224.
Clan Ronald, Captain of, 170.
Clare, county of, 147, 158.
Clare, Daniel, Viscount, 146, 147.
Clarges, Sir Walter, 348.
Clark (Clarke, Clerk), Abraham, 79, 91.
....., Francis, 80, 143.
....., John, 317.
....., ..., letter from, 1.
....., Mr., 3, 9, 12, 17, 19, 27, 34, 50, 51, 52, 60, 61, 64, 68, 70, 71, 79, 174, 182, 187, 272 (2).
..... Captain Robert, 284 (2).
....., Samuel, 124.
Clays, Richard, 202.
Cleeman, Chriastian, 89.
Clein, Derick, 63.
Clerk of the Signet, the, 109.
Cleusen, Cornelius, 18.
Cleynman, Claes, 29.
Clifford, Samuel, 47.
Clifton, Sir Thomas, 272, 283.
Clipping the coinage, 32, 89, 132, 308, 319, 332, 335, 337, 340, 341.
..... Bill to prevent, 325.
Cloribus, Cornelius, 33.
Closet, Clerk of the, 110.
Clough, 165.
Coates, John, 140.
....., Mr., 140.
Cobham Hall, 166.
Cock, Samuel, 105.
Cockpit, the, 46.
Cockrell, Edward, 39.
Codington, Dixy, 143.
Coghlan, Francis, 102.
....., Garrett, 20.
....., John, 102.
....., Joseph, 59.
Coghran, Francis, 142.
Cogland, Garet, 115.
Cohorne Fort, 342.
..... Monsieur, 343.
Coin, clipping of, 32, 89, 132, 308, 319.
....., reform of the, 74.
..... *See also* Clipping the coinage.
Cokerell, William, 32.
Colclough, Colonel Dudley, 102, 224.
Cole, Captain, 346.
....., Mr., 130, 131.
Coleraine, 164, 165.
....., Bridge of, 164.
....., magazine of, 165.
Collier (Colier, Collyer), —, 264.
..... Alida, 31.
..... Colonel, 43, 239.
...., letters to, 46, 82.
....., Sir David, 112, 240.
....., John, 31.
..... Lieut.-Colonel, 316.
...., Colonel Walter, 116.
... ., Walter Philip, 93.
Colling, Richard, 42.
Collingwood, Colonel Francis, 99.
Collins (Colins), George, 94, 95.
....., John, 47.
....., Richard, 142.
....., Thomas, 79, 80, 91.
....., Mr., 236.
Collyn, Adrien, 18.
....., William, 112.
Cologne, 256, 287, 315.
....., Elector of, 235, 242, 253, 277, 313, 315.
....., Estates of, 287.
Colomb, Estienne, 83.
Colombell, Francis, 99.
Colomber, François, 33.
Colston, Edward, 110.
Colt, Colonel, 61 (2), 70.
..... *See also* Dutton-Colt.
Combe, Robert, 100.
Comegson, 281.

Comercey (Comercie), Prince, 263.
....., regiments of, 237.
Comines, 336.
Cominotti, Gio. Franco, 63.
Committee of Council, the, 225, 275, 305.
Common Pleas, Court of, 262, 341, 348, 358.
Commons, House of, 134, 161, 175, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 356.
..... speaker of the, 93.
....., Irish House of, 213 (2).
Compiègne, 240, 242, 323, 329 (2).
Compton, Thomas, 62.
Condè, Prince of, 253, 315.
Confederates, the, 292, 353.
Congress at the Hague, 149.
Conhoe, Agar, 33.
Coni, the, 239, 252, 259, 263.
....., garrison of, 308.
Coningsburg, 250.
Coningsby, Lord, 112, 134, 210, 218, 220, 228, 229.
....., Mr., 167.
....., Thomas, letters from, 154 (2), 156, 160, 163.
Connaught, 135, 153, 156, 184, 221.
....., Vice-Admiral of, 137.
Connell, Maurice, 142, 143.
....., Patrick, 143.
Connor, bishopric of. *See* Down and Connor.
Connor, Thomas, 142.
Conolly, William, 143.
Conrad, John, 107.
Conron, William, 142.
Constantinople, 125, 184, 245, 247, 287, 295, 297, 302, 308, 311, 312, 316 (2), 330.
Constans, Margarett, 66.
Continent, Campaign on, 45, 46, 98, 235, 273, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 284, 285, 287, 289, 291, 295, 297, 299, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308, 310, 311, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 323, 325, 326, 328-330, 332-336, 340, 342, 343, 345, 347, 349-351, 353-355.
Convoys, demand of merchants for, 227.
Conyngham. *See* Cunnigham.
Cooitre, Gabriel, 84.
Cooke (Cook), —, 49, 81.
..... Abel, 135.
....., Robert, 99.
....., Sir Thomas, 320, 322, 324, 327, 328.
...., examination of, 322.
Coombe, Mr., 331.
Cooper, Captain Ellis, 101.
....., Thomas, 143.
Coops, Edward, 94.
Coot (Coote), Colonel Richard, 135, 143, 248.
Cootes, Colonel, 247.
Cope, Mrs. Dorothy, 77.
....., Capt. Downham, 135.
Copenhagen, 87, 122 (2), 233, 234, 235 (2).
....., English Secretary at, 239.
Copper Farthings, 267.
Copper Halfpence, 267.
Corbally, —, 143.
Corbesier, Henry, 70.
Corbet, Major John, 1.
Corfu, 353.
Cork, 38, 154, 159, 173, 174, 177 (2), 181, 182, 184 (2), 186, 187, 188, 202, 222, 290, 300.
..... forage for, 163.
....., French prisoners in, 220.
..... garrison at, 175.
..... governor of, 164.
..... harbour of, 154, 181, 202.
..... haven of, 201.
..... letters dated at, 154, 161, 162.
....., provisions at, dearth of, 185.
....., state of hospital at, 161, 162.
....., surrender of, 155.
Cork, county of, 153, 179.
Corker, Edward, 83.
Cornay, John, 180.
Cornbury House, 98.
Corneille, Rodolphe, 357.
Cornelis (Cornelisse), Andrew, 69.
..... Elizabeth, 96.
..... Johanna, 66.
..... John, 84.
..... Peter, 84.
..... William, 56.
Cornelisen, Dirick, 48.
Cornelius, John, 81.
Cornwall, 38, 148.
....., tin in, refined with charcoal from the New Forest, 148.
Cornwallis, Lord, 112, 322.
Corry, Hugh, 83.
....., Captain James, 139, 284.
....., Mr., 139.
Corsava, —, 117.
Corsley, manor of, 146.
Corunna, 242 (2), 288 (2), 327 (2), 328, 339 (2), 346.
Cossacks, the, 237.
Cotilley, Jane, 70.
....., Mary, 70.
Cottey, Abel, 83.
Cotton, Sir James, 224.
....., Sir Robert, 9, 87, 133.
....., ..., letter from, 283.
Cotty, —, 72.
Couchman, Charles, 97.
Couflans, Marquis of, 261.
Couillret, Osias, 70.
Council, the, 37, 54, 58, 61, 308, 309.
..... Clerks of the, 28, 271.
..... Lords of the, 79, 104, 130, 238.
..... *See also* Privy Council.

Council Board, the, 45, 199.
Councils of War, 2, 6, 25, 26 (2), 27, 30, 31, 35 (2), 37, 38 (2), 42, 43, 46 (2), 151.
Courtenay (Courtney), Peter, 97.
....., Captain Richard, 122
Courtrai (Courtray), 246, 248, 277, 278, 280 (2), 336, 340.
Couttinho, David, 118.
....., Isaque, 118.
Couvrete, Magdalen, 132.
Couyer, James, 35.
....., Peter, 51.
Cove, the (Cork or Kinsale?), 202.
Cowes, 251, 258, 292, 303, 326, 354.
....., letters from, 244, 260, 262, 265, 266, 275, 278, 290, 294, 300, 307, 310, 317.
Cox, —, 65.
....., Mr., 67, 327.
....., Mr. Justice, 189.
....., Sir Richard, 339.
Coy, Colonel John, 110.
Cracow, 270, 319.
Craddock (Cradock), Dr., 4, 5, 58 (2), 83.
....., Zachary, 139.
Craggs, Mr., 327.
Craige, John, 142.
Cranet, Simon, 22.
Crantzberg, the Sieur, 41.
Crapdoet (Jersey), 136.
Cratchrode, Capt. Charles, 135.
Crayer, Thomas, 49.
Creagh, Sir Michael, 157.
Crediton, 83.
Cressett, James, 15, 78, 131.
Cretien, John, 53.
Cridet, Elizabeth, 66.
Crimea, the, 259, 329, 334.
Crimen, Morice, 119.
Crowbrow (Crobrow), Dr., 49, 51, 59.
Crofts, Mr., 212.
Crommelin, Samuel Lewis, 66.
Cronenberg, Castle of, 5.
Crook, John, 35.
Crosby, Mr., 265.
Cross, George, 4.
....., Godfrey, 31.
Crucifix, Susanna, 33.
Cruger, Peter, 49.
Crump, Mr., 25.
Crutched Friars, 172.
Cuba, Isle of, 254.
Cuffe (Cuff), Francis, 146 (2), 213.
Culliford, Mr., 212, 229.
....., Richard, 42.
Cumberland, 109, 350.
Cumberland, Dr., 133.
Cumins, Mr., 265.
Cunningham (Cuningham, Conyngham), Captain James, 128.
.. .., Colonel, 135, 248.
....., Colonel Henry, 94 (2).
.. .., Hugh, 344.
Curtis, Mr., letters to, 121.
Curwen, Patrick, 72.
Cusack, Captain Nicholas, 142.
....., Robert, 102.
Custom House, the, 94, 241, 272.
....., letter dated at, 180.
Customs, Commissioners of the, 15, 31, 180, 272.
....., ..., letter to, 118, 126.
.. .., officers of the, 5, 6.
....., treasurer of, 262.
Cutts, Lord, 72, 87, 262, 305, 310, 318, 330, 354.
....., ..., letters to, 114.
....., Colonel, 239.
Cwmgloyne, 97.
Cymines, 340.
Cypher, a new, 132.
Cyprus, island of, 125.
Czar, the. *See* Russia, Czar of

D

Dally (Daly, Daley), Denis, 102.
.. .. Captain John, 120.
....., Thomas, 142, 143 (2).
Dalmatia, 268, 320.
Dalton, Father, 42.
...., Richard, 143.
Dalrymple, John, 344.
Dalziel (Daliel), Lieut.-Colonel Thomas, 99 (2).
Dambour Fort. *See under* St. Malo.
Dames, Catherine, 77.
Danby, Earl of, 169 (2).
Dancers, Mr., 272.
Danes, the, 165, 168, 182, 234, 266, 301, 321.
..... *See also under* Danish *and* Denmark.
Daniel, Mr., 82.
Danish agent, the, 8, 18.
..... commissary, the, 41.
..... King, the, 245.
..... man of war, 275.
..... merchants, 237.
.. .. officers, 41.
..... regiments, 154.
..... resident, the, 276.
..... ships, 259, 274, 278, 322.
..... soldiers, 29.
..... *See also under* Danes *and* Denmark.
Dankelmann, Monsieur, 152.

Dantzig, 31, 83, 86, 99.
Danube, the, 233, 277, 310, 313, 321, 333 343.
Dardanelles, the, 284, 295, 302.
Darling, Mr., 220.
Dartmouth, 72, 88, 94, 116 (2), 133, 294, 335.
....., governor of, 88.
....., letter from, 260.
Dassas, Mary, 109, 133.
D'Astell, 99.
D'Aumont, Duke, 317.
Dauphin, the, 253, 257, 267, 269, 277, 281, 330.
Dauphiné, 257, 292.
D'Aurea, Marquis, 116.
D'Auverquerque (van Omverquere), Lieut.-General, 138, 171.
D'Avenant, Mr., 71.
David, Francis, 125.
Davis (Davies), Mr., 3, 91.
....., letters to, 161, 162.
....., Colonel, 38.
.... Lieut.-Colonel, Henry, 81.
... ., Isaac, 143 (2).
..... Robert, 84.
Davison, Thomas, 35.
Daws, Captain, 65.
Dawson, Henry, 172.
....., Mary, 172.
....., Thomas, 107.
Deadman, the, 294, 341.
Deal, 42, 97, 272, 275, 353.
....., letters dated at, 21, 26, 27, 29 (2), 30 (3), 243, 256, 260, 262 265, 276, 279, 281, 296.
Deal Castle, 260.
Dean (Deane), Captain, 189 (2).
...., Edward, 143.
....., Joseph, 142.
De Belcastel, Colonel Peter, 138.
....., Brigadier, 255 (2).
De Bouffleurs Marshal. *See* Boufflers.
Debre (Deba), 333.
De Brinques, Christoffel, 124.
De Brisao, Jean Pierre, 66.
Debtor and Creditor, law of, 358.
De Buchwald. Caspar, 72.
....., Henry, 72.
De Callières, Monsieur, 285.
De Camp, Monsieur, 261.
De Castanaga. *See* Castanaga.
De Cattinat. *See* Cattinat.
De Chamilly, Duke, 317.
De Chateau-Renaud. *See* Chateau-Renaud.
De Choiseul, Mareschal, 13, 307, 317, 336, 356.
De Claris, Comte, 110, 115.
De Clerg, John, 22.
De Corf, Francis, 69.
De Cortey, Captain, 39, 85.
De Cransberg, Hinrich Herman, 47.
De Crecey, Count, 285.
De Crenan, Marquis, 325, 348.
De Cures, Monsieur Fougère, 296
De Fansaca, Jacob, 86.
....., Rachel, 86.
De Faro, Juao, 69.
De Flegan, Count, 280.
De Fourbin, Cardinal. *See* Fourbin, Cardinal de.
De France, Françoise, 68.
De Gaudagne, Duke, 284.
De Genes, Sieur, 100.
De Ginckle. *See* Ginckle.
De Godeck, Baron, 115, 117.
De Graves, Mr., 14.
De Guiscard, Count, 17, 273, 282 (2).
De Heerley, Monsieur, 285.
De Herberstein (d'Herbersteins), Comte, 114, 115.
De Hoogh, Adrian, 73.
...., Hillegonda, 33.
De Hoyo, Don Pedro, 70.
De Hubert, Monsieur, 150.
De Joyeuse, Marshal, 356.
De Kaunitz, Count, 325.
De Kokorsover (de Kokorsova), Count, 113, 115
De la Bastide (Bessede), John, 80.
..... Peter, 138.
De la Brie, Mr., 25.
De la Croix, Madeleine, 33.
De la Chambre, Frederick, 62.
De la Cherroy, Mary Magdalen, 66.
De Lagny (Lagni), Monsieur, 20.
....., letter from, 65.
De la Hide, John, 88.
De la Lande, Peter, 73.
Delamare, Major, 142.
De la Meloniere, General, Isaac, 138.
De la Menardière, Malnos John, 66.
De la Tour, John, 60.
De la Tremblade, Mary Bonneau, 70.
Delaubone Sieur 334.
De Laudsberg, Bartold Nicholas, 47.
De Laune, Francies, 19.
De Lee, Peter, 121.
De Leganez, Marquis, 314.
De Lery, Marquis, 279, 295.
Dellwitz Lieut.-General, 269.
De Lom, Lieutenant Peter, 327.
De Lorge, Marshal, 252, 253, 263, 267, 268 ( ), 270, 332, 348, 356.
De Louvois, Monsieur, 150.
Delphy, —, 138.
De Lyon, Benjamin Pereyer, 111.
De Maine, Duc, 313.
De Mally, Count, 317.
De Mandelsloe, Theodore, 138.
Demant (St. Damiano), 340.
De Martigny, Catherine, 66.

De Megrigny, Sieur, 352.
De Montalt, Count, 330.
De Montils, Mrs. Susanna, 63.
De Motte Court, 340.
De Mousrel, Nicholas, 110.
De Moutall, Count, 352.
Den, John, 143.
Denbigh, Earl of, 22, 94, 251.
Denbois, Remain, 54.
De Nesmond, Monsieur, 13, 337.
De Nevilles. *See* De Noailles.
Denmark, 15, 41, 76, 82, 84, 87, 107, 235, 237, 240, 248, 274, 310, 350.
....., court of, 137.
....., envoy of, 245.
....., George, Prince of, 73, 111, 346.
....., King of, 5, 82, 100, 120, 235, 274, 306.
....., Princess of, 243.
....., *See also under* Danes *and* Danish.
De Noailles, Marshal, 267, 279, 285, 330.
Deoncieu, Monsieur, 66.
D'Epinay, Mary, 31.
De Pomerade, Chevalier, 327.
De Pommares, Moise, 115.
Deptford, 70, 247, 283.
De Puizar, Marquis, 39, 84, 85.
De Quiros, Don Francisco Bernado, 248.
De Rabar, Lieut.-Colonel, 14.
De Rada, Marquis, 316.
De Raven, Mary, 47.
De Repio, Don François, 31.
Deringe (Dering), Charles, 16, 83, 108.
....., Madam Helen, 142.
De Ripet, Alexander, 108.
De Ronsele, Baron, letter from, 132.
De Roque, Sieur, 299.
De Rouvery (Roover, Rovery), Mary Magdalena, 90.
....., Nicholas, 66, 90, 138.
....., Monsieur, 88.
De Roye, Count, 294.
Derry. *See* Londonderry.
De Ruvigny, Monsieur, 224.
Derwentwater, Earl of, 261, 306.
....., news letters addressed to, 239, 241, 245, 254, 256, 259, 263, 265, 268, 270, 272, 284, 286, 288, 290, 293, 295, 304, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 338, 342, 344, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355.
De Saconay, —, 115.
De St. Auban, Lieut.-Colonel, 138.
De Saintoin, Lacoste, 357.
De Schomberg. *See* Schomberg.
De Schuerin, Baron, 21, 56.
Desembert, Monsieur, 103.
De Servignig, Sieur, 100.
Desjardins, Mary, 69.
....., Rachel, 69.
De Soissons, Count, 315.
De Solms, Count, 151, 152.
De Sotto, Don Diego, 70.
D' Essen, Sieur, 340.
De Stein, Baron, 269.
D' Estrée, Count, 244, 285, 291, 336, 355.
De Surdis, Marquis, 317.
De Tesse, Count, 353.
De Thou's (Thuanus) Library, sale of, 20.
Detien, Zegeba, 29.
De Tondorf, Lothar Anthony, 53.
De Toulouse, Count, 298 (2).
De Tourville, Marshal, 267, 270.
Deubits, General, 281.
De Valette, Marquis, 340.
De Vauban, Sieur, 352.
De Vaudmont, Prince, 72.
De Vendome, Duke, 348.
Devenish Estate, the, 17.
Deverell Longbridge, 146.
De Veye, Francis, 110.
....., Jane, 110.
De Verdin, Mr., 117.
De Vignoles, Captain, 138.
De Villars, John, 14.
De Villeroy, Marshal, 329, 332, 349, 352, 353, 356.
De Vimare, Colonel Josias, 138 (2).
Devon, county of, 83.
Devonshire, Duke of, 9, 111, 329, 333.
De Vries, Abel, 90.
De Vrybergen, Monsieur, 150.
De Waert, Joris, 151.
De Weeldy, Secretary, 23 (2).
De Welbrune, Monsieur, 149.
De Wilde, Elizabeth, 31.
Dewoolf, William, 77.
De Wurtemberg, Count. *See* Wurtemberg.
D'Eximes, Marquis, 352.
Deynse, 281, 349.
D'Hervart, Philibert, Baron d'Heuninguen, 66.
Diblon, 345.
Dickfelt, Sieur, 297.
Dickholtz, 250.
Dickison, George, 29.
Dickwell, Sieur, 341.
Didier, Abraham, 77.
Dieppe, 49, 269, 270, 273, 336.
....., Bay, 269.
Diest, Mr., 45, 269.
Diet, the, 311, 319.
Dietasta, —, 74.
Dietrich, Gotlob, 42.
Dighton, Christopher, 97.
Dillon, Major Arthur, 94.
....., Martin, 142, 143 (2).
....., Viscount, 102 (2), 213, 224, 229.

Dilston (Northumberland), news-letters addressed to, 232, 235, 236, 247, 250, 274, 277, 279, 281, 297, 299, 302, 340.
Dinan, 227.
Dinant, 291, 343, 347, 353, 355.
Dirickse (Dirikse), Caspar, 87.
....., Mary, 86.
Dirickson, Dierick, 132.
Dirks, Gerrit, 69.
Dirksen, Dirk, 124.
Divan, the, 304.
Dixmude (Dixmuyde), 26, 166, 255, 280, 289, 349, 357.
Dixon, Captain John, 29, 46.
D'Lode, the Marchioness, 291.
Dniester, the, 355.
Dobbelaar, Adrian, 70.
Dobson, Colonel, 142.
..... James, 80.
Dockyards, officers of the, 13.
Dod, Mr., 348.
Doderidge, Andrew, 142.
D'Offarrell, —, 116, 126.
Doge, the. *See* Venice, Doge of.
Dolben, Sir William, 236.
Dollewyn, Jacob, 88.
Dominicans, the, 42.
Domon, Giles, 71.
....., Mary, 71.
..... Peter, 71.
.... Susanna, 71.
Donegal, Earl of, 84, 240.
Donelan, Baron, 53.
Donnelan (Donnelau), Mr., 222, 339.
Donnell, John, 42.
Dorchester, 49.
Doring, Count, 291.
Dorislaus, Mr., 51.
Dormer, Mr., 57, 67.
Dornick, 248.
Dorrington, Major General, 283, 314, 337.
Dorset, Earl of, 110, 113, 330.
Doughty, —, 118.
..... William, 113 (2).
Douglas (Douglass), Captain Charles, 58.
..... John, 39.
..... Lieut.-General, 153, 155, 160.
..... , William, 49.
Dousen, Dauwe, 132.
Doussin, Peter, 103.
Dove, Doctor, 316.
Dover, 13, 29, 44, 46, 50, 54, 77, 90, 124, 260, 270, 276, 292, 354, 356.
..... letters dated at, 29, 45.
..... mayor of, 40.
...., letters to, 30, 32.
..... pier, 29.
..... pilots, 42.
Dover, Lord, 230.
..... James, 305.
..... , Mr., 307.
....., William, 142.
Dovese, Don, 124.
Dowd, Thomas, 143.
Dowdall (Dowdal), Sir Luke, 142.
....., Peter, 36, 52.
Down and Connor, Bishop of, 11.
..... bishopric of, 3.
Downs, the, 18, 21 (3), 26, 27 (3), 28, 29 (2), 34, 38, 39, 40 (2), 43, 44, 45, 50, 51, 52, 54, 57, 182, 189, 245, 249, 251, 256 (2), 262 (2), 265 (2), 266, 272 (2), 274, 275 (2), 276 (2), 278 (2), 283 (2), 290, 296, 298, 318, 322, 324, 327, 341, 342, 344 (2), 346, 352, 353, 354 (2).
..... letters dated at, 21, 25, 26, 38, 39 (2) 41, 42 (2), 43 (2).
Downs, Theophilus, 56.
Doyne, Mr., 134, 339.
Draper, John, 106.
Dresden, 351.
Drogheda, governor of, 155.
..... recorder of, 129.
Drogheda (Drohadel), Lord, 342.
Drumlanrig, Earl of, 319.
Drummer, William, 81.
Drummond, Captain William, 11, 58.
Drury, —, 32.
....., John, 142.
....., R., 27.
Du Bart, Chevalier, 52, 234, 235, 236, 262, 264, 265, 295, 299, 302, 327.
....., Jean, 315.
..... John, 264, 265, 283, 289.
..... *See* von Bart.
Du Belt, Cornelis, 130.
Dublin, 156, 159, 180, 184, 200, 203, 204, 223 226, 230, 240, 247, 275, 276, 298.
....., Richard, archbishop of, 55, 132, 216.
.. .., Bermingham Tower, 26.
...., chanter of St. Patrick's, 216.
...., Christ Church, 204.
..... , Clancarty House, 157, 160.
..... , ..., letter dated at, 160.
..... College. *See* Trinity College.
.... Cook Street, 42.
..... corporation of, 56.
....., council chamber at, 181, 187, 190, 205.
.. .., county of, 142
..... , curriers of, 128, 135.
..... , Francis Street, 42.
.. .. harbour, 154.
...., letters dated at, 25, 26, 36 (2), 42, 45 49 (2), 60, 65, 101, 132, 142, 154, 155 156, 159, 161, 163, 175, 182, 184, 189, 195, 196, 199, 203, 205, 208, 209, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220, 221, 222.
....., Lord Mayor of, 156, 223.

Dublin—*cont.*
....., Ordnance Office, letter dated at, 220.
....., Oxman Town, 42.
....., Parliament held in, 19, 59, 142.
....., popery in, 42.
....., priests in, 42.
....., protestant curriers in, charter of, 128.
....., St. Anne, guild of, 55.
....., St. Audoen, church of, 55.
....., St. Owen's Arch, 42.
.. .. St. Patrick's, dean and chapter of, 216.
....., storekeeper of, 106.
....., Trinity College, 133, 319.
...., provost of, 200.
....., Whitefriars, 84.
Dublin Castle, 106.
....., letters dated at, 12, 18, 19, 22, 96, 101, 199, 128, 133, 138. 139, 155, 173, 174, 176 (2), 178, 179 (2), 182, 183, 185. 186, 187, 188, 189, 193, 195, 198, 200. 201, 202, 204, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 214, 219, 221, 225, 226, 248, 280.
....., Proclamation from, 187.
Du Bois, Daniel, 124, 131.
....., Johanna, 31.
....., John, 113.
Du Bordieu, Monsieur, 131.
Du Bosc, Isabeau, 111.
....., Jacob, 96, 108, 111.
Du Chapeaurouge, Mr., 114.
Dudley, Colonel, 87, 310, 312.
Dufour, Mr., 114.
....., Susanna, 72.
Dufresné, Monsieur Morel, 88.
Dumaresq, Deborah, 136.
....., Philip, 136.
Dumart, Francois, 33.
Dumbeck, Charles, 58.
Du Mouchel, Martha, 31.
Dumoulin, Captain, 282.
Dunbar, Captain, 270.
Duncannon Fort, 153.
Duncanson, Major, 11.
Duncombe, Mr., 4.
....., Anthony, 80.
Dundee, Viscount of, 274.
Dungan, Lord, 158.
Dungeness, 13, 18, 322.
Dunham Ferry, 91.
Dunham-on-the-Hill, 118.
Dunkerron, Barony of, 62.
Dunkirk, 6, 13, 14, 17, 18, 26 (2), 27, 28, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46 (2), 48, 49, 52, 70, 75, 90, 116, 258, 259, 264, 265, 274, 275, 278, 283, 312, 315, 321, 330, 343, 344, 345, 356.
....., English prisoners in, 65.
....., letters dated at, 31, 32.
Dunsany, Lord, 142.
Dunsdell, Thomas, 29.
Dunstaffnage, 170.
Dunstar, Charles, 69.
Dupuy, Gabriel, 33.
....., Peter, 138.
Duran, William, 8.
Durley, Captain, 7.
Durof, Peter, 51, 63.
Dursley, Viscount, 112.
Dusen, 152.
Düsseldorf, 167.
Dutch, the, 13, 24, 25, 28, 140, 234, 289, 325.
..... admiral, the, 39.
..... ambassador, the, 2, 54, 55, 66, 109, 247, 291.
.. .. convoy, the, 307, 346.
..... fleet, the, 271, 275, 276, 281, 300.
..... fishery, protection for, 61.
..... foot guards, the, 69, 84.
.... forces, 269.
..... guards, 22.
..... horses, 334.
..... men-of-war, 20, 126, 230, 236, 249, 254, 275, 278, 322.
..... mortars, the, 42, 339.
..... navy, 288.
..... officers, 172.
..... privateers, 234 (2), 235, 237.
..... regiments, 154.
...., list of dead and wounded in, 143.
..... ships, 51, 58, 67, 172, 225, 226, 227, 230, 235, 237, 238, 247, 273.
..... squadron, the, 236, 265, 346.
..... troopers, 272.
..... Turkey fleet, 312.
..... *See also* Holland *and* States General, the.
Dutton-Colt, Sir Henry, 247. *See also* Colt.
Dyer, John, 30.
Dymchurch, 56.

E

Earl Marshal, the, 253.
Eastern Europe, affairs in, 184.
East Grinstead, 32 (2).
Easthampstead, letter dated at, 86.
Easthorrington, 146.
East India Company, the, 45, 53, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 71 (2), 72, 100, 103, 105, 131, 145, 161 (3), 242, 259, 290, 318, 320.
East India ships, 65, 292, 346.
East Indies, the, 166, 200, 249, 262, 271, 278, 289 (2), 300.
East Sea, the, 22.
Eberuberg, 166.

Eccles, lands of, 127.
Eccles, Lady, 127.
Ecclesiastical Affairs, Lords Commissioners for, 326.
....., letters to, 122.
Eccleston, 357.
Ech. Mary, 70.
Edgeworth, Henry, 171.
Edinburgh, 153, 166, 234, 236, 271, 274, 275.
....., letters dated at, 9, 243, 246, 248, 251, 253, 260, 261, 264, 278, 280, 282, 285, 290, 294, 298, 300, 303, 309, 311, 313, 315, 319, 324, 330, 332, 336, 338, 344, 345, 348.
..... abbey, 332.
..... castle, 127.
..... general fast in, 332.
....., King's council at, 282.
....., market cross at, 261.
... ., Queen's birthday observed in, 255.
...., Tolbooth gaol, the, 261, 274, 282, 286, 330, 344.
Edward, —, 69.
Edwards, —, 30, 67.
....., Charles, 80.
....., Edward, 97.
...., Elizabeth, 110.
....., Mary, 22.
Eerkeen, Israel, 124.
Egelton, Mary, 100.
Egidigus, Peter, 99.
Eglinton, Lord, 153.
Egypt, 316.
Eichbr, Johan, 83.
Eilofstein, Maximilian, 110.
Elbers, Henry, 56.
Elector, the, 149, 152, 248 (2), 291, 311, 323, 341, 357.
Elector Frederick, the, letter from, 167.
Elector Palatine, the, 242, 351.
Elizabeth, Queen, 172.
Ellemberg, 46.
Ellemberg, General, 349, 352, 357.
Elliot, Dr., 236.
....., Frances, 88.
Ellis, Bernard, letter from, 227.
....., John, 76.
....., Mr., 91, 331 (2).
Ellist, Caleb, 120.
Elphin, bishopric of, 163.
Elrington, Thomas, 74.
Else, Mr., 62.
Elsinore, consul at, 301.
Ely, bishop of, 326.
Ely, —, 64.
Emanuel, Charles, 90.
Emly, dean of, 96, 101.
Emmery, William, 69.
Emperor, the, 1, 32, 69, 89, 167, 175, 177, 180, 181, 183, 184, 188, 189, 235, 241 (2), 242 (2), 245, 248, 257, 277 (2), 279, 280, 281, 285, 287, 291, (2) 297 (2), 299 (2), 302, 304, 306, 310 (2), 321, 323 (2), 342, 347 (2), 349, 351, 355.
....., envoy of, 242, 248.
Empire, estates of the, 287.
Empress, the, 285.
Enfield, Baron of, 331.
Engbrets, Erick, 132.
Enghien, battle of, 195.
Engis, governor of, 334.
England, Bank of. *See* Bank of England.
..... coast of, 336.
..... Lord High Admiral of, 354.
..... Lords Justices of, 3 (2), 5, 6 (2), 9, 55, 60, 330
...., minutes of proceeding of, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 27, 28, 32.
....., Lords of the Council of, 192.
..... Parliament of. *See under* House of Commons, House of Lords, and Parliament.
English captives, redemption of, 130.
..... convoy, the, 307.
..... fleet, the. *See under* Fleet, the.
..... prisoners in France, 327.
Enos, John, 143.
Eppeset, Jean, 33.
Epping Forest, 292.
Erasmus (Erasemus), Christian, 14.
....., Jores, 98.
..... Sweens, 70.
Erickson, Israel, 132.
Errington, Thomas, 232, 235, 236.
....., letters to, 247, 250, 252, 274, 277, 279, 281, 297, 299, 302, 340.
Ersi, Duke, 284, 288.
Esmond, Sir Lawrence, 44.
Esseck, 242, 257.
....., fortifications at, 235.
Essex, 9, 68, 234, 350.
....., sheriff of, 19.
Essex, Earl of, 12, 62, 98, 106, 147.
Estournelle, Marianne, 31.
Ethat Conta (*sic*), 346.
Eton, provost and fellows of, 83.
Ettrick, Mr., 169.
Eugene, Prince, 257, 314.
....., regiments of, 237.
Eugins (Engis), 334 (3).
Eustace, Admiral, letter from, 21.
Evance, Sir Stephen, 78.
....., Timothy, 97.
Evans, Captain, 80.
....., Hugh, 142.
....., Justice, 28.
Eveling, Daniel, 62.
Evelyn, John, 73, 346.

Evenden, John, 138.
Everard, Captain, 26.
Everet, ———, 78.
Everingham, Robert, 29.
Exchange of prisoners. *See* Prisoners, exchange of.
Exchequer, the, 68, 71, 106, 163, 167, 169, 172, 249, 262.
.. .. , Barons of the, 43, 169.
.. .. .. , Chancellor of the, 43, 213, 346.
.. .., Chief Baron of the, 43.
.. .. , Court of, 106, 341.
....., Treasurers of the, 83.
Exchequer Chamber, the, 310, 322, 341
Excise Bill, the, 4, 272.
Exeter, 100, 101, 153.
....., Bishop of, 292, 294, 310.
Explanation, Act of, 191.
Eyles, Captain, 288.
Eymail, James, 31.
Eyre, Sir Giles, 16, 114, 308, 339.
Eyrecourt House, near Bannagher, 159.
Eyres, Seth, 126.
....., Mr. Justice, 348.
Eyston, James, 52.

F

Fabre, Francis, 115.
Fabricius, John Christopher, 124.
Fackenhoff (Fackenoff), Anthony, 52.
....., Mr., 94.
Fagan, Richard, 142, 143.
Fairfax, Captain, 238.
....., Thomas, 131.
Fairfield, 330.
Faisants, in Jersey, 136.
Falcon, Joseph, 110.
Falkland, 312.
Falmouth, 27 (2), 33, 45, 49, 73, 75, 78, 94, 96, 117, 121, 152, 238, 247, 253, 255, 325, 327, 333, 334, 337, 339, 341, 346, 352, 356.
..... letters from, 242, 244, 260, 273, 275, 278, 288, 294, 300, 307, 309, 313, 320.
Farmer, Charles, 115.
..... Mary, 77.
....., Thomas, 77.
Farquhar, Francis, 128.
Farrel, Mr., 120.
Farrington, Colonel Thomas, 3, 120, 135.
....., William, 357.
Farroone, Esaias, 117.
....., Jane, 117.
Farthings, coinage of, 243.
Fast and humiliation, days of, observance of, 258.
..... proclamation of, 114.
Faucenberg, Earl of, 112.
Fauconier, Peter, 66.
Faulkner, Mr., 320.
Faure, Martha, 33.
Favel, Philip, 136.
Fawcet, Captain, 41.
Fecamp, 317.
Fels, James, 70.
Fenema, Hetto, 105.
Fenestrille (Fenestrelle), 263, 342.
Fengest, 344.
Fenn, Mrs., 119, 120.
Ferber, John Sigismund, 99.
Fergher, Lieutenant Francis, 29.
Fergusson (Ferguson), Colonel, 244, 298, 300, 303.
....., John, 274.
..... , Major, 170 (2).
Fernes, Owen, 180.
Ferrara, 277, 279, 288.
Ferrers, Thomas, 110, 114.
Ferriera, Clara, 33.
Fielding, Major Henry, 80.
....., Mr., 229.
Fife, Thomas, 128.
Fifield, manor of, 146.
Final, 344.
Finance, state of, 34, 157, 158, 169.
Finch, Mr., 86, 134.
Fincks, Anthony, 35.
Finglas, John, 143.
Finne, Jacob, 115.
"Fintelie," 356.
Firebrace, Sir Basil, 320, 325, 327, 328.
Fire ships, 35, 37, 39, 41.
"Firework," reference to a curious one, 293.
Firth, the, 271.
Fischer (Fisher), Bardzey, 121.
....., Martin, 94.
Fitz Gerald, Fitzgerald, 106.
....., Captain, 180.
....., Thomas, 142.
Fitzpatrick, Brigadier, 77, 121.
....., Christopher, 142.
....., Colonel, 26, 159.
....., Thadey, 159.
Fitz Reary, —, 142.
Flag, saluting the. *See* Saluting.
Flanders, 8 (2), 11, 34, 42, 63, 65, 76, 83, 90, 106, 113, 116 (2), 120, 122, 126, 174, 176, 194, 196, 230, 233 (2), 235, 239, 240 (*passim*), 242, 245, 249 (2), 264, 270, 288, 307, 321, 322, 329.
....., artillery in, 118.
....., campaign in, 315, 324, 356.
....., coast of, 25.
....., forces in, 108.

Flanders—*cont.*
..... government of, 171.
....., hospitals in, 143.
..... King's affairs in, 17.
....., officers in, 117.
... . recruits for, 261.
....., regiments in 135.
...., Scotch regiments in, 116, 300, 303.
"Flanderskins," a name for the inhabitants of Flanders, 295.
Fleckeroe, 240.
....., port of, 234.
Fleet, the, references to, 22, 23, 24-25, 54, 57, 130, 131, 225. 271, 275, 276, 278, 281, 288, 322, 346.
..... list of ships of, and their stations, 225-227.
Fleet Prison, the, 9.
Fleet, Sir John, 53, 107.
Fleetwood, Mr., 308.
Flekkeren, 264.
Fleming, John, 84.
Flemish Expedition, the, 23.
Fletcher, Frances, 76.
....., Sir George, 350.
....., John, 142 (2).
....., Mary, 76.
....., Robert, 76.
Fleurus, 273, 296.
..... battle of, 62.
Floating prisons, 28.
Florence, 302.
Florentines, the, 63.
Floytman, Henryck, 55.
Flure, Vale of, 340.
Flureton, Anthony, 32.
....., Theophilus, 32.
Flushing, 84, 290.
....., privateers belonging to, 238, 327, 335.
Flushinger, 334.
Foden, Mr., 64.
....., letter to, 55.
Fog, Henry, 122.
Foland, Martin, 132.
Foley, Foly, Mr., 119, 292, 295.
....., Paul, 318.
....., Dr. Samuel, 11.
Foliot, Francis, 148.
Fontaine, 353.
Fontarabia, 264.
Forbes, Sir James, 45.
....., Lieut.-Colonel, 280.
....., Major John, 29.
Ford, Captain, 142.
....., Edward, 142.
....., John, 224.
....., Mr., 203, 204.
Foreign Letter Office, the, 51.
Foreland, the. *See* South Foreland.
Foreman, John, 108.
Forest, Daniel, 143.
Forfar, sheriffdom of, 127.
Forfeitures, Commissioners of, 82, 156.
Forrester, Alexander, 76.
Forster, Colonel, 143.
....., John, 142.
Fort, John, 51, 63.
Fort Charles, in the Bay of Kinsale, 200, 357.
Fort de Mont, the, 239, 363.
Fort Knock, 336, 340.
Fort Lewis, garrison at, 351.
Fort St. Maine, 325.
Fort Secundo, 290.
Fort William, governor of, 338.
Forth, Firth of. *See* Firth, the.
Fossano, 233.
Foster, Catherine, 27.
....., Lieutenant John, 38.
Fortescue, Mr., 95.
Foulke, Captain Roger, 147.
....., Colonel, 179, 182, 189.
Foulkes, Colonel, 156, 173, 176, 229.
Foulque, Olimpe, 66.
Fountain, Colonel, 292
Fourbin, Cardinal de, 237, 239, 252, 256, 302, 323, 331, 340, 353.
Fowey, 240.
Fowke, Captain John, 104.
Fowler, John, 108.
Fowles, —, 83.
Fox, Elizabeth, 147.
....., Lieutenant, 147.
....., Major, 137.
....., Phillip, 29.
..... Sir Stephen, 83, 181, 348.
....., Thomas, 83.
France, 9, 230, 248, 278, 341.
....., admiral of, 298.
....., chief engineer of, 352.
....., chief miner of, 352.
....., clandestine correspondence with, 5.
..... coast of, 276.
....., coming from, without a pass 9.
..... court of, 67.
....., exportation of prisoners from, 46.
....., Protestants in, 21.
....., King of. *See* French King, the.
..... ports of, 74.
....., prisoners in, 3.
....., protestants in, condition of, 211.
....., religious persecution of, 77.
..... soldiers carried to, from Ireland, 17.
....., suspected persons from 1 (2), 12 (2), 14.
....., trade with, 141, 172.
....., transportation of Irish troops to, 60.
....., war with, 99, 167.
..... *See also* French.
Francia, Isaac, 70.
Franciscanz, the, 42.

Francischi (Francisci), Carlo, 63.
...., George Gregory, 27.
Franco (Frankco), Isaac, 62, 70.
Franconia, 277, 343.
Frankfort, 268, 285, 289 (2), 293, 319.
...., magazine of, 321.
Frankland, Mr., 21, 133.
.. .., Thomas, letter from, 283.
Franklyn, Charles, 138.
....., Mr., 137.
Franks (Frankes), —, 39.
....., Joseph, 36.
....., Captain Richard, 98.
Frazer, Mr., 20.
Freckleton, Thomas, 20.
Freckman, Mrs. Catherine, 110.
Freek, Mr., 236.
Freeman, Captain Samuel, 85.
Freesa, Captain Peter, 36.
Freimat, Eithart, 32.
Fren (Fexhe?), camp at, 267.
French, the, 140, 155, 177, 246, 248, 292, 293, 323, 333, 336, 347, 349.
.... Ambassador, the, 245, 247, 248, 304, 308, 316.
..... army, the, 248, 261, 264, 268, 277, 281.
..... capers, the, 325.
.... coast, the, 324, 344.
..... Commissary, the, 20, 21.
..... Dauphin, the. *See under* Dauphin.
..... Dragoman, the, 130.
..... fleet, the, 130, 153, 188, 230, 234, 258, 270, 279, 320.
..... Guards, regiments of, 317.
..... invasion of England, 162.
.. .. King, the, 162, 245, 323, 336, 340, 353.
..... men of war, 238.
..... prisoners, 65, 227, 230, 232, 234, 275.
.... in England, plot amongst, 327.
..... privateers, 55, 81, 110, 181, 185, 234, 236, 248, 250 251, 271.
..... prizes, 24, 234, 236.
..... protestants, 3, 19, 60, 65, 107.
..... protestant refugees, 248.
..... protestants in Ireland, 193.
..... regiments, 154.
..... refugee ministers, 103.
..... *See also* France.
French, Arthur, 102.
....., Patrick, 102.
....., Robert, 102.
Friesland, 138, 235, 352.
....., estates of, 237.
....., stadholder of, 336.
Frome, 146.
Frome Eastwoodlands, 146.
Frome, St. Andrew's, 146.
Frome Westwoodlands, 146.
Frost, Lewis, 29.
Fuller, Samuel, 109, 112.
Furness, 277, 278, 280, 291, 303, 347, 351, 357.
Furstemburg, Cardinal, 241, 242.
Furtado, Ishack Aboab, 111.

G

Gaillard, Melchior, 27.
Gaimes, John, 6.
Galbraith, Captain Robert, 115.
Galicia, 292.
Galga, Sultan, 287.
Galland, Claude, 63.
....., Margaret, 63.
Galloway, 278.
Galloway (Gallaway), —, 119.
..... Captain, 326.
....., Mr., 119, 120.
Galmoye, Lord, 158.
Galoi, Paulin, 66.
Galway, 155, 157 (2), 158, 159, 176, 182, 185.
....., articles of, 2, 101, 102 (2), 174, 175, 178 (*passim*), 190 (3), 195, 199, 206, 226.
....., defence of, 102.
....., Fort Hill, 158.
....., garrison of, 102, 175.
....., governor of, 102, 280.
....., mayor of, 102.
....., men of, 102.
....., outworks of, 158.
....., Roman Catholics in, 190.
Galway, Lord, 16, 31, 60, 76, 80, 117, 193, 263, 297, 308.
.. .., letters from, 44, 98, 182, 184, 186, 187.
....., letter to, 182.
Gant, Peter, 107.
Gap (Upper Rhine), 166.
Garde, Esther, 69.
...., John, 69.
....., Marianne, 69.
Gardner, Dr., 305.
Gargan, Lewis, 53.
Garnault, Michael, 56.
Garner, Abraham, 196.
Garsia, Abraham, 82, 83.
....., Richa, 82, 83.
Garth, Avery, 81.
Garziliame, 272.
Gasparts, Bartholomew, 22.
Gatehouse, the. *See under* Westminster.
Gatney, —, 229 (3).
Gee, Mr., 254.
...., Robert, 152.
....., Thomas, 83.

Geijsell, John Peter, 109.
Gellibrand (Gellybrand), John, 30, 100, 117.
Gellot, Elizabeth, 76.
Gemblours, 273.
General Assembly, the, 330.
General Diet, the 304.
Geneva, 18, 255.
....., English consul at, 280.
Genoa, 50, 116, 248, 278, 279.
...., envoy of, 280.
....., republic of, 268, 285, 286.
....., ship of, 236.
Genoese, the, 336.
Gentzburgh, 267.
Gerard, John, 31.
Gerardston. *See* Gurston.
Gerbrants, Albert, 98.
German service, 178, 179.
Germans, the, 237, 245, 259, 268, 285, 293, 307, 351.
Germany, 42, 68, 77, 91, 96, 110, 114, 240, 245, 291, 323.
..... affairs in, 317.
....., army of the allies in, 347.
....., campaign in, 307.
... ., French in, 332.
..... letters from, 254, 313, 315.
..... , Princes of, 111.
....., protestants in, condition of, 211.
Gerona, 267, 344.
Gerrard, Sir William, 272, 283.
Gerretse, Aga, 80.
....., Philip, 96.
Gerrits, Barent, 69.
Gershom, Titus 140 (2).
Geyton, Edward, 128.
Ghent, 45, 277, 278, 335, 345, 353.
Gherardi, Thomas, 132.
Gibbon (Gibben), Edward, 77.
....., Roelof, 99.
Gibbs, Edward, 97, 143.
Gibraltar, 247.
Gibson, Colonel, 17, 55, 344
....., Colonel John, 98.
Gidlon, Sanson, 85.
Gifford, Lady, 119.
Giles, Edward, 49
Gill, —, 100.
....., William, 20.
Gillebrand, John, 80.
Ginckle (Ginkle), General, 101, 102, 149, 150, 155, 159.
Giraud, Mary, 63.
Gironne, 261.
Gittings, Nathaniel, 148.
Glanaruddery (Glaneroughty), barony of, 62.
Glasgow, 251, 285, 290, 345.
Glass, duty on, 61.
Glassy, Roger, 119.
Gleast, Mr., 119, 120.
Gleizes, Peter, 111.
Glencoe, 145.
...., Laird of, 337, 338.
....., massacre of, 9-11, 337.
....., the men of, 144.
Gloucester, 117, 146.
Gloucester, Duke of, 308, 335
Godalming (Godilman), 52.
Godden, William, 31.
Godeau, Mary, 32.
Godliman. *See* Godalming.
Godolphin, Lord, 16, 28, 33, 34, 64, 68 (2), 83, 112, 322, 329.
....., ..., letters from, 167, 168.
...., Dr. Henry, 58 (2), 67, 83.
Goedart, John, 121.
Goeree, the, 63.
Goez, Cardinal, 233.
Goff, Patrick, 105.
....., Roger, 148.
Gold, importation of, 19, 34.
Goncales, Joseph, 69, 89.
Goodchild, Ralph, 128.
Goodrick, Sir Henry, 41, 52, 61, 112, 185, 346.
Goodwins, the, 276, 344.
Goodwyn, Consul, 130, 131.
....., Mr., 130.
Goodyear, Matthew, 9 (2).
Goor, Colonel, 174.
Goots, Cornelius, 87.
Gordon, John, 127.
Gore, Captain, 125, 229.
Goredon, Jane, 88.
Gorge (Gouge), Dr., 258, 286.
Gorman, John, 106.
Gormanston, Jennico, Viscount, 140, 143.
Gortshortrig, lands of, 127.
Gosling, Thomas, 100.
Gosne, John, 72.
Gothenburg (Gottenburg), 287, 301.
Goubert, James, 103.
Gould, Philip, 119.
....., Serjeant, 341.
....., Thomas, 120.
Goupee, Charles, 31.
Goupil, Luc, 19.
Gourdon, General, 329.
Goverts, Ann, 39.
Gower, Thomas, 6.
Grace, Colonel, 157.
Gracia, Isaac, 6.
..... Jacob, 6.
Grafe (Graefe), Christian, 110.
..... Mary, 80.
Gräfen, Rokus, 111.
Graham, —, 336.
....., Sir Charles, 93, 116.
...., Colonel, 153, 352.
... ., Thomas, 143.

Grammont, 166.
Gramont, Duke, 317.
Granard, Lord. 157.
Grand Alliance, the, 47, 68, 92, 343.
Grand army, the, 351.
Granden, Sarah, 47.
Grand Prior, the, 345.
Grand Seignior, the, 120, 125, 252, 290, 304, 308, 311 (2), 320, 323, 329, 333, 347, 349, 350 (2), 355 (2).
Grand Vizier, the, 233, 247, 252, 267, 270, 271, 277, 280, 287, 297 (2), 303 (2), 306, 308, 310, 312, 349, 351.
Granmur, —, 152.
Grant, Samuel, 83.
Granville, 7 (2), 8, 15.
....., siege of, 13, 17.
Granville, Sir Bevill, 53.
Grave, the (Holland), 121.
Gravelines, 46.
Gravelines Pits, 27, 29.
....., letter dated at, 30.
Gravenbergh, Henry, 136.
Gravesend, 6, 27, 67, 82, 166, 254, 330.
Gray, Ralph, 83. *See* Grey.
Great Budworth, fairs in, 113.
Great Seal, the, 21, 86.
....., commissioners of, 160.
....., Lord Keeper of the, 42, 346.
Greek, Jacob, 77.
Greek Christians, 284.
Greeks, the, 332.
Green (Greene), John, 83.
....., Mr., 202.
Green Cloth, the, 5.
....., court of, 40.
Greenville, Bernard, 97.
Greenwich, 73.
Greenwich Hospital, 61, 99, 153, 346.
....., Commissioners for, 78, 79.
Gregg (Greg), Hugh, 122.
....., Mr., 87, 137.
Gregory, Joseph, 62.
....., Justice, 308.
Gremmopan, John, 84.
Greuve, Deengenhard, 114.
Greve, Johan Andres, 55.
Grey, Andrew, 22. *See* Gray.
Grey of Wark, Lord, 331.
Gribes, Mr., 320.
Griffen, John, 84.
Grill, John, 99, 121.
Grimbalson, John, 27.
Grimston, Sir Harbottle, 140.
Groddeck, Gabriel, 86, 99.
Groeningen, 352.
Grolier, —, 229.
Grootaard, Loudrens, 70.
Groyne, the, 96, 238, 243, 296, 309, 333, 334, 337, 345.
Grundman, John Christian, 19.
Guelder, the, 291, 297.
Guernsey, 7, 79, 166, 224, 225, 227, 231, 232 (2), 344.
....., Customs officer at, 232.
...., Governor of, 303, 316.
....., inhabitants of, 172.
....., letters dated at, 2, 227.
..... , Lords of the committee for, 166.
....., privateer of, 352.
..... , repair of forts and castles in, 224, 225.
... ., states of, 166.
....., stores for, 249, 358.
....., supposed attack on, 341.
Guernsey Road, 14.
....., letter dated at, 1.
Guido, Count, 233.
Guienne, 317.
Guila (Gyula), 245, 286, 306.
....., Pasha of, 321.
Guildford, 52.
Guildhall, the. *See under* London.
Guilhot, James, 71.
Guillaume, Thomas, 232.
Guillet, Francis, 99.
Guinea, 236 (2), 278, 290, 313, 333, 334.
....., coast of, 334.
....., ship of, 58.
Guineas, coining of, 318.
Gun, George, 142.
....., William, 142.
Gunfleet, the, 262, 265, 327.
Gunter, Collin, 29.
Guntsbourg, 287, 291, 313.
Gurston *alias* Gerardston, manor of, 146.
Guy, Mr., 180.
Guyon, Frances, 66.
....., William, 66.
Gyles, John, 142, 143.

H

Haanrood, Gaspar, 62.
Hacket, Andrew, 83.
....., James, 143.
....., Sir Thomas, 101 102, 142.
Hackney, 172.
Hackney Coaches, commissioners for, 254.
....., licensing of, 245.
Haddock, Henry, 172.
Hadley, John, 63.
Hadsor, James, 142, 143.
....., Richard, 143.

Hague, the, 70, 72, 76, 84, 106, 111, 166, 167, 169, 237, 240, 248, 250, 255, 259, 264, 271, 277, 285, 289, 307, 315.
....., letters dated at, 149, 150, 151, 152, 246, 253, 287, 291, 297, 299, 303, 323, 325, 330, 332, 335, 336, 340, 343, 345, 350, 352, 356.
... ., congress at, 149.
... ., Council of State at, 297.
....., Maison de Ville, at, 150.
....., Spanish minister at, 350.
Haines, Alderman, letter to, 55.
Haire, William, 85.
Hall, —, 119, 138.
....., Edward, 142.
....., Lodowick, 72.
....., Sir John, 348.
..... M., 119.
..... , Mrs. Mary, 26.
....., Thomas, 142.
....., William, 142.
Halle, 154.
Halweil, Wenceslaus, 26.
Ham, Margaret, 85.
Hambleton, 215.
Hamburg, 18, 19, 22, 36, 60, 80, 175, 187, 188, 233, 235, 237, 261, 320.
..... fleet, the, 356.
....., letter from, 299,
Hamilton, Lord Archibald, 125.
....., Cecil, 69.
....., David, 100, 101.
....., Colonel Frederick, 97, 99, 126.
....., Lord George, 116, 127, 174, 179, 280
....., Colonel Gustavus, 1, 22, 80.
....., Lieut.-Colonel James, 11, 22.
..... Mr., 207.
....., Robert, 166.
....., William, 84.
Hammond, Dr., 262.
....., William, 119.
Hamon, Anna, 109.
Hampden, Mr., 204.
....., Richard, 112.
Hampton, Sir Dennis, 294.
Hancock, Ann, 121.
....., Giles, 305.
....., Lieutenant James, 121.
..... John, 100.
Handcock, Thomas, 142.
Hander, Andreas, 124.
Handriese, John, 98.
Hanley, Dr., 293.
Hanmer, Sir John, 5, 80, 147.
Hannay, George, 138.
....., James, 138.
Hanover, Duke of, 167.
... ., Elector of, 325.
...., envoy to, 250.
....., troops of, 299.
Hanson, Mathias, 98.
Hanssen, Peter, 99.
Hara, Sir Charles, 133.
Harbord, Sir Charles, 140.
Harborn, Michael, 142.
Hardi, Martha, 31.
Harding, John, 2.
....., Lieutenant, 55, 64, 70.
Hardy, Captain Thomas, 15.
....., letter to, 17.
Harel, James, 14.
Harlebeke, 347.
Harmenz, John, 19.
Harmes, Henry, 67.
Harmsworth, Robert, 115.
Harnu, 329.
Harold, —, 143.
Harper, Joseph, 94.
Harrington, Samuel, 47.
Harris (Harrys), Captain, 231.
...., E., letter from, 228.
..... Edmund, 39.
....., Isabel, 83.
..... Mrs. Rebecca, 228.
Harrison, Francis, 76.
....., Hugh, 53, 56, 70.
Hart, Gaul, 80.
....., William, 142.
Hartopp, Captain Thomas, 94.
Harvey, Andrew, 143.
....., Elizabeth, 234.
....., William, 53.
Harwich, passes to and from, *passim*.
Harwood, Thomas, 109.
Haselbach, Martin, 49.
Hassan, Pascha, 316.
Hastings, 81, 109, 110, 322.
....., defence of, 81.
Hastings, Brigadier, 316.
....., Captain, 138.
....., Colonel, 239.
Hatcher, Mrs., 51, 65.
Hathwell, Johanna, 67.
....., John, 67.
Hatte, Judith, 31.
Hatton, Lord, 79, 80, 166, 303.
Hautville, brook of, in Jersey, 136.
Havre de Grace, 51, 137, 153, 276, 288.
Hawles, Mr., 12.
Hawley, Charles, 101.
....., William, 53.
Hay. *See* Huy.
Hay (Hays), George, 3, 6, 8.
..... Sir James, 55.
Hayes, Mary, 114.
Hayward, Richard, 49, 89, 106, 136.
Head, Dr. Edward, 98.
Heane, Lieutenant James, 147 (2).
Hearhowse, Francis, 31.

Heatchott, 88.
Heathcote, Mr., 71.
Heaths, manors of, 146.
Hedges, Sir Charles, 18, 21, 66, 125, 172.
....., ..., letter to, 55, 122.
....., Matthew, 119.
Hedley, John, 26.
Hedon, 63.
....., Corporation of, 81, 82.
....., Mayor of, 81.
....., ..., letter to, 82, 103.
Heemskirk (Hemskerke), 264, 291, 297.
Heidelburg, 263, 267, 268.
Heidelsheim, 235.
Heidersheim, Count, 321.
....., General, 329.
Heilbron, 254, 257, 332, 333, 343.
Heindrickse, John, 100.
Heindricksen (Heindrichsen, Hendricksen). Adriaen, 124, 132.
..... Dirick, 132.
....., Dirk, 124.
..... Heindrick, 86.
....., Ole, 112, 121.
Heinrick, Johan, 70.
Heinsuis, Pensioner, 61.
Heledey, John, 22.
Helmund, Gaspar, 8.
Helvoetsluys, 60.
Hely (Heley), Sir John, 339.
....., Mr., 232 (2).
Henckell, Abraham, 49.
Henley, Mr., 185.
Henny, Barbary, 80.
....., John, 80.
Hennings, Mrs. Johan, 35.
Henrick, Matthias, 32.
Henricus, Isaac, 75.
Henriques, Abraham, 33.
....., Emanuel, 99.
....., George Nünes, 33.
....., Isaac, 99.
....., Peter, 99.
....., Rachel, 33.
Henry VI, 55.
Henry VIII, 92.
Henster, General, 350.
Herber, Thomas, 21.
Hering, Pieter, 87.
Hermans, Elizabeth, 8.
Herne, Sir J., 74.
....., Consul Nicholas, 119.
Herrera, Abraham, 33.
Herrington, —, 30.
Herstel, Andrew, 56.
Hertford, 12.
Herzogovina, 268.
Hesse, Landgrave of, 166.
....., troops of, 267.
Hesse Cassell, Landgrave of, 78, 100, 317, 343.
....., court of, 296.
Hesse Hamburg, Prince of, 184.
Hessians, the, 255.
Hewetson, Thomas, 40.
Heywood, Mr., 276.
Hicks Hall, 305.
Highlake. *See* Hoylake.
Highland Clans, the, 127.
Highlanders, the, 10, 153, 166, 170 (2).
High treason, charges of, 1, 2, 97.
Hill, Abraham, 74.
....., Benjamin, 119.
....., Captain, 238.
....., Colonel, 11, 116, 298, 338.
....., Sir John, 128.
..... Captain Richard, 147 (2).
....., Samuel, 4, 143.
Hilmayer, Urban, 32.
Hilton, William, 27.
Hochenheim, 268.
Hoffeling, Cornelius, 72.
Hoffman (Hofman), Arie, 72.
....., Christian, 138.
....., Gerrit, 48.
Hogfleet, Daniel, 18.
Hojing, Agatha, 66.
Holland, 120, 149, 174, 238, 247, 310.
....., ambassadors of, 316.
....., assembly of, 259.
....., consul of, 280.
....., difficulties in, 151.
....., estates of, 307.
..... mail, the, 263.
....., passes to or from, *passim*.
....., regiments of, 154.
....., States of. *See* Dutch *and* States General, the.
Holland, Captain, 67.
Hollanders, the, 287, 296.
Hollis, Mr., 335.
Holloway, —, 67.
Holmes, George, 165.
Holstein Gottorp (Gottey), Prince of, 242.
Holstein Ploen, Duke of, 233, 238, 280, 287, 289, 291, 349.
Holsteiners, the, 72.
Holt, Captain, 228, 249.
..... , Lieut.-Colonel Henry, 152.
....., Lord Chief Justice (Sir John), 3, 9, 49, 78, 112, 308.
Holyday, Mr., 35.
Holyhead, 18, 108, 193, 275.
Home, Janet, 127.
Home Circuit, the, 308.
Home, Earl of, 294.
Homet, in Jersey, 136.
Honywood, John Lemotte, 234.
Hoogenthuyn, Lodewick, 110.
Hook (Hooke), John, 16, 114 (2).

Hopkins, Mr., 331, 348.
....., Richard, 31, 53, 61, 80, 88, 91 (2), 107, 143.
Hopson, Rear-Admiral, 34, 65, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 79, 251, 262 (2), 264, 265, 274, 275, 283, 322.
Horde, Allan, 78.
Hore, Luke, 159.
Horn, Charles, 142.
Hornby, Mr., 272.
....., Walter, 125.
Horse breeding in Ireland, 15.
Horsrig Mill, 127.
Hoskins, —, 249.
....., Captain, 38 (2).
Hostabrich, 344.
Host, Samuel, 75, 77.
Houblon, Sir John, 53, 74.
Houfnagel, John, 56.
Hounslow Heath, 258, 276.
....., encampment at, 272.
House of Commons, the, 103, 109, 110, 114, 140, 141, 144, 224, 234, 236, 241, 243, 245 292, 294, 295, 296, 299, 312, 316, 318.
..... *See* Parliament.
House of Lords, the, 144, 234 (2), 290, 292, 294, 296, 301, 305, 308, 310 (2), 313, 314, 316, 318, 322, 324, 326, 328.
..... *See* Parliament.
Houseman, John, 60.
Howard, Bernard, 119.
....., Colonel, 9.
....., Jonathan, 79, 80.
....., Mr., 262.
....., Captain Philip, 112.
....., Sir Robert, 112, 169.
How, Mansell, 352.
Howe, Colonel Scroop, 101, 104.
..... Emanuel Scroop, 94 (2), 101.
Howth, Lord, 142, 143.
Howth, 193.
Hoylake (Highlake), 149, 193.
Hoyle, John, 143.
....., Joseph, 142.
Hudlestone, Margaret, 53.
Hudson, Thomas, 142.
Hughes (Hues), Hugo, 39, 72.
Hugnes, John Stephen, 32.
Hugon, Peter, 66.
Hull, 3, 6, 140, 172.
....., Mayor of, 3.
Hullahan, Jeremy, 180.
Hulmers, John, 121.
Humber, the, 301.
Humphrey, Richard, 108.
Hungarian, "Cantons," the, 257.
Hungary, 235, 245, 248, 259, 268, 270, 277, 285, 289, 291, 297, 299 (2), 303, 308, 310 (2), 311, 316, 318, 320, 321, 323, 329 (2), 330, 347 (2), 349, 351, 355 (2).
....., campaign in, 307.
....., Lower, 242, 257.
Hunt, James, 56 (2).
Hunthell (Huntenhull), 146.
Huntingdon, Dr., 200.
Hurrey, Francis, 115.
Hurst, —, 53.
Hussey, —, 67, 143.
....., Deverell, 146.
....., Lieut.-Colonel Thomas, 62, 115 (2), 143, 243.
Hutchins, Captain, 309.
Hutchinson (Hutchenson), Colonel, 234.
....., Joseph, 142, 143.
Hutley, Mary, 105.
Huy (Hay), 246, 267, 280.
....., garrison of, 349.
....., siege of, 281.
Huze, Sarah, 66.
Hyde, Mr., 119, 120.
....., Mrs., 119, 120.
....., Vice-Admiral, 315.
Hyde Park. *See under* London.
Hyères, Isles of, 248.
Hyse, George, 39.
Hythe, 56.

I

Ibbet, Thomas, 97.
Ikerrin, James, Viscount, 140.
Ile Sazambre, 317.
Imperial Army, the, 343.
Imperialists, the, 270.
Inch Bratto, Laird of, 339.
India, 100.
Indies, the, 296.
Ingoldsby, Captain James, 85 (2).
Inniskillen, 139, 206, 230, 284 (2).
....., officers in, 141.
....., town of, 139.
....., soldiers in, 141.
"Inniskilliners," the, 139.
Innocent XII, Pope, 136, 233 (2), 237, 241, 252, 277, 280, 302, 306, 308, 319, 323, 331, 340, 349.
....., his dealings with the Emperor in regard to the Turks, 280, 323.
....., his endeavours to obtain peace, 233, 252, 302.
....., his dislike to Cardinal Fourbin, 237, 331.

Innocent XII. Pope—*cont.*
....., his civility to the English Consul from Leghorn, 331.
....., sides with France, 241.
....., desires to nominate to French abbeys, 319.
....., nuncio of, 304.
Innsbruck, 285.
Inventions for caulking ships, 4.
....., coloured cloth and silk, 31.
....., concave screws, 4.
....., damasking, &c., 110, 114.
....., glass polishing, and stone, and rowing ships, 118.
...., lifting water by machine, 105
....., making iron stone, 117.
...., preserving ships from worms, 19.
.. .. , raising water from the Thames, 296.
....., raising water for London and Westminster, 355.
....., rasping logwood, 72, 83.
....., stained glass, 103.
....., smelting with sea coal, 118.
Inwood, Robert, 81.
Ipres, 233.
Ipswich, 85.
Ireg, 315.
Ireland, 86, 136, 140, 149, 167, 169, 244, 249, 307, 342, 353.
....., abbeys in, dissolution of, 56.
...., accounts in, 43.
....., affairs in, 147, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 225.
.. .., anger of Papist women in, 155.
.. .., army in, 83, 157, 168, 196, 197, 198.
....., ..., arrangements for discharging, 173.
....., artillery of, 106.
....., attainder, act of, 191, 192.
....., Attorney-General of, 339.
....., Auditor-General of the Revenue in, 16, 83.
.. .., Bills in Parliament, 214.
....., Blackwater, the, 162.
....., British in, 181.
....., campaign in, 170.
....., Castle Danson in, 107.
....., Castles in, demolition of, 182.
....., Chancellor of. *See under* Lord Chancellor of.
..... , Chancery Office in, 229.
....., chantries in, 55 (2), 56 (2), 61.
....., Chief Governor of, 15.
.. .., Commissioners of the Revenue in, 183.
....., corn in, 157.
....., council of, 14, 65, 94, 185, 187, 190, 225, 226.
....., Council Board of, 12, 25, 36, 45, 49 (2), 101, 142, 194, 206.
Ireland—*cont.*
.. .., Council, Lords of the, 203.
... ..., ..., ..., letter to, 190.
.. .., Court of Claims, 12.
..... . , Custom House, officers in, 202.
..... , disarming of Papists in, 12, 199.
.. .. embarkation of horses from, 182.
..... . events in, 208.
..... Exchequer, Barons of the, 339.
... ., Excise Bill in, 218.
....., exorbitant price of commodities in 157.
... ., exportation of cattle from England and Scotland to, 180, 181.
.. .. fisheries in, 226.
....., forage in, 158.
.. .., forces in, 357.
..... forfeitures to the Crown in, 220.
..... French forces expected in, 212.
.. .. French privateers on the coast of, 194, 204.
.... French protestants in, 248.
...., French protestant churches in, proposals concerning their liturgy, 193.
....., garrison in, 221.
.. .., government of, 157.
....., Grievances, Committee of, 212, 214.
.... Habeas Corpus Bill, 213.
....., hearth money in, 225.
.. .., high treason in, 228.
..... , horse breeding in, 15.
...., horses, &c., purchase of in, 155.
....., House of Commons in, 93, 138, 139, 196, 210, 216, 223, 284.
...., ..., Speaker of, 93, 203, 205, 215.
..... House of Lords in, 210, 213, 216.
...., ..., Speaker of, 205.
....., Indemnity, Bill of, 199.
.... iron in, 158.
..... King's Council in, 142.
.... lands in, 62, 106.
..... , letters from, 74, 319.
..... licence for bearing arms in, 12, 15.
..... licence for coach horses in, 15.
..... , linen manufacture in, 190, 226.
..... , Lord Chancellor of (Sir Charles Porter), 42, 54, 65, 68, 76 (2), 93, 109, 129, 133, 134, 163, 200, 205, 210, 215, 216, 222, 228, 229.
....., ..., letters from, 26, 36, 175.
...., his curious dispute with the Speaker of the Irish Commons, 93.
....., Lord Chief Baron, the, 93.
....., Lord Chief Justice, the, 93, 256.
.... of the Common Pleas, 339.
....., ..., of the King's Bench, 82, 339.
....., Lord Deputy of, 3 (2), 9 (2), 14, 15, 36, 37, 40, 60, 68, 69, 74, 82, 104, 108, 135, 137, 331, 339.

Ireland—*cont.*
....., Lords Justices of, 2, 4, 5 (2), 15, 146, 162, 163, 164, 182, 187, 190, 208, 228, 229.
....., ... letters from, 157, 173, 174, 176 (2), 178, 179 (2), 180, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186 (2), 187, 188, 189, 190 (2), 193, 195.
....., ..., letters to, 175, 180, 181, 183, 184 (2).
...., Secretary to, letters to, 161, 162, 229.
.. .., Lords Commissioners of, 190.
. ....., Lord Lieutenant of, 181, 185, 190, 191, 192, 194, 195, 196, 200, 201, 205, 216, 221, 224.
...., Council of, 219.
...., letters from, 225, 226.
....., Master General of the Ordnance in, 220.
..... Master of the Rolls in, 200.
..... militia in, 168.
.... arming of, 160.
.. .. Militia Bill in, 218.
..... mines in, 207.
.. .. muster-master general of, 196.
. ..... , North of, 37, 155.
.... oath of supremacy in, 190.
...., ordnance in, 224.
....., oyer and terminer, commissions of, 163.
....., papists in, 2, 5, 12, 56, 59, 89, 222, 229.
....., Parliament in 4, 14, 17, 26, 36, 65, 76 (2), 142, 146, 147, 195 209, 210, 214, 217, 223.
....., ..., Bills in, 205, 207, 208.
.. .., privateers in, 212.
....., Privy Council of, 5, 15, 210.
.. .., ... Lords of the, 180.
... . Poll tax in, 141, 142.
..... Poynings law, 213.
..... proceedings in King James's Parliament, 4.
....., proposed settlement of Protestants from Silesia in, 211, 212.
....., protestant refugees in, 225, 226.
...., protestants in, 128, 158, 211.
....., ..., arming of, 160.
....., provisions for troops in, 157.
....., public thanksgiving day in, 160.
..... . quartering of soldiers in, 157.
.... quit rents in, 44.
.... rebellion in, 108, 140, 146, 265.
..... Recognition, bill of, 213.
..... regiments sent from, 239.
....., reports on state of, 196, 198, 224.
....., requirements in, 158.
....., Residence of Clergy, Bill for, 190.
..... revenue in, 163, 211.
..... Roman Catholics in, 187.
..... Royal Hospital of King Charles II. in, 179.
Ireland—*cont.*
.... security of the church in, 214.
..... sheriffs, letter to, 157.
..... shoes for the army in, 194.
.... soldiers carried to France from, 17.
.. .. Solicitor General of, 181, 222, 339.
.. .., State Paper Office in, 12.
.... stores in, 167, 221, 223.
..... , suggested taxation of, 204, 205.
..... suspected persons in, 214.
..... taxing in, 157.
..... trade with, 278.
... ..., transport vessels for, 150.
....., troops in, 151.
....., troops for Venetian service from, 221, 222.
....., volunteers in, 97, 135.
..... *See* Irish.
Ireland, Thomas, 72.
Ireton, Mr., 86.
Irish the, 12, 89, 104, 137, 158, 165, 173, 175, 176, 177, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 186, 187, 260.
..... army, deserter from, 293.
.. .. bills, the, 4, 21.
..... coast, protection of, 214, 265.
..... gentry, 158.
..... lawyers, 142.
.... Parliament, the, 93.
.. .. prisoners, 60.
..... recruits, 176.
..... transport ships, 245.
..... troops, the, 269.
..... *See* Ireland.
Isaac, Diricks, 88.
....., Robert, 29, 47.
Isaacs, Simon, 67.
Island Donan, House of, 170.
Isle of Whaile, governor of, 312.
Isle of Wight. *See* Wight, Isle of.
Israel, Abraham, 6.
..... David, 62.
Isthmus, the, 332.
Isvogel, Arnaut, 124.
Italy, 4 (2), 233 (2), 248, 270, 277, 309.
..... , coast of, 336.
.... letter from, 278.
....., Princes of, 343.
Iveagh, Lord, 183, 188, 189, 194.
Iveragh, barony of, 62.

J

Jackson, —, 272.
Jacob, Sir John, 80, 121, 138.
Jacobite Conventical (Sellers'), 51.
Jacobites, the, 119, 348.
....., meeting of, 21.
Jacobs, Balads, 70.
....., Barbara, 110.
....., Mary, 15.
....., Philip, 66.
Jacobse, Jacob, 118.
....., Mary, 76.
....., Michael, 83.
....., Paul, 90.
Jamaica, 244, 278, 290, 303, 305, 306, 307.
....., Governor of, 283.
James II. 21, 40, 104, 106, 128 (2), 147, 165, 167, 171, 193, 214, 222, 229. 231, 240, 244, 246 (2), 253, 260, 261, 264, 286, 313, 317, 326, 340, 348.
..... drinking the health of. 2, 264, 282, 339.
James, Colonel, 115.
Jans, Anna, 31.
....., Elizabeth, 44.
....., Peter, 138.
Janse, Barent, 119.
....., Giles, 125.
....., Jacob, 89.
....., Pers, 31.
....., Peter, 121.
Jansen, Janson, Cardinal, 304.
....., Catherine, 27.
....., Gerret, 118.
....., Hendrikien, 69.
....., Isaac, 121.
....., John, 48.
Jansens, Roeland, 99.
Janss, Philip, 70.
Janz, Isaac, 97, 107.
Jarck, John, 70.
Jarman, James, 91.
Jauroy, Anne, 33.
Jedburgh, Lord, 58, 303.
Jefferson, Robert, 1.
....., Sergeant, 339.
Jeffreys (Jeffryes), Francis, 84.
....., Lord Chancellor, 144, 346.
....., Sir James, 152.
Jennings, Captain, 63.
Jephson, Mr., 203.
Jerman, Philip, 105.
....., Raphael, 62.
....., Sarah, 105.
Jermyn, Lord, 230, 231.
Jersey, 44, 46 136, 172, 228, 231, 232 (2), 249, 314, 341.
....., affairs in, 230, 232.
....., bailiffs of, 99.
....., communications with, from France, 231.
....., French prisoners in. 230.
....., governor of, 316.
....., inhabitants of, 172.
....., jurats of, 99.
....., letters dated at, 6, 228.
....., Lords of the Committee for, 166.
....., Mount Orgueil Castle, 231.
....., places in, 136.
....., Royal Court in, 166.
....., stores for, 249.
....., supposed attack on, 341.
Jerusalem, Abraham, 62, 70.
Jesuits, the, 292.
Jewel Office, the, 74.
Joase, Giles, 121.
Joensen, Jacob, 124, 132.
Johnson (Johnston), Arthur, 18.
....., Captain, 200.
....., Colonel, 232.
....., Sir Henry, 322.
....., Jacob, 29.
....., Sir John, 335.
....., Mr. Secretary, 91, 104, 144, 145, 332, 344, 357.
....., ..., letters to, 14.
Joliffe, Anne, 27.
Jonas, Bondiet. 36.
Jones, David, 120.
....., Hugh, 21, 142.
....., Lewis, 142.
....., Mr., 38.
....., Philip, 75.
....., Samuel, 100, 112, 135.
....., Thomas, 27. 317.
....., William, 87, 89, 143.
..... Sir William, 140.
Jores (Joris, Jorise), Fellie, 98.
....., Jan, 87.
....., John, 84.
Joss, 254.
Jougenell, Jacob, 72.
Joyeuse, Marshal, 253.
Jucks, George, 22.
Juda, Salomon, 132.
Juniper, Captain, 265, 272, 274, 300.
Jurgensen, Herman, 55.
Juriaensen, Heindrick, 87.

K

Kahl, John, 132.
Kaiserslautern, 254.
Kaminietz, fort of, 237.
Karansebes, 347.
Keating, Robert, 26.
Keef, Daniel, 36, 52.
Keer, Gregory, 77.
Keggins, Captain, 265.
Keightly, Thomas, 142.
Keigoe, James, 142.
Keith, Charles, 127.
....., John, 127 (2).
....., Sir John, 127.
Kelly (Kelley), Bryan, 42.
....., Ignatius, 42.
..... John, 83.
....., Mary, 83.
Kempe, Peter, 99.
Kempthorne, Captain, 230.
Kendall (Kendal), Colonel, 283, 296.
....., John, 29.
....., Mr., 350, 352.
....., Thomas, 80, 86.
Kenge, Charles, 39, 97, 143.
Kenmare, 236.
Kennedy, —, 278.
....., James, 230.
....., Lady, 143.
....., Lord, 69.
....., Simon, 2.
....., Sir Thomas, 278.
Kenock, 355.
Kenon, Andrew, 142.
Kensington, 91, 103, 303, 307, 330, 353, 354, 356.
....., chapel at, 307.
....., documents dated at, 81, 83, 84, 85, 94, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 109, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 152, 171, 225, 230, 327, 357.
Kent, 5, 53, 56, 68, 79, 353.
....., assizes in, 128.
....., coast of, 78.
....., Lord-lieutenant of, 236.
Kent, Richard, 181.
Kercher, Captain, 266.
Kerns, city of, 255.
Kerr, Captain, 134.
....., Ensign Thomas, 1.
Kerry, 62, 163.
Ketcher, Mrs. Margaret, 76.
Ketels, Ian Lawrence, 124.
Kettlewell, William, 22.
Keynes, Alexander, 27.
Khan of Tartary, the, 259, 270, 355.
Kiddel, Henry, 66.
Kief, Arthur, 55.
Kilag, John, 36.
Kilbullane, 183.
Kildare, 83.
....., Bishop of, 210, 216.
.... county of, 155.
....., Dean of, 216.
....., Deputy Governor of, 216.
Kildare, Lord, 138.
Killaloe, 158.
....., Bishop of, 201.
..... diocese of, 101, 163.
Killigrew, Henry, 254.
Killucan, 133.
Kilsyth, Viscount, 261.
King, John, 74, 94, 115, 133, 143.
....., Mr., 122.
....., Robert, 219.
....., Sir Robert, 339.
King's Advocate, the, 18.
King's Bench, the, 87, 100, 105, 113, 114, 152, 184, 236 (2), 262, 265, 288, 310, 330, 331, 337, 339, 340, 348, 350.
King's Docks, the, 300.
King's grooms, 249.
King's Proctor, the, 18.
King's Road, the (Waterford), 182.
Kingsbridge, 352.
Kingsland, Lord, 142.
Kingston, 27, 32.
Kingston, Lord, 91, 298.
Kingston-upon-Hull, 30.
Kinnoul, Lord, 3.
Kinsale, 37, 57, 159, 161, 162, 174, 177, 181, 182, 183, 184, 188, 189, 194, 201, 203, 204, 222, 251, 265, 266, 300, 320.
....., letters dated at, 163, 181, 236, 253.
....., bay of, 357.
....., camp at, letters dated at, 159.
....., Charles Fort, 200, 357.
..... collector at, letter from, 163.
....., dearth of provisions at, 185.
....., French prisoners in, 220, 222.
....., garrison at, 175, 182.
....., harbour, 202.
....., Old Head of, 200.
....., surrender of, 155.
Kintore, Earl of, 127.
Kirby, Mr., 19.
Kirke (Kyrke), —, 155, 156.
..... Colonel, 174.
....., Thomas, 88.
Kirkwall, 264.
....., provost of, 264.

Kitson, James, 2, 29, 30, 31, 39, 43, 70, 80, 81, 91, 105, 106, 143.
Kleb, John, 55.
Knapp (Knap), Captain John, 125, 137.
Knife, Leonard, 35.
Knight, John, 262.
...., Sir John, 241.
....., William, 143.
Knowling, James, 119.
Knox, Thomas, 94.
Koning, Mrs. Agneta, 33.
Kouwenhoven, John, 108.
Kraft, Frederick, 111.
Kramer, Herman, 111.
Krugelstein, Peter, 33.
Krynse, Gerret, 90.
Kyrke. *See* Kirke.
Kyrn, Martin, 117.

L

La Barr, Marquis, 168.
La Bastide. *See* De la Bastide.
Labounell, Stephen, 22.
Ladd, Thomas, 31.
Laffert, William, 62.
La Forrest, Mrs. Elizabeth, 97.
La Fosse, in Jersey, 136.
Lagis, Francis, 35.
La Hague, 317.
La Hogue, 240.
Laidlow, Jane, 86.
Laisne, Jane, 107.
Lake, Mr., 247.
Lake Constance, 285.
Lalovel, Pierre, 33.
Lambe (Lamb), Lieutenant, 264.
....., Mr., 143.
Lambert, William, 53.
Lancashire, 272, 279, 281, 283, 286, 296, 308, 310, 314.
Lancashire Plot, the, 331.
Lancaster, 21.
Lancaster, Dr., 286.
Landau, 239, 254, 257, 332.
..... siege of, 343.
Land Bank, the, 337.
Land forces, the, sums voted for, 145.
Landen, battle of, 121.
Landsberg, the sieur, 41.
Land's End, the, 203, 240, 255, 313, 327, 330, 353.
Landsoron, George, 62.
Lane, Ralph, 31.
Lanesborough, Lord, 129, 134.
Langerhaus, Lewis, 133.
Langford, Arthur, 219.
....., Henry, 143.
Langston, Colonel, Francis, 20, 76, 99, 115.
Langton, Mr., 272.
Lanier, Sir John, 155, 156, 231.
..... letter from, 161.
Lannoy, Timothy, 125.
Lansdowne, Lord, 247.
La Place, Anthony, 33.
....., Mary, 33.
....., Rachel, 33.
Lapthorne, Captain John, letter from, 29.
Larcy, Humphrey, 101.
La Roch, Mr., 66.
Larrivère, Mons., 131.
Larsson, Brode, 125.
La Sale, Stephen, 22.
Latanné, Abel, 115.
Latham, John, 79, 80, 91.
Laughan, John, 142.
Laures, Broeder, 124.
Lauzun, 155.
Laveau, Jean, 77.
Lavernhe, Joseph, 32.
La Vie, John, 90.
....., Peter, 108.
Law, Mr., 262, 265.
Lawder, Colonel, 116.
Lawlesse, Peter, 142.
Lawrence, Lucas, 98.
....., Zachary, 8.
Laws, Mr., 252.
Lawson, John, 100.
Layton, Thomas, 72.
Lea, Judith, 33.
Leake, Capt. John, 85.
Le Blanc, Albert, 105.
Le Bland, Susanna, 72.
Lebroon, Matthew, 72.
Lechmore, Mr. Baron, 308.
Leckner, Michel, 32.
Le Cointe, Abraham, 32.
Ledel, John, 33.
Le Duc, Ester, 70.
Leeds, Duchess of, 270.
....., Duke of, 111, 326, 328, 330, 344, 346.
....., ..., letter to, 6.
Leeson, —, 87 (2).
..... Robert, 97.
Leeuw, 233.
Leeward Islands, 313, 337.
Le Febure, Melchior, 72.
Leganez, Marquis of, 98, 259.
Leggatt (Leggat) (Legat), Henry, 1, 76, 143.
Leghorn, 24, 47, 80, 132, 331.
..... Consul of, 133.
....., Port of, 277, 278, 279.
Le Hardy, Charles, 172 (2).

Le Hocq (Le Hac), in Jersey, 136.
Le Huche, Charles, 70.
Leigh, Colonel Edward, 1, 94, 258.
...., Mr., 283.
....., of Lyme, Mr., 272.
Leinster, Duke of, 166, 185, 186, 188.
...., letter from, 186.
Leipzig, 96.
Leith, 234 (2), 244, 261, 264, 311.
Leith Road, 253, 348.
Leixlip (Lislip), 155.
Le Leas, Benjamin Pereyer, 111.
Le Magnan, Alexander, 14.
Le Mans, 315.
Lemoine, Ann, 29.
Lepanto, 284.
Le Pelley, Nicholas, 227.
Le Peyre (*alias* Stone), Francis, 74.
Le Quesne, Jane, 60.
....., Mary, 60.
....., Rachel, 60.
Le Rouse (Le Rouze), Mary, 33.
....., Philip, 113.
Leroy (*alias* Bourke), Tobias, 76, 333.
Le Rue, Mr., 279, 281.
Leslie, Sir James, 94, 352 (2).
L'Espine, James, 14.
Leucy, Jeremy, 119.
Leuse, 172.
Levant, the, 119, 243, 288, 302, 304, 309, 321, 323, 331, 336, 340, 349, 354.
....., fleet, the, 247.
Leven, Earl of, 127.
Levens (Levins). *See* Levinge.
Leveson, Brigadier, 35.
Levet, Dr., 262.
Levi, Isaac, 66.
....., Salomon, 124.
Levinge, Sir Cresswell, 262, 351.
....., Sir Richard, 119, 210, 339.
Levingstone (Livingston), Major General, 29, 244, 280, 315.
....., of Kilsyth, Master, 127.
....., Samuel, 58.
..... Sir Thomas, 10, 11, 144, 153.
Lewarden, letter dated at, 184.
Lewes, 68.
Lewis, Edward, 81.
Lewkenor, Jane, 224.
..... John, 224.
Lexington, Lord, 69, 112, 287, 297.
Leyden, 299.
Leyland, Hundred of, 357.
Leynham, Patrick, 27.
Leyons (Laons), 246.
Leyoncrona, Monsieur, 44, 61.
L'Heureux, David, 75.
Library, sale of, in Paris, 20.
Lichfield, Bishop of, 326.
..... Dean of, 5.
....., deanery of, 58 (2).
Lichtenberg, letter dated at, 171.
Liddle, Thomas, 29.
Lideman, Lothaire, 62.
Liège, 233, 239, 240, 242, 246, 252, 255, 256, 263, 267 (2), 269, 270, 277, 278, 280, 281, 285, 287, 289, 291, 340, 349, 355.
....., garrison of, 255, 349.
..... great mortality in, 252.
....., governor of, 241.
....., letter from, 246.
Liège, Jean, 117.
Lievens, Isabella, 108.
Lille, 248.
Lillingston, Colonel, 303, 305.
Limbeck, John, 73.
Limburg, letters dated at, 58 (2).
Limerick, 101, 102, 156, 157, 158 (2), 163, 173, 176, 177, 179, 182, 184 (2), 186, 221.
....., army in, 228.
...., articles of, 2 (2), 12, 36, 54, 60, 69, 101, 102, 174, 175, 176, 185, 190, 206, 223, 226.
...., artillery at, 174.
....., barracks in, 59, 146.
....., Bishop of, 96.
..... bishopric of, 101, 163.
..... city of, 146.
...., common council of, 59.
...., county of, 189.
..... fortifications in, 223.
..... garrison of, 146, 175.
....., King's Castle in, 146.
..... letters dated at, 57, 184.
....., mayor, 59.
....., poverty in, 59.
..... quartering of soldiers in, 59
..... repair of quay, 59.
....., Roman Catholics in, 59.
....., Simon, bishop of, 163 (2).
....., surrender of, 60.
Limerick, Lord, 12, 15, 128, 155, 156.
Lincoln, 86, 91, 92.
....., Bishop of, 290, 292 (2).
....., Bishopric of, 305.
....., cathedral, chancellor of, 112.
....., dean of, 4, 67, 112, 139.
....., deanery of, 75, 88, 109.
....., see of, 292, 293.
....., sub-dean of, 305.
Lincoln's Inn. *See under* London.
Lindsay, Lieutenant, 11.
..... Lord, 22, 112, 128.
....., Thomas, 119.
Linlithgow, Earl of, 145.
Linnerman, Hans, 83.
Lippova, 289.

Lisbon, 247 (2), 253, 254, 296, 327, 333, 342
..... fleet, the, 261, 341.
....., rock of, 300.
Lisburne, letter dated from, 160.
Lisburne, Lord, 142.
Lisle, 287, 353, 356.
Lisle, Robert, 105.
Lislip. *See* Leixlip.
Lister, George, 29.
Lithuania, deputies, the, 307.
....., duchy of, 237.
....., general of, 319.
....., grand marshal of, 334.
..... members of, 232.
Litouts, Peter, 99.
Little Budworth, fairs in, 118.
Littleton, Sir Thomas. *See* Lyttelton.
Liverpool, 149, 339.
....., ancient charter to, revived, 339.
Living, Hester, 98.
Livingstone. *See* Levingstone.
Lizard, the, 38 (2), 258, 325, 348.
Llewellin, John, 83.
Lloyd, Gilbert, 97.
....., Mr., 46.
....., Griffith, 125.
Lobrich, Caspar, 69.
Locke, Mr., 71.
..... John, 124.
Lockhart (Lorkart), Sir George, 280.
....., Captain John, 58.
....., the Lady, 234.
Lodington (Loddington), Consul, 34.
....., Mr., 130 (2).
Lodrius, Benjamin, 67.
Logan, James, 58.
Lohman, Jacob, 19.
London, 13, 86, 266.
....., assizes in, 92.
..... Bank, the, 50, 262.
....., Bishop of, 28, 32, 63, 112, 126.
....., Chamber of, 126, 318.
....., Chapel Royal, the. *See* St. James's Chapel.
....., Charterhouse, the, 138.
....., City of, 310.
....., clerk of the peace for, 9.
....., commissioners for taxes in, 71.
....., Common Council of, 304.
....., Custom House, the. *See under* Custom House.
....., Fleet Prison, the, 9.
..... Gazette, the, 243.
....., General Post Office, the, 283.
....., Grays Inn, 114.
....., Guildhall, the, 110, 283, 355.
....., Hatton Garden, 9.
..... Haymarket, the, 337.
.. .., ..., riots in, 341.
London—*cont.*
....., Hick's Hall, 305.
..... Hyde Park, 79.
....., ..., review in, 320.
....., Inner Temple, the, 135, 172.
.... letters dated at, 43, 124, 140, 152, 168, 230, 232, 235, 236, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 250, 252, 254, 256, 259, 261, 263, 265, 268, 270, 272, 274, 277, 279, 281, 284, 286, 288, 290, 293, 295, 297, 299, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 338, 340, 342, 344, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355.
.. .., Lincoln's Inn Fields, 21, 335, 337.
....., Lord Mayor of, 3, 73, 110, 126, 304, 308, 330, 355.
....., Marshalsea, the, 262, 337.
....., ..., keeper of the, 97.
....., Mason's Coffee House, 43.
....., Middle Temple, the, 172, 226.
....., Middle Temple Lane, 335.
....., Minories, the, 122.
....., Newgate, 50, 51, 69, 76, 80, 97, 105, 112, 120, 138, 283, 292, 305, 307, 316, 320, 337, 340, 341, 350, 352.
....., ..., Clerk of, 67.
....., ..., convicts in, 50.
....., ..., keeper of, 1, 4, 19, 21, 66, 73, 74, 79 (2), 86, 88, 90, 96, 130.
...., prisoners in, 108.
....., Old Bailey, the, 12, 82, 89, 281, 292, 312, 341.
....., Pall Mall, 320.
...., Petticoat Lane, 305.
..... polling in, 86.
....., poor of, 126.
....., Recorder of, 13, 19, 83, 92, 348.
... ., St. Bride's church, 318.
....., St. Giles in the Fields, 316.
....., St James's Chapel, 304, 330.
....., ... Park, 40, 346.
....., ... Square, letter dated at, 186.
....., St. Martin's, 91, 258.
....., Salisbury Court, 276.
....., Savoy, the, 60.
....., ..., French church in, 77.
....., ..., French Protestant ministers of, 77, 103, 131.
....., ..., French prisoners at, 21.
....., ..., Irish prisoners at, 19.
....., ..., prison at, 4.
....., sheriffs of, 83.
....., Smithfield, 305.
....., Southampton Square, 252.
....., Spitalfields, 305, 307.
....., Spring Gardens, suggested Roman Catholic chapel in, 9.
....., Stationers Hall, 308, 316.
....., Strand, the, 341.
....., streets in, 34.

London—*cont.*
....., Temple, the, 90. *See above, under* Inner Temple *and* Middle Temple.
....., Tower, the, 131, 249, 276, 278, 283 (2), 314, 318, 330, 337.
....., ..., farthings coined in, 243.
....., ..., governor of, 186.
....., Tower Hill, 333.
....., Trinity House, the, 74. 120
..... Tyburn, 152.
....., water-pipes in, 34.
....., Wych Street, 36.
....., Westminster, the late Queen's funeral procession to, 305.
....., Whitehall, 305, 314.
....., ..., Chapel Royal at, 258.
....., ..., court martial at, 241.
....., ..., Horseguards room at, 312.
....., ..., the late Queen's lying in state at, 312.
....., ..., her funeral procession from, 305.
London and Westminster, water supply of, 110.
....., survey of, 111.
Londonderry (Derry), 138, 139, 164. 165, 206, 221.
....., Bishop's Gate, 165.
....., Butcher's Gate, 165.
....., citizens of, 139.
....., collector of, 106.
....., commonalty of, 139.
....., Ferry Key Gate, 165.
....., governor of, 164.
....., mayor of, 139, 165.
....., officers in, 141.
....., repairs at, 165.
....., Ship Key Gate, 165.
....., soldiers in, 141.
....., Windmill Hill, 165.
Long, Captain, 13.
Longford, Ann, Countess of, 84.
....., Francis, Earl of, 84, 210.
Longleat House, 146.
Longreach, 339.
Longueville, William, 94.
Loo, 152, 166, 335.
....., letters dated at, 63, 172, 257.
Looker, Edward, 8.
Loothans, John, 136.
Lopa, George, 76.
Lopart, Leindert, 70.
Lopez, Don Miguel, 121.
Lord Chamberlain, the, 74, 226.
Lord Chancellor, the, 160, 256.
Lord Chief Baron, the, 19, 27, 32 (2), 33, 36, 335, 341.
....., letter to, 20.
Lord Chief Justice, the, 324.
Lord Deputy, the. *See* Ireland, Lord Deputy of.
Lords, House of. *See* House of Lords.
Lords of the Council, the, 46, 54.
Lords Justices, the, 12 (2), 13, 15, 16 (2), 17 (2), 18 (2), 19 (2), 20, 21, 22 (2), 23, 25, 26, 27, 28 (3), 32 (2), 33 (2), 34, 36, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45 (3), 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 (2), 51 (3), 52 (2), 53 (2), 54, 56 (2), 57, 58 (2), 60, 61, 63, 64, 65 (2), 67, 68 (2), 69, 70, 71 (3), 74, 75 (2), 78, 79 (2), 104, 116, 139, 202, 333, 341, 344, 346.
....., letters to, 24.
Lord Keeper, the, 27, 95, 111, 266, 286 329 (2), 333, 341, 346.
....., letter to, 97.
Lord President, the, 168, 169.
Lord Privy Seal, the, 9, 15, 329.
Lord's Day, the, observance of, 86.
Lord Steward, the, 20, 21.
Lorkart. *See* Lockhart.
Lorne, Lord, 115.
Lota, Joseph, 75.
Lothian, Lieutenant, 261.
Lottery, the Million, 309.
Loughborough, 3.
Louis XIV, 323.
Louis, Prince, 257 (2).
Louitt, Richard, 75
Louth, county of, 160.
Lovaine, 263.
Low Countries, the, 124, 171.
Lowen, Francis, 90.
Lower Hungary. *See* Hungary.
Lower Saxony. *See* Saxony.
Lowlands, the, 153.
Lowman, —, 50 (2).
Lowndes, Mr., 53, 71 (2), 109.
....., Sir John, 109.
Lowther, Colonel, 153.
....., Sir John, 34, 40, 41, 44, 57, 72, 74, 112, 350.
Lucan, Lord, 102.
Lucas, Francis, 90.
..... Lord, 186, 314.
....., Martha, 90.
Lucerne, 306.
....., vale of, 340.
Luck, William, 99.
Lucking, Henry, 35.
Luders, Nicholas, 32.
....., Zacharias, 32.
Ludlow, Major-General, 286.
Lugosh, 235.
Lulie, Catherin, 31.
Luke, Thomas, 120.
Lullington, 146.
Lum, Mr., 229.
Lumley, Brigadier, 20.
Lundie, Ensign, 11.
Lüneberg, Duke of, 131.
....., elector of, 131.
....., Princes of, 49.

Lunt, —, 331.
....., Mr., 292.
Lurgan, 62.
Lutestring Company, the, 16, 28, 33.
Luther, Captain Richard, 84.
Lutherans, the, 235, 237.
Lutterell (Luttrel), Mr., 40.
....., Colonel Henry, 143, 205.
.. .., Simon, 142, 143.
Lüttichau, Baron of, 211.
Luxemburg, 267, 291, 303.
....., Duke of, 264, 285, 307.
....., Marshal, 253, 292.
Lyddal, —, 53.
Lyme, 153 (2).
Lymington, minister of, 314.
Lynch, Judge, 157.
Lyne, Captain, 80.
Lyons, 252, 257, 273, 309.
....., letter from, 273.
Lyons, Mary, 143.
Lys, river, 278, 281, 336, 340.
Lysacht, —, 49.
Lyttelton (Littleton), Sir Thomas, 32, 48, 57, 318.

M

Macartey, —, 231.
Macclesfield, Earl of, 69, 258, 320.
Macedonia, 233.
Macgill, Colonel George, 126, 128.
Machine ships, 35, 37, 39 (*see also* Fire ships).
Mackartney, —, 99.
Mackay (Mackye, Mackey), Colonel Robert, 58, 99, 116, 126 (2), 260.
..... Mr. 112, 143.
..... Major General, 153.
Mackenzie, Major Duncan, 128.
....., Mary, 107.
Mackilligott (Makelligot, McElligot), Colonel Roger, 65, 283.
..... letter from, 67.
Mackinon, Charles, 128.
Mackleane, Donald, 128.
Mackworth, Lovis, 72.
Maclean, Sir John, 166.
MacMahon, —, 49.
..... Father, 42.
Macroom, 159.
Macy, George, 18.
Madden, Daniel, 149.
Madrid, 339, 350 (2).
....., letters from, 263, 328.
....., Nuncio in, 233.
Maes, the, 255, 323.
Maeseyek, 264.
Maestricht, 172, 233, 246, 263, 267, 269, 278, 280, 287, 291, 343, 349.
... ..., ammunition at, 171.
... . . cannons, &c., at, 171
.. .. .. , garrison of, 349.
...., officers at, 171.
Maet Sequen, 98.
Mager, Abraham, 88.
Magni, Margaret, 66.
Mahn, Gottfried, 107.
Maidenhead, 294.
Maidstone, 36.
...., gaol at, 128.
Maine, Duke of, 253, 352.
Mainwaring, Matthew, 70.
Maitland, Colonel, 116.
Makelligot. *See* Mackilligott
Makgill, George, 99.
Malaga, harbour of, 261.
Malden, 234.
Maleray, Francis, 85.
Malerme, James, 56
Malines, 171, 287.
Malledy, Sir Anthony, 16.
Mallet, Anthony, 18.
Mallow (Ireland), 153, 162.
Malrae, Peter, 22.
Malta, 331, 353.
Manchester, 331.
Manchester, Earl of, 322.
Manchorra, Rebecca, 110.
Mangoe, Peter, 96.
Manley, Isaac, letter to, 15.
Mann (Man), Butler, 115.
....., John, 125.
Mannheim, 267.
Manning, Samuel, 202.
Mansin, Sir Francis, a son of, 316.
Mantua, 237, 259.
....., Duke of, 323.
Mapas, Christopher, 142, 143.
Maranus, George Baltes, 71.
Marble letter notes (Bank notes), 49.
Marchant, Martha, 96.
Marcourt, —, 115.
Maret, Paul, 67.
Margaretts (Margetts), Henry, 100.
Margate, 69, 79 (2), 126, 254, 256.
..... Road, 27, 256.
Marine regiments, recruiting of, 143.
Maris, Charles, 74, 85, 143.
..... Mr., 1.
Markes, Moses, 69.
Marlborough, Earl of, 154, 164, 322.
..... letters from, 154, 159.
Marlocks, the, 257.

Marly, 293.
..... French court at, 315.
Marquard, Fred: Matthias, 35.
Marriage licences, abuse of, 28.
Marrisco, Peter, 143.
Marseilles, 269. 277. 279 (2), 311, 321, 336, 346.
.... letter from, 307.
Marshall, Father, 42.
..... Mr., 30 (2), 32 (2), 40.
..... Ralph, 76.
....., Robert, 62.
Marsham, William, 96.
Martin, Captain, 9.
.. .., Mrs. Elizabeth, 78.
....., Judge, 157.
..... Michael, 117.
..... Peter, 84.
..... Captain Richard, 17.
..... Richard, 102.
Martinique tobacco, 320.
Martins (Martens) Henry, 107. 117.
....., John, 107.
Martinsen, Martin, 132.
Mary II., references to, 33. 56, 168 (2), 169. 183. 185. 209. 220. 272. 286 (2).
.... birthday of, 253.
....., death of, 313.
.... description of her lying in state, 314.
....., funeral of, 315.
....., illness of, 301.
....., interment of, 313.
....., mourning for, 304.
Maryland, 241.
Massachusetts Bay, 9.
...., governor of, 44.
Massereene, Lord, 165.
Massey, W., letter from, 342.
Matthews (Mathews, Mathieu), Brigadier, 68.
..... David, 83, 100.
..... Captain Edward, 120, 275.
....., George, 1.
....., John, 100.
....., Major, 19.
... ., Serjeant, 100.
..... Thomas, 110, 114.
....., William, 172.
Matthias, Frederick, 66.
Maubeuge, 352.
Maud, Anthony, 142.
Mawdesley, Robert, 357.
Mayence, 287.
..... Archbishop of, 252.
....., Governor of, 289.
....., hussars of, 293.
Mayer, Dr., 237.
Maynard, Captain, 254.
....., Ephraim, 135.
Mayo, 158.
McDonald, —, 170.
..... Major, 274. 286.
..... the, 170.
McDonnel (McDonnell), Balldarock, 155.
.. .. Hannah, 125.
....., Randall, 125.
McElligott. *See* Mackilligott.
McKay, Mr., 279. 281.
McPherson, Sir Eneas, 241, 249. 265. 294.
Meade (Mead), Sir John, 215, 219, 222.
..... , Captain Joselin, 84, 143.
....., Captain Patrick, 85 (2).
Meadhouse, Sir Philip, 124.
Meath, Bishop of, 196.
... ... , county of, 156.
....., diocese of, 133.
Meath, Earl of, 129. 134, 142.
Meaux, Bishop of, 299.
Mechelinge, Mathew, 55.
Mechlin. *See* Malines.
Mecklenburg, 319.
Mediterranean, the, 20, 25, 57, 133. 230, 248, 249. 253, 256, 258. 261, 273. 285, 286 (2), 290. 291, 298. 299, 349.
..... fleet, the, 81, 98. 105. 109. 230.
....., men of war in, 257.
Medway, the (Chatham River), 300.
Meeck, Thomas, 87.
Meeks, Mr., 254.
Mehaigne, 273.
Meisters (Meestere), Mr., 13, 17 (2), 18, 19, 21, 26, 27 (2), 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36 (2), 37 (2), 38, 39, 41 (2), 42, 43, 46, 71, 115, 116, 135, 174, 275, 337, 344, 346 (2).
...., letter from, 21, 26, 27, 29, 30 (3), 35, 36 (2).
....., William, 5, 13, 46 (2).
Melfort, Lord, 261.
Melin, Peter, 22.
Melle, Frederick, 51.
Meloniere. *See* De la Meloniere.
Menard, Magdalena, 31.
..... Mary, 31.
Menillet, Monsieur, 296.
Mentzel, Samuel, 136.
Menzies, Major, 285.
Meole, Captain John, 148.
Merabarba, Don Vespasiane, 96.
Mercier, Lambert, 70.
..... Nicolas, 31.
Meredith, Sir Charles, 213.
Meres, Captain John, 101 (2).
Merrion, Lord, 142. 143.
Merselli, regiments of, 333.
Meruci, Lawrence, 27.
Messervy, —, 232.
Messina, 24, 125, 330.
..... Consul at, 137.
....., letters from, 306, 331.

Methuen, John, 337.
Metlado, Isaac Henriques, 111.
Metz, 255.
Meuleman, Dirck, 108.
Meuse, the, 167, 240, 242, 248, 257, 271, 281, 329, 343 (2), 349, 353, 355.
Meyato, Elias, 6.
Meyer, Andries, 90.
....., John, 32.
Meyler, Nicholas, 143.
Micklethwaite, Charles, 90.
Middlesex, Earl of, 112.
Middleburg (Middleburgh, Middelburg), 46, 70, 140, 240.
Middleton (Midelton), Captain, 244 (2), 246.
....., Elizabeth, 147.
....., Lord, 261.
....., Mr., 170.
Midland Circuit, the, 308
Milan, 237, 259, 308.
....., Governor of, 314, 323.
....., letter from, 285.
Milard, William, 132.
Milford, 34, 194, 238, 240.
Milford Haven, 38.
....., letter dated at, 38.
Militia, the, 186.
Militia Bill, the, 192, 198, 199.
Mill, Adiell, 81.
Miller, Catherina, 81.
Milleson, James, 29.
Millington, Sir Thomas, 299.
Miltenburg, 289.
....., magazine of, 321.
Minories, the. *See under* London.
Minshull, Richard, 135.
Mint, the, 250.
Mister, Captain George, letter from, 21.
Mitchelburne, Colonel, 138, 249.
Mitchell, —, 81.
....., Admiral, 261.
....., John, 143.
....., Mr., 45.
Mitilene, island of, 306.
Moldavia, 287.
....., Prince of, 355.
Moleno, Signor Alessandro, 323.
Molinet, Peter, 35.
Moline, General, 284.
Molyneux, Sir Francis, 59.
....., ..., letter to, 64.
....., Lord, 281, 283.
....., Mr., 220.
....., William, 83, 129.
Moncrief, —, 128.
Money Bills, 129, 327.
Monferians, the, 323.
Monger, Charles, 99.
Mongon, Monsieur, 255.
Monk, Charles, 142.
....., General, 81, 324.
....., Henry, 143.
Monkton Deverall, 146.
Monmouth, Lord, 92, 112, 215, 238, 320, 322.
Mons, 151, 169, 248, 257, 293, 295, 329, 336, 340, 345, 352.
....., fortifications at, 347.
....., siege of, 167.
Monstier, Mr., 103.
Montagu (Montague), Earl of, 112, 286, 288, 324, 342.
....., ..., letter from, 286.
....., Captain, 240.
.. .., Charles, 83, 112.
....., John, 110
....., Mr., 346, 348.
....., William, 224.
Montalt, 347.
Montcallier, 259.
Montelion, Paul, 29.
Montferrat, 237.
Montferrians, the, 237.
Montgomery, Alexander, 67, 69.
....., Sir James, 87, 91, 238, 348, 350, 351, 352.
Montpelier, 138.
..... regiment of, 160.
Montrath, Charles, Earl of, 5.
Montz (Mortzen), Governor of, 334.
Moor (Moore), Elizabeth, 51.
..... Mr., 53, 288.
..... Garrett, 102.
....., James, 1.
....., John, 26.
....., Nicholas, 1, 26.
....., Sir Richard, 2.
Mooreseele, 278, 280.
Moor Park, near Farnham, letters dated at, 212, 346.
Moors, the, 290, 312.
Morck, Balthasar, 84, 110.
Mordaunt, Colonel, 344.
Morea, the, 237, 248, 332, 353.
Moreland, Mrs. Mary, 27.
Moren, the, 323.
Moresby, 109.
Morgan, Sir Thomas, 231.
Morin, Simon Peter, 33.
Morlaix, 88.
Morocco, Emperor of, 291, 298, 311, 346.
Morrell (Morol, Morel), Abbé, 285, 289.
....., Martha, 70.
....., Martin, 240.
....., Mary, 70.
Morris, John, 94.
Morrison, James, 99.
Mortimer, Samuel, 135.
Morton, —, 81.
Moscow, letter from, 259.

Moseley, William, 119.
Moses (Moyses), Henry, 119.
....., John, 120.
Mossa, Marquis de, 325.
Motlow, Robert, 29.
Motte, John Abraham, 8.
Mouchart, Jacob, 72.
Mouersen, Maurits, 124.
Moules, John, 52.
Mount, the, 238.
Mountague, Mr., 79.
Mountcashell, Lord, 269.
Mountford, Mr., 238.
Mountjoy, Viscount, 84, 106, 194, 298.
Mount Orgueil Castle (Jersey), 136.
Mount Ponilion, Marquis, 257.
Mount's Bay, 38, 152, 253, 327.
Moyses, Aaron, 70.
Mozzomorto, 316.
Mud, John, 98.
Mulal, Monsieur A., 248.
Mull, Isle of, 166, 170.
Mullady, Sir Ans., 142.
Mullingar, 155, 176.
Mulloy, Tobias, 94.
Muño, Francisco Honrra, of Bisaya, 131.
Munro, Andrew, 128.
Münster, 167, 189, 222, 317.
Munsterians, the, 252, 319.
Murphy, Father, 42.
....., John, 104.
Murray, Lord Edward, 58, 128, 261.
....., Mr., 345.
....., Robert, 99.
Musafia, Joseph, 67.
Muscovites, the. *See* Russians, the.
Muscovy, Czar of, 334. *See* Russia.
Musgrave, Captain Thomas, 99.
Mustapha, Sultan, 318.
Mutys, Thomas, 142.

N

Nagles, the two, petition of, 61.
Namur, 31, 46, 84, 116, 122, 151, 233, 240, 246, 248, 273, 291, 334, 349, 355.
....., camp at, 343.
....., capture of, 17, 53.
....., castle of, 345.
....., garrison of, 349.
....., governor of, 273, 282.
....., letters dated at, 1, 10, 22.
....., officers at, 171.
....., siege of, 143, 343.
....., stores at, 173.
Nanfan, Captain, 80.
Nantes, 240, 242, 251, 256, 259, 274, 278, 326.
Napert, Thomas, 81.
Naples, 239, 308.
Nassau, Prince of, letter from, 184.
Nathan, Abraham, 69.
Nathman, Rabby, 70.
Navan, John, 2.
Naver, 259.
Navy, the (*see* under Fleet, the).
Navy, Commissioners of the, 131, 172.
....., Treasurer of the, 33, 50.
....., victuallers of. *See* Victuallers *and* Victualling.
Navy Board, the, 13, 17, 44, 47, 74, 201, 202.
....., Clerks of the, 13.
Naze, the, 301.
Neale, Mr., 239.
....., Roger, 84.
....., Thomas, 106, 107.
Neapolitan galleys, 354.
Neave, Mr., 133, 134.
..... William, 129.
Nebbens, Andries, 124.
Neckar, the, 263, 351.
Neckarsulm, 277.
Needwood Forest, 143.
Neering, John, 70.
Negus, Mr., 341.
Neild, Roger, 114.
Neile, Mr., 292.
Nelmes, Mr., 220.
Nelson, Mr., 327.
Nenagh (Nenah), 183.
....., mines of, 207.
Nesmond, Count, 52, 65, 100.
....., Monsieur, 60, 330.
Ness, the, 266.
Nestelroy, Nicholas, 70.
Neston, 243.
Netherlands, the, 264, 289, 315, 319, 343, 346, 353.
Netterville, H., 102.
Neustad, 254, 257.
Neuville, 281, 345.
Nevill, Admiral, 121, 328 (2).
....., Justice, 308.
Newburgh, Lord, 252.
Newcastle upon Tyne, news-letters addressed to, 236, 239, 241, 247, 250, 252, 254, 256, 259, 261, 263, 265, 268, 270, 272, 274, 277, 279, 281, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 295, 297, 299, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 338, 340, 342, 344, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355.
..... quartering soldiers at, 27.
....., postmaster of, 232.
Newcastle, Duke of, 91.
Newcomen, —, 125.

New England, 47, 64, 171, 254, 266, 271, 294, 317.
...., Governor of, 16 (2), 238, 312.
... ... laws concerning, 48.
..... vessel belonging to, 240.
New Forest, the, charcoal from, used for refining tin in Cornwall, 148.
Newfoundland, 240, 274, 275, 278, 294, 327, 339.
....., fishery at, French frigates sent to destroy, 275.
..... ship-masters, the, 275
Newhall (Essex), 324.
New Hampshire, government of, 9.
Newlyn (Nowlin, Newlyne), Peter, 81, 100, 104, 143.
....., Thomas, 63, 70, 87, 100.
Newman, George, 14.
....., Samuel, 96.
Newmarket, 85, 333.
....., letter dated at, 85.
Newport (I.W.), 16, 87, 114, 262, 354.
.. .., borough of, 114.
....., recorder of, 114.
Newport, Viscount, 254.
Newton, Dr., 71.
....., Major, 344.
....., William, 72.
Newtown, 164, 165.
New York, 16 (2), 244.
Nice, 255, 342.
..... siege of, 98.
Nicholls, —, 22, 112.
....., Edward, 62.
....., Elizabeth, 62.
....., Philip, 68.
Nicholson (Nicolson), —, 112.
.. .., Archdeacon, 114.
..... , Colonel, 241.
...., Henry, 111.
.. .. James, 122.
....., Mr., 236.
Nicopolis, 355.
Niewport, 26, 36, 233, 294, 347.
..... letter dated at, 357.
Nimeguen, 172.
Ninove, 332, 351.
Nizza, 323.
Noailles, Marshal de, 261, 273.
Noble, Major Arthur, 135.
Norcott (Norcat), Colonel, 60, 61, 64.
....., Mr., 239.
Nore, the, 5, 17, 54, 64, 307, 335.
..... letter dated from, 21.
Norfolk, Duke of, 111.
....., letter to, 54.
Norfolk Circuit, the, 308.
Normanby, Marquis of, 112, 254.
Normandy, 266, 313, 331, 336.
....., coast of, 317.
Norris, —, 122.
Northampton, 85.
..... corn riots in, 262, 263.
..... letter from, 262.
..... mayor of, 47.
Northamptonshire, 241.
North Channel, the, 327.
Northern Circuit, the, 308.
Northern Seas, Admiral of the, 262.
North Yarm, 240.
Norton, Lieut.-Colonel, 6.
.. .., Colonel, letter to, 3, 8.
..... , Captain Owen, 84, 114.
Norway, 87, 107, 118, 171, 256, 264, 271, 299, 301 (2), 317.
Norwich, 140.
....., cathedral, 107.
.... city of, almshouses in, 113.
.. .. mayor, &c., of, 118, 140.
..... recorder of, 3.
Nottingham, 51, 85.
Nottingham, Earl of, 112, 205, 209, 234.
...., ..., letters from, 175, 180 (2), 181 (2), 183 (2), 184, 221, 224.
....., ..., letters to, 154 (3), 156, 159, 160, 163, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178, 179 (2), 180, 182, 183, 184 (2), 185, 186 (2), 187 (2), 188 (2), 189 (2), 190, 193, 195 (3), 196 (3), 198, 199, 200, 202 (2), 203, 204, 205 (3), 207, 208, 209 (2), 212, 213 (2), 214 (2), 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221 (2), 222, 225, 226, 228.
Nottingham, Peter, 142, 143.
Nowland, Roger, 142.
Nugent, Chief Justice, 157.
..... , Edmund, 102.
...., Mr., 48.
... ., Christopher, 142, 143.
.. .., Colonel, 158.

O

Oare, Colonel, 352.
Oaths, taking of, 40-41.
O'Brien, Charles, 146, 147.
...., Captain Connor, 146, 147.
....., Daniel, 146 (*passim*).
....., family of, 224.
Ocane, Roger, 81.
O'Donnell, Colonel, 188.
....., brigade of, 173.
Oesselghem, 281.
O'Farell, Brigadier-General Fergus, 99, 352.
Okley, Mrs. Ann, 69.
Oldfield, Captain, 39.

Oliphant, John, 90.
Oliver, Captain Charles, 189.
Olivier, Francis, 72.
....., Michael, 53.
Olofson, Andres, 99, 112.
Ommereu, Peter, 90.
Onslow, Sir Richard, 322.
..... letter from, 52.
....., letter to, 53.
Oporto, 261, 327, 339.
..... fleet, the, 341.
Orbassan, 340.
Orchard, Mary, 105.
Ordnance, Board of, 13, 41, 60, 75 (3), 167, 225, 268 (2), 275.
..... letter from, 267.
..... letter to, 224.
...., report by, 224.
...., Deputy Lieutenant of the, 106.
...., Lieutenant of the, 146.
...., Master General of the, 110, 118, 137, 318, 346.
...., office of, 135, 137.
...., letters dated at, 131, 267.
..... officers of, 174.
Orkney, Bishop of, 344.
....., general of, 300.
..... recruits from, 251.
....., steward of, 300.
Orleans, Duke of, 253, 303, 313.
Ormond (Ormonde), Duke of, 12, 36, 52, 86, 92, 112, 143, 183, 211, 236.
Ormsby, Mr., 129, 133, 134.
....., Widow, 142.
Orphan's Bill, the, 243.
Orsova, 347.
Osborne, Captain, 147.
....., Serjeant, 215, 219.
Oseni, Jacob, 70.
Ostend, 13, 17, 27, 29, 45, 71, 108, 126, 240, 256, 278, 326, 348.
..... "capper," belonging to, 243.
..... privateer, 346.
Ostia, 340.
Ottoman affairs, the, 252.
..... army, 233, 245, 270, 303, 351.
..... court, 321.
..... Empire, the, 247, 310.
..... fleet, the, 284, 306, 311, 316, 331, 336, 354.
..... Porte, the, 290.
..... territories, 235, 257, 347.
..... troops, 311.
..... *See also under* Turkey *and* Turks, the.
Ottomans, the, 318, 349, 353.
Otranto, 284, 306 (2).
Overkirk. *See* D'Auverquerque.
Owen, Captain, 324.
Oxburgh, James, 75.
Oxbury, Colonel, 158.
Oxen, Oven, a Dane so-called, 82.
Oxenbridge, Martha, 97.
Oxenden, Sir James, letter to, 128.
Oxford, 86 (2), 87, 89, 92 (2), 95 (3), 96 (2), 97, 98.
..... All Souls' College, 95 (3).
....., Christ Church College, 95.
....., Exeter College, 292.
..... King's visit to, 98.
....., Magdalen College, 262.
..... Magdalen Hall, 262.
...., New College, 53, 126, 138.
..... Vice-Chancellor of, 92, 95, 96, 110, 114, 134.
..... University of, 86, 88, 89 (2), 94, 95, 96, 98, 103, 262.
Oxford, Earl of, 50, 51, 96, 101, 112, 149.
....., Bishop of, 95.
Oxford Circuit, the, 18, 308.
Oxfordshire, 89.
..... Deputy Lieutenants of, 104.
....., Lord-Lieutenant of, 86.

P

Pace, John, 29.
Packenham, Sir Thomas, 129.
Pafleur, Major, 282.
Page, Matthew, 80.
Paget, Captain Henry, 101.
....., Lord, 120, 271.
....., Margaret, 33.
Paginer, Lawrence, 55.
Pain (Payn, Payne, Paine), Dr., 28, 32, 44, 48, 58, 63, 68, 70, 75.
....., John, 142.
..... Nevill, 241, 249.
....., William, 143.
Pakenham, Mr., 222.
Palatinate, the, 255.
Paley, Colonel, 237.
Palfy, regiments of, 237.
Palice, 75.
Palinquist, Jonas, 85.
Pallaes, list of, officials under, 171.
Pallamas (Palamos, Palomas), 264, 285, 354.
Palmer, —, 49.
....., William, 17, 83.
Panckau, John Jacques, 83.
Panthover, Elizabeth, 80.
Papin, Daniel, 27.
Pardo, Jacob, 33.
....., Judica, 33.

Paris, 60 (2), 231, 240, 246, 248, 335, 347.
....., Archbishop of, 319.
....., letters from, 65, 237, 242, 250, 253, 255, 259, 261, 267, 269, 270, 271, 273, 278, 279, 281, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 303, 304, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 329, 332, 340, 344, 348, 352, 355, 356.
....., sale of De Thou's library at, 20.
Park, J., 317.
Parker, —, 229.
....., Colonel, 265, 274.
....., Consul, 50.
....., Gervis, 62, 115.
....., Mary, 99.
....., Robert, 126.
....., Thomas, 357.
Parliament, the, 177.
....., dissolution of, 337.
....., Houses of, 303.
....., proceedings in, 129 (2), 239, 322, 326, 356, 357.
..... *See also* House of Commons *and* House of Lords.
Parr, —, 19, 21.
Parton, 109.
Pasha, the, 303.
Passaro, Cape, 331.
Passarowitz, 245.
Passes, reference to, 9, 126.
Passmore (Pasmore), —, 67.
....., Thomas, 89.
Pasteur, Major Jaques, 271.
Paton, Mr., 236.
Patrick, Robert, 285.
Paul, Mr., 276.
Peace, proposals for, 356.
Pedder, Captain, 182, 188, 181.
Pedigeat, Jean, 131.
Peers, House of. *See* House of Lords.
Peeters, Ylke, 29.
Pelletier, Francis, 90.
Pembroke, 97.
Pembroke and Montgomery, Earl of, 111, 322.
Pen, Mary, 114.
Pendries, 233.
Penny Post, the, 74.
Pensionary, the, 149, 151.
Penso, Rachel, 33.
Penzance, 238.
Pepper, John, 94.
....., Mr., 292.
Percival (Percivall), John, 85, 142.
Perdigrat, Jean, 124.
Pereyra, Mons., 155.
Perjury, Bill to punish, 297.
Perkins, —, 82.
Perosa, 309.
Perpignan, 321.
Perrin, George, 55.
Persia, the "Sophy" of, 318.
Perth, 153 (2), 336.
Pesar, Colonel, 316.
Pest, 332, 333.
Peshman, Peter, 90.
Peter, Daniel, 69.
Peterborough, Bishop of, 133.
Peters (Pieters), John, 81.
....., Peter, 69 (2).
Peterse (Pieterse), Ariantje, 84, 86.
Peterson (Pieterson, Petersen), —, 88, 94.
....., Folikert, 132.
....., John, 63, 130.
Peterwardein, 233, 242, 267, 280, 287, 315, 332.
....., fortifications at, 235.
....., Governor of, 291.
Petit, Augustine, 99.
....., Isaac, Francis, 98.
Petty, George, 94.
....., Henry, 62.
....., Sir William, 62 (2).
Peyferie, Mr., 15.
Peyrera, —, 169.
Philip William, the Margrave, 293 (2).
Philipines, church of, 250.
Phillipaux, Monsieur, 298.
Philips (Phillips), —, 49.
....., Ann, 51, 63.
....., Captain, 15, 25, 36, 224, 225, 227.
....., Daniel, 63.
....., George, 229.
....., John, 81.
Philipsburg, 257, 267, 268, 343.
....., garrison at, 351.
Phipps, Sir William, 80, 238, 294, 312.
Pickard, Captain, 258, 328.
Pict, Judeth, 132.
Piedmont, 28, 98, 152, 166, 239, 240, 245, 246, 252 (2), 257, 259, 263, 268, 270, 271, 285, 315, 321, 336, 347, 353.
....., campaign in, 307.
....., silk trade in, 16.
Pierce, Thomas, 77.
Pieterson (Pietersen), —, 95.
....., Ruyter, 109.
Pietman, Peter, 122.
Piggot, Samuel, 125.
Pignatilly, Don Francis, 264.
Pigné, John, 113.
Pignerol, 98, 259, 271, 272, 288, 292, 304, 306, 325, 342.
....., garrison of, 345.
....., siege of, 98.
Pineau, Peter, 71.
Pinerolo, 340 (2), 345.
Pinet, —, 81.
....., Peter (Pierre), 78, 88, 105.
Pipar, Lieut.-Colonel, 160.
Pippard, Christopher, 102.

Pisa, George, 70.
Piters, Folkert, 124.
Pitman, Hubert, 110.
Plantations, the, 111, 124, 251.
....., *See also* Trade and Plantations.
Platz, Gottfried, 107.
Plocko, Bishop of, 293 325.
Plumerden, Robert, 8.
Plunket, William, 142.
Plut, George, 125.
Plymouth, 43, 63. 106, 200, 234, 238, 244, 254, 265, 271, 290, 298, 303, 305, 317 (2), 324, 327, 330, 344, 350.
..... harbour, 247.
....., letters from, 251, 255, 260, 261, 274, 275, 278, 292, 310, 311, 317 321, 324, 327, 334.
Po, 306.
Podolia, 254.
Podswills, Major, 320.
Poggiati, Bernardino, 63.
Poissans, Abraham, 131.
Poitiers, 273, 293.
Poizet, Margaret, 33.
Polacke, Isaac, 6.
Poland, 237 (2), 254, 259, 261, 293, 299, 304, 319, 320.
..... King of, 236, 304, 334, 340.
....., Queen of, 325 340.
..... *See* Polish Army, &c.
Polehammer, Christopher, 45.
Poles, the, 245, 259, 287.
Polish army, the, 270, 347.
..... Deputies, 307.
..... Diet, the, 307.
...., Marshal of, 307.
..... Envoy, the, 254.
..... *See* Poland.
Poll Tax Bill, the, 94, 252.
Pollexfen, John, 124.
....., Captain Thomas, 85.
Pomier, Ode, 19.
Pompaine, Monsieur, 287.
Pont, Henry, 63.
Pontcallier, 263.
Poole, 153.
Poorten, Henry, 77.
Pope, the. *See* Innocent XII.
Pope, Andrew, 83.
....., Major Edward, 122 (2).
....., John, 110.
..... Michael, 83.
....., Lieut.-Colonel Roger, 110, 155.
..... Thomas, 143.
Popp, John George, 111.
Port Louis, 13, 242, 253.
Porte, the, 237, 245 (2), 264, 291, 292, 297, 303, 304, 349 (2), 351. *See also under* Ottoman Empire, the, Ottomans, *and* Turkey.
Porter, —, 9.
....., Sir Charles. *See under* Ireland, Lord Chancellor of.
....., George, 4.
....., Mr., 79.
....., William, 129, 134.
Portland, 260 (2), 341, 344.
....., stone from; a ship laden with, 258.
Portland, William, Earl of, 105, 112, 153, 167, 224, 242, 249, 252.
....., letters from, 149, 150, 151, 152.
....., letter to, 155.
Portland Road, ships in, 272.
Portrush, 165.
Portsmouth, 14, 28, 34 (2), 44, 45, 46, 47 (2), 55, 60, 62, 64, 94, 126, 186, 225, 232, 240, 245, 249, 251, 254, 256, 258, 270, 316 (2), 318, 326, 344, 352.
....., Deputy *or* Lieut.-Governor of, 64, 344.
....., Dutch ships at, 225.
....., letters from, 256, 262, 266, 275.
Portugal, 242, 269, 278, 350.
....., Ambassador from, 356. *See* Portuguese Envoy, the.
....., convoy to, 337.
..... fleet, the, 278.
Portuguese Envoy, the, 25, 53, 132. *See also* Portugal, Ambassador from.
....., chapel of, 21.
..... merchants, 18.
..... ships, 238, 247, 278.
....., the, 107.
Posherbine, Monsieur, 311.
Post Office, the, commissioners of, 43 (2).
Pouchartine, Monsieur, 298.
Postmaster General, the, 19, 21, 111, 133.
....., letter to, 112.
Poultney, Mr., 209, 215.
Poulton, Captain, 29.
Povey, Mr., 48.
Powell, Justice, 308.
....., Mr., 21, 292.
....., Mr. Baron, 348.
Powis, Mr. Sergeant, 348.
Praed (Pread), —, 61.
....., James, 260.
Pragelato, and Susa, valleys of, 292.
Prague, 285.
Prance, Edmund, 120.
Preston, Robert, 143.
Preston, 272.
Preytinge, Count, 291.
Price, Aubrey, 124.
....., Captain, 187, 188.
....., Elizabeth, 100 (2).
....., Jane, 68
..... Matthew, 68.
....., Thomas, 149.
..... William, 68.

Prickett, John, 29.
Pride, Thomas, 324, 342.
Priestman, Mr., 13, 53, 57.
Prieur, John, 94.
Prinantau, Sieur, 334.
Prince, Cornelis, 88.
..... Captain William, 81.
Pringle, Mr. Robert, 90, 236.
Printing and Printing Presses, regulations as to, 114, 356.
Prior, Matthew, 76, 111.
Prisoners, exchange of. *See under* English prisoners, French prisoners, and Irish prisoners.
..... Commissioners for Exchange of, 20, 21, 28, 41, 46, 60, 65, 77, 82, 90, 103, 131, 334, 356.
Pritty, Henry, 62.
Priva, 264.
Privy Council, the, 73, 166, 301.
..... *See also under* Council.
Privy Seal, the, reference to, 33, 254.
....., clerk of the, 100.
Privy Seal Office, the, 226.
Prizes and Customs, officers of, 141.
Proctor, —, 36, 39.
Prohibition Acts, the, 141.
Protestants, foreign, invited by William III. into Ireland, 211.
Provence, 271 (2), 279, 307, 336, 345, 353, 354.
....., coast of, 23, 321, 345, 346.
....., letters from, 345.
Prunier, Francis, 35.
Pugh, John, 142.
Pulino, Captain Virgilio, 137.
Purcell, —, 61.
....., Colonel Nicholas, 224.
Pyborne, Robert, 87.
Pye, —, 200.
Pyne, Anetye, 49.
....., Jan Jansen, 49.
....., Sir Richard, 339.

Q

Quaet, Lieutenant Harman, 73.
Quakers, taxation of, in Ireland, 141.
Quantrell, John, 29.
Queen, the. *See* Mary II.
Queen-Dowager, the, 45.
Queen Elizabeth, 288.
Queensberry, Duke of, 58, 311, 319, 322.
Queen's birthday, illuminations for, 253.
Quince Rock, the (St. Malo), 2, 3, 7.
Quintin, Lombard, 60.

R

Raboteau, Josué, 55.
Radcliffe, Dr., 299.
Radford, Ann, 324, 342.
....., Thomas, 324, 342 (2).
Ragusa, 351.
Rame Head, the, 79.
Ramsey, Major General, 17, 99
Ramsgate, 22.
Ranck, Captain Conrad, 112.
Ranelagh, Lord, 66, 112.
Rapho, Dean of, 163.
Raphson, Joseph, 113.
Rapparees, the, 176, 178.
Rascoe, Isaac, 26.
....., Jeremy, 143.
Rason, Charles, 35.
Rasmunson, Erik, 99, 112.
Rate, John, 86.
Rathangen, lordship of, 83.
Ratisbon, 39 (2), 285.
....., Chapter at, 313.
....., Diet at, 245.
....., letter from, 311.
Rawdon, Arthur, 219, 220.
Rawlins, John, 142, 143.
..... Captain John, 83.
....., Nicholas, 105.
Rawlinson, —, 54 (2).
Raworth, —, 88.
Raymond, Thomas, 140.
Reade, Thomas, 35.
Reader, Dr., 135.
....., Richard, 133.
Reading, Mr., 129.
....., Owen, 26.
Reason, Charles, 39
Rechvald, Gotlob, 42.
Recteren, Baron, 335.
Red House, the, 256.
Red Sea, the, pirates in, 334.
Reddy, Richard, 142.
Redman, Thomas, 107.
Reedie, 128.
Regensburg, chapter at, 313.
Regiments. *See under* Army.
Reid, Major, 58.
....., Major Robert, 128.
Remington, Thomas, 63.
Remy, Daniel, 78.
....., Roger, 78.
Renaud, Peter, 99.
Renfrew, 285.
Reniker, Peter, 22.

Renish window glass, 103.
Reover (Roveroy), Mr., 69.
Reppington's Bill, 37.
Requests, masters of, 309.
....., Registrar of the Court of, 100.
Revenue, Auditor-General of the, 108.
..... Commissioners of the, 156.
....., ..., letter to, 163.
Revilleau, Bartholomew, 90.
Reyna, Abraham Israel, 4.
....., Isaac, 4.
..... Rebecca, 4.
....., Sarah, 4.
Reynau, Mary, 42.
Reynders, Ian, 98.
Reynell, Edmund, 102.
....., Sir Richard, 48, 82 (2).
....., Lord Chief Justice, 189.
Reynolds, Gilbert, 100, 101.
....., Sir Richard, 339.
Reyth, Herman, 99.
Rezer, Tobias, 72.
Rhenish wine, seizure of, 241.
Rhine, the, 98, 111, 242, 245, 252, 254, 267, 268, 270, 271, 277, 285, 289, 291, 299, 303, 308, 309, 310, 311, 317, 319, 321 (3), 329 (2), 330, 332, 333, 336, 343 (2), 347.
....., letter dated from, 167.
..... *See also* Upper Rhine.
Rhysbank, the, 30 (2), 31, 32 (2), 35 (2), 37, 41, 46.
Ricard, Captain William, 97 (2).
Ricaut (Rycaut, Rycote), Sir Paul, 39, 93, 233.
....., Sir Peter, 194.
Rice, Colonel, 224.
....., Sir Stephen, 142.
Rich, Sir Robert, 65.
Richard, Colonel, 337.
....., John, 22.
Richards, —, 41 (2).
....., Colonel, 7, 42, 47, 52, 318, 333, 339.
....., Colonel James, letter from, 41.
....., Captain John, 56.
Richardson, Lieutenant, 53, 66.
Richmond, 307.
Riemer, Jan, 132.
....., John, 124.
Riga, 172.
Rigby, Mr., 130.
Rilliet, Gabriel, 18.
Ripein, Captain Paul, 77.
Rippington, Mr., 348.
Rivers, Earl, 68, 339.
Rixtall's Horse. *See under* Army.
Robart, —, 44, 45.
..... John, 45, 60, 62, 344.
....., Mons, 328.
Robarts, Sir John, 262.
....., Lady, 262.
Robinson, Captain, 54, 326, 334.
..... Edward, 84.
....., Sir Leonard, 15, 18.
..... Captain Francis, 84.
....., John, 84 (2).
....., Mr., 87, 88, 109, 170.
....., William, 83.
Roche, George, letter from, 59.
Rochelle, 22, 275, 321, 336.
Rochester, Earl of, 112, 322.
Rocheteau, Anthony, 90.
....., Esther, 96.
Rochford, Earl of, 329, 331.
Rochfort, 13, 75, 250, 252, 313, 321.
Rochfort, Mr., 4, 119, 134.
....., Robert, 60, 128, 339.
Rochteren, Colonel, 320.
Rodes, Robert, 2.
Rodney, Captain, 46.
....., Lieut.-Colonel Anthony, 1.
....., Henry, 1.
Roe, Colonel, 316.
Roesinghe, 356.
Roge, David, 119.
Rogers, Henry, 107.
....., Philip, 86.
....., Alderman Robert, letter from, 181.
Rokeby (Rooksby), Mr. Justice, 308, 348.
Rolantz, John, 84.
Rollo (Rolo), Master of, 336, 339.
Romagna, 277.
Roman Emperor, the, 308.
Romans, King of the, 285.
Rome, 90, 239, 252, 256, 277, 319, 353.
....., English Consul at, 331.
..... letters from, 233, 237, 239, 241, 250, 277, 280, 284, 288, 302, 306, 331, 340.
Romer, Colonel Wolfgang William, 137.
Romford, 17.
Romney, Earl, 5, 22, 45, 52, 75 (3), 81, 94, 110, 112, 118, 137, 138, 260, 268, 318, 339, 346.
Romney, 31, 56.
Romney Marsh, St. Mary's in, 56.
Ronain, Nicholas, 108.
Ronck, Elizabeth, 33.
Rooke, Father, 42.
....., Sir George, 13, 26 (2), 27, 28 (2), 34 (3), 37, 41 (2), 45 (2), 46, 47 (3), 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 60, 61, 63 (2), 64, 65, 66, 67 (2), 69, 71 (2), 72 (2), 74 (3), 75, 78, 79 (2), 109, 230, 324, 326, 335, 344, 348.
....., ..., letters to, 41, 126, 130.
Rookwood, Captain, 98.
.. .., Thomas, letter from, 6.
Roope, Mr., 87, 88.
..... letters to, 72, 77, 95, 133.
Roose, Schiper Hans, 27.
Rootsy, John, letter from, 172.

Rosbach, 270.
....., camp at, 263, 267, 269.
Roscommon, Countess of, 152.
Roscrea, 183.
Rose, Major John, 77.
Rosenweig, Jacob, 110.
Ross (Ireland), 162.
Ross (Rosse), Colonel, 124.
....., Captain Charles, 125.
....., Colonel Charles, 113.
....., James, 125.
Rossalio, Prince, 340.
Rotterdam, 116, 121, 140, 172, 242, 300.
Rou, John, 120.
Rouffau, Ann, 42.
Rous, Thomas, 47.
Rousselaere, 277, 281.
....., Camp at, 280.
Roveroy (Reover), 78, 81.
Rowe (Row), —, 80.
....., Catherine, 90.
....., Colonel, 247, 248.
....., Mr., 350, 352.
....., Richard, 86, 90.
Rowlands, Captain, 8.
Rowley, Edward, 113.
Royal Bank, the, 258.
Royal Hospital of King Charles II. in Ireland, governors of, 179.
Royal Mines, the, Council Board of, 96.
Roydon, Sir William, 339.
Royston, 318.
Roze, Monsieur, 334.
Ruault, Stephen, 84.
Ruchon, Jane, 26.
....., Martin, 26.
....., Pierre, 26
....., Toinette, 26.
Rudolfen, Steen, 55.
Rufsteed, Peter, 124.
Rung, Hans, 132.
Russell, Adjutant-General, 156.
....., Admiral 26, 27, 28, 34, 45, 47 (3), 49, 52, 57, 69, 74, 91, 101, 109, 189, 232, 254, 256, 259, 261, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 273, 277 (3), 278, 279 (2), 280, 285, 286 (2), 288 (3), 296, 312, 324, 326, 328, 331, 336, 339, 344, 346, 350, 352, 353, 354.
...., fleet of, 268.
..... , ..., letters from, 22, 25.
....., Ann, 84.
....., Colonel, 283.
....., Edward, 112.
....., Father, 42.
....., the Hon. Francis, 241.
....., John, 22.
....., Marcus, 138.
....., Mr., 155, 182.
....., Monsieur, 163.
....., Stanley, 120.
Russia, 149, 250.
....., Czar of, 259, 329 (2), 334, 347.
Russians (Muscovites), the, 270, 329, 347, 355.
Ruthven, James, 99.
Rutter, Jacob, 88.
....., Thomas, 80.
Ruvigny. *See* De Ruvigny.
Rycote (Rycaut), 86, 89.
Ryde, 148.
Rye, 50, 54, 55, 341.
....., bay of, 266.
....., mayor and jurats of, letter to, 54.
Rye House plot, the, 339.
Rystedl, Peter, 125.

S

Sacred College, the, 319.
Sadler, Daniel, 99.
....., Elizabeth, 22.
Sagredo, Signor, 323.
St. Albans, Duke of, 25, 274.
St. Amand, Abbot of, 240.
St. Andrews, New College at, 90, 127.
....., St. Leonard's College at, 127.
St. Andrew's Cross, worn by William III. on St. Andrew's Day, 357.
St. Antonio, 50.
St. Bridget, fort of, 342.
St. Clement, parish of, in Jersey, 136.
St. George, Sir George, 84, 135 (3), 137.
....., Sir Oliver, 135.
St. George's Channel, 248, 276.
St. George's Down, 262.
St. George's Fort, 277.
St. George's Gate (Berlin), 293.
St. Germains, 237, 238.
....., vale of, 272.
St. Germains-en-Laye, 253, 261, 340.
St. Ghislain, 313.
St. Helens, 256, 258 (2), 259 (2), 262 (2), 264, 266, 272, 274, 303, 354.
....., Dutch ships at, 226.
....., letters dated at, 18 (2), 254.
St. Helens Road, 21.
St. Heliers (Jersey), parish of, 136.
St. Ives (Cornwall), 238, 253.
St. John, Colonel Thomas, 135.
St. Leger, Captain, 112.
St. Leonard's College. *See* St. Andrews.

St. Malo, 1, 6 (2), 13, 43, 46, 49, 130, 137, 194, 227, 228, 230, 231 (2), 232, 234, 238, 249 (2), 251, 255, 265, 272 (2), 280, 317 (3), 334, 356.
....., bombardment of, 6-8, 17.
....., burning of, 14.
....., Cancale Point, 7.
....., Fort Royal, 7.
....., Point D'Ambour *or* Dambour Fort, 3 (2), 7.
....., Quince Rock, the, 2, 3, 7.
....., siege of, 15.
St. Martin's, 22, 240, 286.
....., Irish at, 257.
St. Michael (Barbadoes), market of, 115.
St. Neots (Cornwall), 99.
St. Sebastian, 288.
St. Thomas, 290.
St. Valertes (Valery), 51.
St. Wolstan's, 142, 143.
Salankemen, 391.
Salassa, 233.
Sale, Lewis, 31.
....., Rachel, 31.
Salinis, port of, 125.
Salisbury, Earl of, 160.
..... John, 29.
...., letter from, 43.
....., Captain Samuel, letter from, 29.
Salisbury, 288.
....., Bishop of, 326.
Salisbury Court. *See under* London.
Salmor, Edward, 81.
Salop. *See* Shropshire.
"Salt and Sour," a term used by soldiers in Ireland for provisions, 156.
Saluting, matters relating to, 40, 43, 44, 87, 88, 120, 121, 131, 276, 327.
Sambre, the, 240, 257, 329 (2), 336, 340, 343 (2), 355.
Samerez, in Jersey, 136.
Sampson, Richard, 99.
Samuel, Sir Thomas, 241.
Samuelse, Pieter, 96.
San Antonio, 309, 312.
Sander, Martin, 124.
Sanderzoon, John, 35
Sandown Castle, 260.
Sandwich, 81, 128.
....., mayor of, 44, 78.
...., letters to, 82, 107.
Sanquhar, 319.
San Secondo, 272.
Sanus, Galousty, 78.
Sarsfield, —, 143, 158, 159.
..... Colonel, 157.
..... Major-General, 102.
Sarucco, Hester, 110.
....., Moses, 110.
Satur, Mr., 77, 103, 131.
Saumier, Mary, 69.
Saunders, Edmund, 140.
....., William, 29.
....., Richard, 142.
Savage, Mrs. Diana, 96.
..... Mr., 109, 213.
Save, the, 233, 270.
Savery (Savory) —, 61.
....., Christopher, 77.
....., Mr., 95.
....., Thomas, 118.
Savoy, 90, 237, 257, 289, 323, 330.
..... inhabitants of, 289.
....., minister of, at Vienna, 233.
....., resident from, at Rome, 284.
....., troops of, 289.
Savoy, Duchess of, 272.
....., Duke of, 24, 50, 117, 166, 227, 233, 235 (2), 239, 252, 255, 259 (2), 263 (2), 268, 271 (2), 277, 279, 280, 285, 289, 303, 308, 323 (2), 342, 345 (2), 347, 351.
Savoy, the. *See under* London.
Sawney, Jane, 47.
Sawyer, Sir Robert, 140.
Saxbury, Anthony, 142.
Saxe-Gotha, Prince of, 171.
Saxons, the, 267, 289, 291, 329.
Saxony, 96, 184, 299.
....., Commissioners of, 321.
....., Court of, 248, 254, 296, 311.
....., Elector of, 78, 85, 100, 233, 239, 250, 254, 311, 317, 319, 321, 323, 330, 343, 347, 349, 351.
....., Lower, Hanse Towns of, 39, 93.
....., ..., English resident in, 93.
Sbirri, the, lieutenant of, 250 (2).
Scaife, Thomas, 35.
Scanderoon, port of, 137, 330.
Scarborough, Earl of, 112.
..... Charles, 152.
Scarborough, 241.
Scariff, 158.
Schalle, Roelof, 80.
Schardius, Frederick William, 62.
Scheldt, the, 336, 340.
Schelhas, Johan Wilhelm, 53.
Scheller, Salomon, 114.
Schoen, Nicholas, 84.
Scholt, John, 4.
Schomberg, Count de, 151.
....., Duke of, 12, 34, 50, 61 (2), 70, 90, 111, 153, 164, 206, 335, 353.
Schonfelder, —, 117.
Schoning, General, 233, 248, 267, 268, 291.
Schott, Clas, 132.
Schut, Andres, 132.
Schuylenburg, Monsieur, 145.
Schuyme, Arent, 18.
Schuzzen, Theophilus, 29.
Schwart, Cornelius, 132.

Schweyer, Andries, 66.
Scilly Islands, the, 71, 79, 238, 272, 274, 300, 310, 321, 324, 327, 352.
Scio, Island of, 284 (2), 287, 295, 302, 304 (2), 306 (*passim*), 311, 312, 314, 316, 317, 320.
Scorch, Richard, 120.
Scotch Regiments, 256.
....., recruits for, 300, 303.
..... *See also under* Army, regiments in.
Scotland, 18, 90, 185, 243, 256.
....., church of, instructions for the Lord High Commissioner of, 122, 123, 330, 332, 337.
....., clipped money in, 324.
....., Commissioner of the General Assembly of, letters to, 123.
...., Council Chamber in, 127.
....., Council of, 324.
....., Earl Marshal of, 127.
....., Exchequer of, 124, 298.
..... general assembly of the church of, 90, 247, 251, 282.
...., president of, 243.
....., Knight Marshal of, 127.
. ..... , land forces in, 145.
....., Lord Advocate of, 282.
..... Lord Chancellor of, 290, 294, 298.
..... , Lord Provost of, 294.
..... , Lords of Session in, 298.
....., officers in, 116, 117.
..... Parliament of, 14, 33, 105, 144, 324, 332, 336, 348.
...., address of to the King, as to the massacre of Glencoe, 9-11.
.. .., Privy Council of, 90.
...., letters to, 116, 126, 127.
..... , regiments in, 116, 170.
....., Treasury of, 124, 298.
...., Lords of the, 90, 123, 124.
..... trumpeters in, 127.
..... Under Secretary of, 90.
Scots Horse, the, 169.
Scott, Dr., 316.
....., Sir Edward, 164.
....., Captain John, 341.
Scravenmoer, Major-General, 154, 179.
Seafort, Benjamin, 126.
Seaforth, Earl of, 170, 309.
Seagrave, —, 143.
....., Francis, 142.
Seamen, dearth of, 241.
....., registering of, 61.
Searle, Thomas, 136.
Sea Service, volunteers for, 137.
Seaton, Christopher, 18.
Secretaries of State, the 111 (2), 329.
Seditious papers and books, 29, 30 (2), 49, 53, 74, 117.
Seeman, Thomas, 172.
Seeventon, John, 32.
Segeur, John, 84.
Seignior, the Grand. *See* Grand Seignior, the.
Seilmaker, William, 63.
Seire, Peter, 138.
Seizures, Commissioners of, 184.
Selbach, camp at, 332.
Selfe, Samuel, 104.
Seller's Jacobite conventicle, 51.
Senet, 242.
Sepolins, John, 63.
Seraphina, Ventura, 33.
Serjeant, Mrs., 48.
Serle, William, 48.
Sermenteau, Francis, 31.
Servia, 233.
Seshams, Edward, 119.
Settlement and Explanation, Act of, 140, 190, 191.
Setubal fleet, the, 307.
Severn, the, 185.
Seybold, Philip, 62.
Seymour, Captain, 115.
....., Colonel, 121.
..... Sir Edward, 101, 112.
Shaban Dey, 130, 131.
Shane, William, 142.
Shannon, the, 155, 158, 159, 173, 189 (2).
Sharp (Sharpe), William, 93, 143.
Sharples, John, 1.
Shattar, Sieur, 340.
Shaw, Francis, 142.
Shee, William, 108.
Sheerness, 21, 54, 74, 143, 144, 274.
Shelburne, Lord, 210.
Sheldon, Captain, 180.
....., Mr., 202.
Shelley, —, 229.
Sherburn, Mrs. Katherine, 72
Sherriffe, James, 142.
Shetland, recruits from, 251.
Ships, names of :—
Aaron, the, 193.
Abram's Offering, the, 29, 116 *footnote*.
Adventure, the, 109, 251 (2), 309.
Africa, the, 317.
Aldborough, the, 58, 147.
Alexander, the, 251.
Alliance, the, 242 (2).
America, the, 171.
Anglesea, the, 37, 321 (2), 324 (2), 334.
Ann, the, 307, 310.
Anne Truelove, the, 2.
Arabella, the, 79.
Arcanie, the, 119.
Archangel, the, 278.
Assistance, the, 247, 276, 290.
Avazilla, the, 54.

Ships, names of—*cont.*
Barbarellow, the, 247.
Berkeley Castle, the, 54, 249, 272, 278, 344.
Berwick, the, 37, 41, 50, 352.
Blessing, the, 29.
Bonaventure, the, 125, 137, 292.
Boyne, the, 234.
Breda, the, 201, 202.
Bridget, the, 244.
Bristol, the, 54, 161, 260.
Britannia, the, 254, 256, 258, 322.
....., letters dated from on board, 22, 24.
Burlington, the, 134.
Cambridge, the, 37. 42, 57, 65, 258.
Canterbury, the, 300, 309.
Captain, the, 37, 274, 276.
Carlisle, the, 309.
Castle of Nerue, 22.
Centurion, the, 20, 194, 348.
Charity, the, 240.
Charles, the, 3, 7, 30, 32, 46, 262, 278, 334, 341.
Charles the Second, the, 290.
Chichester, the, 18, 30, 37.
Cleveland, the, letter dated from on board, 21.
Clondesley, the, 238, 275.
Coaster, the, 236.
Colchester, the, 300.
Conqueror, the, 109.
Cornwall, the, 234.
Coronation, the, 5, 251.
Coventry, the, 45, 65, 339.
....., letters dated from on board, 21.
Crown, the, 234, 244, 261.
Dartmouth, the, 334.
Defiance, the, 37, 41.
Delavall, 261, 333.
Devonshire, the, 45, 344.
Diamond, the, 228, 249 (2), 251 (2), 258.
Discovery, the, 31, 597, 272.
Dolphin, the, 193, 194, 200, 204, 266.
Dorer, the, 253.
Dorsetshire, the, 37, 65, 294.
Dove, the, 236.
Dragon, the, 300, 309, 341.
Drake, the, 275.
Dreadful, the, 7.
Dreadnought, the, 264, 300, 337.
Duchess, the, 50.
Duke, the, 24.
Dunkirk, the, 265, 266, 307.
Eagle, the, 352.
Edgar, the, 24.
Elizabeth, the, 36, 37, 50, 54, 249.
Elizabeth and Ann, the, 236, 238 (2).

Ships, names of—*cont.*
Endeavour the First, the, 29.
Endeavour the Second, the, 29.
England, the, 261.
Ephraim, the, 29, 116.
Essex, the, 24.
European, the, 172.
Expedition, the, 29, 352.
Experiment, the, 260.
Express, the, 31.
Falcon, the, 20, 28.
Falmouth, the, 309.
Firebrand, the, 307.
Foresight, the, 310.
Fortune, the, 21, 29, 54, 116 (2), 280.
French Expedition, the, 152.
Gabriel, the, 29.
George, the, 200.
Germoon, the, 69, 72, 275, 278, 306, 327, 330.
Gloucester, the, 25, 37, 41, 294.
Goodwin, the, 272.
Grafton, the, 24, 29.
Granada, the, 13, 137.
Grand, the, 266.
Great Georga, the, 251.
Greenwich, the, 262, 264.
Greyhound, the, 2, 251.
Guernsey, the, 288.
Hampshire, the, 260.
Hampton Court, the, 275.
Hannibal, the, 290.
Happy Return, the, 29.
Henrietta, the, 121.
Henry, the, 104, 265.
Herne, the, 120.
Hind, the, 31, 97.
Hope, the, 172, 262, 265, 321, 322, 324, 326, 328, 334 (2).
Hopewell, the, 29.
Humber, the, 234.
Isaac, the, 97.
Isabella, the, 232.
James, the, 204.
John, the, 244.
John and Martha, the, 29.
John and Matthew, the, 29.
Joseph, the, 278.
Justice, the, 125.
Kempthorne, the, 200.
Kent, the, 37, 52, 275, 276, 337.
Kingfisher, the, 37, 254.
Lady Ann, the, 29, 116 *footnote*.
Lancaster, the, 249.
La Nostra Signiora de la Consolation, 55.
Lark, the, 120, 252, 255.
Lenox, the, 38, 344.
Lichfield, the, 37, 125.

Ships, names of—*cont.*
Liefland, the, 135.
Lion, the, 264.
Lodados, the, 72.
London, the, 50, 264.
London Merchant, the, 292.
Loyalty, the, 290.
Lumley Castle, the, 258.
Lyme, the, 32, 42, 324.
Madonna de Rosario, 125.
Maidstone, the, 3, 32, 42, 43.
Mary, the, 2, 45, 52, 57, 63, 234, 270, 300, 309 (2), 334.
Mary and Sarah, the, 29, 116 *footnote*.
May Flower, the, 29 (2).
Merchant Goodwill, the, 172.
Mercury, the, 13, 120.
....., letter dated from on board, 29.
Mermaid, the, 21, 31, 42, 43, 44.
Modena, the, 290 (2), 296.
Monk, the, 238 (2), 352.
Monmouth, the, 204, 240, 247, 258, 259, 298.
Montague, the, 316, 320, 321.
Mordaunt, the, 254.
Neptune, the, 5, 34, 37.
Newark, the, 5, 34, 37 (2), 65.
Newcastle, the, 309.
Newport, the, 247.
Nonsuch, the, 309 (2).
Norfolk, the, 352.
Northumberland, the, 27, 37, 50, 54, 57.
Norwich, the, 261, 290.
Owner's Good Will, the, 29.
Parham, the, 283.
Pearl, the, 244.
Pembroke, the, 240 (3), 249, 254.
Pendennis, the, 260.
Penzance, the, 31, 41.
Phœnix, the, 161.
Plymouth, the, 309.
Portland, the, 327.
Portsmouth, the, 194, 327, 330.
Post Boy, the, 283.
Prins Casimier (Prince Cazameer), the, 29, 116 *footnote*.
Prince of Orange, the, 344.
Queen, the, 256, 264, 274.
Regina del' Ceilo, the, 132.
Reserve, the, 307.
Resolution, the, 249.
Restoration, the, 266, 352.
Richmond, the, 204.
Rochester, the, 37, 65.
Roebuck, the, 324, 334.
Romney, the, 300.
Royal Katherine, the, 276.
Royal Sovereign, the, 256.
Ruby, the, 307.

Ships, names of—*cont.*
Russell, the, 351.
St. Alban's, the, 258.
St. Andrew, the, 24, 249.
St. John Baptist, the, 247.
St. Martin, the, 326.
St. Michael, the, 24, 249.
St. Patrick, the, 193.
Samson, the, 290.
Samuel, the, 290, 300.
Sandadoes, the, 43.
Sandwich, the, 24.
San Guiseppe, the, 125, 137.
Sapphire, the, 236.
Sappine, the, 45.
Sarah Elizabeth, the, 119.
Scarborough, the, 276.
Sea Flower, the, 172.
Sea Horse, the, 29, 322, 327.
Serpent, the, 125.
Shafterhoofe, the, 189.
Shark, the, 32, 97.
Sheerness, the, 236, 243.
Shoreham, the, 270.
Shrewsbury, the, 2, 6, 14, 30, 37, 42, 43, 46.
Smyrna Merchant, the, 154, 187.
Soldadoes (Soldado), the, 31, 244, 275.
Sole Bay, the, 41.
Sophia, the, 356.
Southampton, the, 251, 309.
Sovereign, the, 24.
Spanish Alliance, the, 327, 337, 339.
Spanish Expedition, the, 238, 288, 327.
Spy, the, 247.
Star, the, 275.
Starenburgh, the, 67.
Stirling Castle, the, 275, 337.
Success, the, 298.
Suffolk, the, 24, 262.
Sussex, the, 258.
Swallow, the, 15, 201, 202, 320.
Swan, the, 283, 307.
Swift, the, 182.
Swiftsure, the, 275.
Talmodigheit, the, 122, 133.
Téméraire, the, 320.
Terrible, the, 307.
Thomas and George, 29.
Tiger, the, 52, 296.
True Love, the, 29, 154.
Virgin, the, 278.
Virgin Grace, the, 236, 247.
Virginia Merchant, the, 249.
Weymouth, the, 13, 37, 227, 265, 266, 272, 274, 275, 300 (2), 321, 330.
William and Elizabeth, the, 29.

Ships, names of—*cont.*
Winchester, the, 307.
Wren, the, 3.
Unity, the, 94.
Yarmouth, the, 13, 37, 294.
York, the, 189.
Young Tobias, the, 29, 116 *footnote*.
Zante, the, 238.
Shipton, Alice, 53.
Shooter's Hill, 333.
Shorter, Captain, 238.
Shovell (Shovel), Sir Cloudesley, 20, 42, 45, 50, 54, 63, 88, 158, 256, 260, 261, 262, 276, 279, 283 (2), 287, 307, 315, 318, 346.
Shower (Showers), Sir Bartholomew, 262, 351.
Shrewsbury, 21.
Shrewsbury, Duke of, 6, 9, 21, 24 (2), 30, 34, 36, 44, 48, 51, 52, 68, 83, 86, 95, 97, 105, 111, 116, 132, 143, 243, 281, 312, 322, 328, 329, 333.
....., ..., letters from, 2 (2), 3 (2), 8, 15 (2), 17, 19, 20, 25, 26, 30, 33, 46, 47, 51, 53 (2), 54 (2), 55 (3), 59, 62, 64 (3), 82 (4), 85 101, 104, 105 (2), 107 (3), 112, 114, 115, 116, 118, 121 (3), 126 (2), 128, 130, 131, 133, 135, 137.
....., ..., letters to, 1, 6, 12, 13, 18, 21, 22, 26, 29, 30, 35, 38, 43, 48, 49, 52, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 94, 96, 101, 103, 128 (2), 133, 138, 139, 283, 342.
Shot, Claes, 124.
Shropshire, 133.
....., justices in, 54.
Sicilian galleys, 354.
Sick and Wounded Seamen, Commissioners for, 65, 256, 258.
Sidon, 125.
Siggins, John, 81.
Signalling, Naval, frequent change in code advocated, 20.
Signet, keeper of the, 344.
Signet Office, the, 226.
Signeur, John, 69.
Siemen, Michael, 12.
Silesia, 42, 211.
....., Protestant emigration from, to Ireland, 211, 212.
Silk, trade in, with Piedmont, 16, 28.
....., duty on, 16, 28, 33.
....., seizure of, 241.
..... *See* Lutestring Company, the, *and* Thrown silk.
Simins, John, 119.
Simon, Colanstus Rustan, 78.
....., Isabella, 117.
Simonsen (Simonson), Adrian, 132.
..... Arij, 124.
....., Charles, 132.
Simpson, Captain Christopher, 77.
....., Mrs. Johanna, 77.
Sinclair, Captain John, 22, 112.
Sirloins, the, 337.
Sittingbourne, 338 (2).
Sivart, Cornelis, 124.
Skackford, Thomas, 122.
Skaw, the, 301, 302.
Skinner, Daniel, 130, 131, 159.
....., Mr., 221.
..... Martin, 223.
Skye, Isle of, 170.
Slade, Hugh, 110.
....., Moses, 63.
Slane, Lord, 15.
Slavonia, 233, 257, 270, 277, 303, 333, 351.
Sleeworth, Jaspar, 81.
Sligo, 157, 158, 159, 220, 221.
Sloan, Mr., 215.
Sloots, Jan, 69.
Slowly, Captain, 344.
Sluce, John Peterson, 55.
Sluys, 51, 55, 172.
Smart, Mr., 249.
Smid, Ralph, 96.
Smith, —, 32, 107.
....., Aaron, 1, 9, 51.
....., Cornelius, 132.
..... Gosivinus, 31.
....., Henry, 49.
....., James, 120, 124.
....., Mrs. Jane, 77.
....., John, 83, 112.
..... Martin, 62.
..... Mary, 91.
....., Mr., 21, 25, 51, 282.
..... Patrick, 2.
....., Thomas, 20, 73.
....., William, 148, 244.
Smithwick, Captain Henry, 135.
Smyth, Colonel, 195.
....., Mr., 239.
....., Dr. Thomas, 96, 101.
Smyrna, 295, 306 (2), 308, 311, 312, 314, 316, 317, 330.
..... letter from, 247.
Snead, Ensign William, 147.
Soane, Captain, 13.
..... Mr., 5.
Soddington, 342.
Soigne, forest of, 271, 282.
Soignies, 281 (2).
Soldan, Gustaf, 81.
Soldiers, atrocities committed by, 55.
Solicitor General, the, 33, 65, 93, 103, 105, 110, 113, 117, 118, 129, 133, 189.
Somerford, manor of, 146.
Somerford Maltravers, 146.
Somers, Helena, 49.
....., Sir John, 73, 111, 195, 346.
Somerset, 146.
Soolant, Marten, 124.

Sophia, 349.
Sorowsky, Peter, 16.
Sorrensen, Cornelius, 107, 118.
Sothern, Mr., 320.
Sound, the, 235, 236, 239, 287, 301 (2), 302 (2).
Soundings, the, 13, 17, 25 (2), 38 (2), 54, 57, 64 *passim*, 75.
Southampton, 15, 249, 294, 303, 310.
....., mayor of, 148.
....., merchants of, 231
Southbank, lands of, 127.
Southern Circuit, the, 308.
South Foreland, the, 276, 281.
South Sand Head, the, 344.
Southwark, 87.
Southwell, Sir Robert, letter to, 181.
Soyer, James, 103.
Spain, 27 (2), 33, 45, 49, 70, 73, 75, 94, 117, 121, 130, 132, 241, 264, 277, 291, 302, 303, 323, 337, 346.
..... , Court of, 171, 233, 237, 277, 280.
..... , Envoy of, 280, 315.
....., King of, 8, 27, 50, 250, 285, 286, 289, 292, 298, 299, 306, 345.
....., letter from, 250.
....., Ministers of, 233, 248.
....., regiments of, 154, 263, 272, 328, 340.
.... *See* Spaniards *and* Spanish.
Spalmadora, 314.
Spandau, 291.
Spaniards, the, 255, 259, 279, 304, 319, 345, 354.
Spanish Ambassador, the, 9, 283.
..... army, the, 261, 285, 344, 354.
..... galleys, generals of the, 279.
..... horse, the, 152.
..... Netherlands, the, 285, 293, 299.
..... West Indies, the, 52.
..... *See* Spain *and* Spaniards.
Sparr, Monsieur, 224.
Spence, Gerard, 61.
Spencely, —, 73.
....., William, 35.
Spencer, Captain Quartus, 122
Spires, 268, 271.
Spires, Ann, 90.
....., James, 90.
Spithead, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 51, 52, 60, 64, 66, 74, 75, 79, 123, 230, 234, 249 (2), 251, 254, 256, 258, 268, 274, 275, 303, 317, 318, 322, 324, 326, 337, 341, 352, 354.
....., Dutch ships at, 226.
....., letter dated at, 21.
Sprag, Captain, 85.
Sprenger, Mrs. Christian George, 33.
Spurway, Richard, 138.
Spykes Town, 115.
Squadrons, list of, 143.
Stage coaches, licensing of, 245.
Staines Bridge, 274.
Stair, Master of, 10-11, *passim*, 348.
Stamford, 86, 89, 91.
....., churches of St. Peter and All Saints, union of, 132.
..... corn riots in, 263.
Stamford, Earl of, 112, 124, 132.
Stanhope, Lieut.-Colonel James, 94, 98.
....., Mr., 50, 130, 131.
Stanley (Stanly), Charles, 19.
....., John, 142.
....., Mr., 254.
....., Sir Rowland, 272, 283.
....., Sir Thomas, 272.
Stapes, Captain Richard, 39.
Staremberg, Count, 233, 321.
Starky (Starkey), Mary, 36.
....., Mr., 94.
States, *or* States General, the, 8 (2), 22, 33, 42, 44, 47, 48, 52, 63, 73, 76 (2), 77, 87, 96, 108 (2), 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 121 (2), 122, 125, 132, 136, 138, 151, 167, 169, 235 (3), 242, 248, 250 (2), 251, 255, 287, 289, 319, 332, 340, 347, 350.
Stationers Company, the, 74.
Stationers Hall, *See under* London.
Stearne, Lieut.-Colonel Robert, 126.
Steckelman, John, 56.
Stede, John, 115.
Stedman, Captain Francis, 106.
....., Mary, 106.
Steen, Joachin, 56.
Steers, —, 52.
Steinbeck, Count, 110.
Steinkirk, 120.
Stenau, General, 353.
Stengens, Monsieur, 63.
Stenhausen, Prince of, 291.
Stephens, Captain, 41, 245, 247.
....., Robert, 74, 305.
..... *See* Stevens.
Stepney, 84.
Stepney (Stepny), George, 78, 100, 111.
....., John, 142.
....., Mr., 296.
....., Thomas, 142.
Sterchmans, Geertruijt, 136.
Sterrison, Hans, 76, 84, 94.
Steuan, General, 284.
Stevens, Captain, 8.
....., Jannetie, 52.
....., Jeffrey, 104.
....., Robert, 30.
..... *See* Stephens.
Stevenson, John, 1.

Stewart (Stuart), —, 41.
....., Alexander, 106.
....., Brigadier, 20, 50, 136, 243, 316.
....., John, 91.
..... Captain John, 62 (3), 115.
....., Tobias, 62.
....., Captain William, 135.
....., Brigadier-General William, 62, 115.
Stibel, Tobias, 45.
Stiernanker, John, 85.
Stiredale, John, 307.
Stirling, 153.
..... , baillies of, 282.
....., castle, 282.
Stock, Mr., 29.
Stocker, Caleb, 119.
Stockey, Andrew, 22.
Stockholm, 87.
Stokes, Nicholas, 76.
Stokes Bay, 275.
Stone, Mr., 17, 18, 97.
....., Richard, 108.
Stopford, Colonel, 38.
..... Major Joseph, 81, 120.
Storm, Pieter, 14.
Stout, Anthony, 20.
Stow, parish of, 133.
Strafford, Earl of, 294.
Straits, the, 5, 13, 20, 26, 28 (2), 37, 41, 44, 45, 47 (2), 48, 54, 57 (3), 60, 61, 63, 67, 68, 70, 71 (2), 72, 74, 75, 79 (2), 101, 109 (2), 126, 143, 244, 260, 268, 269, 278, 293, 303, 312, 318, 327, 328, 335, 344, 346.
Straits' Fleet, the, 278.
Strak, Conrad, 52.
Stranraer, 282.
Strassburg (Strasburg), 239, 245, 252, 255, 270, 285, 303, 336, 355.
Strathmore, Earl of, 127, 264.
Strathnaver, Lord, 29.
Streete, Mr., 130.
Streng, Jean Bernard, 117.
"Striking." *See* Saluting.
Strode, Grace, 146.
....., Sir George, 146.
Stry, 264.
Stuart. *See* Stewart.
Studd, Major Joseph, 84.
Stupa, Colonel, 313.
Stuve, Hans, 35.
Suarez, Abraham, 33.
Suffolk, 60.
Sultan, the. *See under* Turkey.
Sunday. *See* Lord's Day, the.
Sunderland, Robert, Earl of, 181.
Surinam, 289, 300.
Surridge, Thomas, 42.
Susa (Suso), valley of, 257, 277, 279, 288, 340.
....., garrison of, 345.
Sussex, 5, 109.
....., coast of, 78, 322.
....., ports of, 131.
Sutton, Captain John, 120, 142.
....., Philippa, 120.
....., Robert, 69.
....., William, 30, 60, 81, 85, 87, 136, 143.
Sutton, manor of, 146.
Swabia, 277, 343, 355.
Swadling, Dr., 133.
Swallow, Ann, 136.
Swan, Mr., 3.
Swansea, 51.
Sweden, 12, 14, 18, 45, 77, 85, 87, 88 (2), 89, 350.
....., court of, 84 (2).
..... King of, 18, 22, 77, 120, 121 (2), 132, 152, 167, 235, 250.
....., ministers of, 240, 245.
....., Princess of, 285.
Swedes, the, 40, 43, 81, 132, 234, 266 301, 321.
Swedish Ambassador, the, 311.
..... convoy, the, 240.
..... envoy, the, 248.
..... fleet, the, 322.
..... men of war, 40, 42, 43, 44, 135, 265.
..... Secretary, the, 40.
..... ships, reference to, 40, 259, 278.
Sweetman, —, 229.
....., Edward, 142.
Sweeten, John, 109.
Swift, George, 107.
Swiss Cantons, the, 66, 306, 313.
Swiss Guards, regiment of, in the French Army, the, 317.
Swiss protestant cantons, the, 248.
Switzerland, Lord Galway's negotiations in, 297.
Switzers, the, French negotiations with, 289.
....., general of the, 313.
Switzheim, 252.
Sydenham, Sir John, 87.
Sydney, Viscount, 163, 181, 195, 211, 214, 219, 220, 236.
....., letters from, 154, 155, 156, 159, 160, 195 (2), 196 (3), 198, 199, 200, 202 (2), 203, 204, 205 (2), 207, 208, 209 (2), 211, 212, 213 (2), 214 (2), 215, 216, 217, 218, 220, 221 (2), 222 (2).
....., letter to, 200.
Symball, Mrs., 312.
Syme, John, 127.
Symonds, Captain Gilbert, 117.
..... Joseph, 62.
Sympson, John, 140.
....., Mr., 142.
Synge, Dean, 201, 204, 208, 215, 216.
....., Dr. Samuel, 216.
Szlan, Kamen, 267.

T

Taffe, regiments of, 237.
Talbot, —, 142.
....., George, 35.
....., James, 142, 143 (2).
....., John, 142.
Tally Court, the, 172.
Talmash (Talmarsh), Lieut.-General Thomas, 171, 262, 263.
Tamino, John, 56.
Tangier, 346.
Tankervill, Earl of, 112, 331.
Tanner, Mr., 9, 12.
....., Mary, 84.
Tarrell, Mr., 119.
Tartars, the, 237, 259, 270 (2), 287, 289, 295, 319, 347.
Tartary, Cham, or Khan, of, 233, 237, 252, 254, 259, 270, 277, 287, 310, 355.
....., Ran of, 245.
Tarton, Mr. Baron, 308.
Tasburgh, James, 2.
Tatton, William, 39.
Taunton, 272.
Taurinus, officials under, 171.
Taylor, Anne, 84.
....., Captain, 309.
....., Charles, 84.
..... James, 119, 317.
....., John, 92.
..... Mr., 9, 50.
....., Richard, 39.
..... Roger, 35.
....., Thomas, 148.
....., William, 76 (2), 88.
....., Zachary, 119.
Teignmouth, 153.
....., Custom House at, 153.
Tekeli, Count, 235, 245, 252, 257, 297, 333.
Telles, Jehudes, 33.
Telman, Peter, 76.
Temesvar, 270, 286, 289, 295, 313, 323, 343, 350, 351.
....., siege of, 321, 329.
Tempest, Sir Francis, 53.
Temple, John, 161, 212.
....., Sir John, 119, 161, 199, 339.
..... Sir Richard, 272.
....., Thomas, 161.
....., Sir William, 200.
Tenant, Captain, 248.
Tenedos, 284.
Tennison, Dr., 292, 305.
Terrahan, 183.
Terre, the river, 269.
Testas, Peter, 66.
Tet (river?), 279.
Tettau, 154.
Teutonic Order, the, Grand Master of, 239, 242, 268.
Teven, Hans, 124.
Tewes, Hans, 125.
Texel, the, 323.
Thames, the, 264, 274, 296, 333.
Thanet, Isle of, 44.
Thanet, Earl of, 322.
Thanksgiving, day of, 65.
..... service for taking Namur, 53.
Theaker, Thomas, 85.
Therry, Major William, 73.
Thielt, 281.
Thomas, Benjamin, 143.
... . Captain, 286.
....., Leison, 83.
... ., Madam, 276.
....., Sarah, 32.
....., Timothy, 85.
Thompson, Charles, letters from, 161, 162
....., John, 49, 119.
....., Sir John, 322.
....., Morrice, 138
....., Paramor, 49.
Thonnelet, Francis, 47.
Thornburgh, John, 86.
Thornesen, Thomas, 91.
Thornton, John, 99.
..... Robert, 83.
Thorowgood, Sir Benjamin, 249.
Thorpe, Dr., 338.
Thrace (Tracy), 120.
Thrown silk, bill for importing, 236.
..... *See also under* Silk.
Thungen, General, 289.
Thursby, Mr., 119, 120.
Thurston, —, 44.
....., Mr., 52.
Thynne, Henry, 145, 146.
....., Sir James, 146.
Tibull, 280.
Tichborne. *See* Titchbourne.
Tidcombe, Colonel John, 120, 122.
Tiede, Christopher, 39.
"Tifes" demand for, made on the people of Barcelona, 279.
Tiffin, Colonel Zachary, 97, 105.
Tilbury, 17, 19, 344.
Tilbury Fort, 9.
Tilly, John, 9 (2).
Tilson, Mr., 229.
Tin, refiners of, 148.
Tinsey, Philip, 121 (2).
Tipperary, 173.
Tisdal, James, 143.
Tistaert, John, 86.

Titchbourne, Captain Benjamin, 85.
....., Colonel, 117.
Titel, 333.
Tobacco, proposed increase of the revenue upon, 113.
Toledo, 250.
Tollett, Captain, 40, 322.
Tolot, Peter Marc, 55.
Tolouse, Count, 230.
Tom, John, 31.
..... Peter, 30, 80, 143.
Tombon, John, 62.
Tomese, Andries, 124.
Tomsen, Andreas, 132.
Ton, river, 261.
Tonbridge. *See* Tunbridge.
Tongres, 233, 267 (2).
Tonnage and Poundage, 296.
Topham, Sir John, 101, 102 (2), 200.
Topsham, 153.
Torbay, 258, 260.
Tories, the, 45, 176.
Torrington, Earl of, 322.
Toulon, 25, 32, 244, 248, 269, 270, 285, 298, 307, 311, 320, 335, 348, 349, 350.
..... fleet at, 103.
..... letter from, 352.
....., port of, 279.
..... squadron, the, 244 (2).
Toulouse, 253.
Tournai, 295, 353.
....., Governor of, 352.
Tours, 273.
Tourville, 255, 256, 273, 285, 321.
Tourville, Marshal, 253, 269, 291, 335, 355.
Towerson, Elicia, 31.
Townley, Captain Anthony, 81.
Townshend, Captain, 181.
Trade and Plantations, committee of, 19.
..... *See also* Plantations, the.
Tradery, rectory of, 101, 163.
Transport Office, the, 61, 331 (2).
Transportations, Commissioners of, 17, 34, 182.
Transylvania, 245, 257, 270, 286, 306, 313, 329, 347 (2), 349 (2), 350, 351 (2), 355 (2).
Transylvanians, the, 351.
Trant, Maurice, 70.
....., Sir Patrick, 93, 105, 112.
Trasconch, Castle of, 284.
Trautwein, Christopher, 96.
Travers, Mr., 78.
Traves, Raphael, 86.
Treadway, George, 125.
Treason, Bill concerning, 292, 297.
Treasonable papers and practises *See* Seditious papers and books.
Treasury the, 3, 16, 28, 33, 34, 40, 44, 48, 53, 61 (2), 68 (2), 69, 73, 163, 168, 169 (2), 171, 351.
..... Lords of the, 33, 51, 61, 68, 82, 84, 103, 106 (2), 107, 108, 109, 113, 120, 121, 125, 135, 137, 178, 243, 263, 298, 314, 344, 346.
....., ..., letters to, 5, 133.
Treby, Lord Chief Justice, 78, 308, 341.
Tregel, Peter, 124.
Treiner, Ditmar, 56.
Trekel, Peter, 132.
Trelawney, Colonel, 36, 52.
Trenchard, Sir John (Secretary of State), 9, 112, 133, 331.
..... death of, 326.
....., letters to, 227, 267.
Trent, Jacob, 105.
Treves, 255, 287.
Trevor, Sir John, 112, 318.
....., Sir Thomas, 335.
Trimleston, Lord, 142.
Trinity Fort at Kaminiètz, 237.
Trinity House, the. *See under* London.
Tripoli, 34, 61, 130.
....., consul at, 130 (2).
..... Dey of, 130 (2), 131.
....., King of, 298.
Tronchiennes, 345.
Trotter, John, 247 (2).
True, John, 107.
Trumbull, Sir William, 3, 9, 18, 29, 40 (2), 44 (2), 52, 61, 66, 94, 106, 107, 112, 326, 329, 331, 351.
..... letters from, 2, 5, 6, 8, 14, 15, 17, 20, 30, 32, 40, 41, 53, 54, 55, 62, 67, 69 (2), 72, 77 (2), 79, 81, 82 (2), 86, 87 (3), 88, 89 (2), 90, 92 (2), 94 (2), 95 (3), 96 (2), 97, 99, 101, 103 (3), 104 (4), 109 (3), 110, 114 (2), 115, 120, 122, 126, 131 (2), 133, 134, 137.
....., letters to, 1, 43, 67, 119.
Tual, 238.
Tuam, Archbishop of, 132, 209.
....., house of, 36.
Tucker, Mr., 331.
..... William, 88.
Tully, Susan, 63.
Tulmans, Aaltjen, 76.
Tunbridge, Viscount, 331.
Tunis, 72, 311.
....., Consul at, 130 (3).
..... government of, 259.
Tunstall, Mr., 5.
Turenne, 224.
Turin, 237, 239, 252, 259 (2), 263, 272, 279, 286, 288, 292, 297, 306, 308, 323, 325, 340, 342.
....., letters dated at, 44, 233, 257, 263, 308, 314, 345.

Turkey, 237, 242, 264, 310, 318, 326, 349.
....., army of, 287.
..... convoy, the, 23, 52, 286, 346.
..... fleet, the, 24, 306, 312, 346.
....., French merchants in, 316.
....., Grand Seignior of, 245 (2).
....., letters from, 252, 355.
..... merchants, the, 258.
..... Sultan of, 316, 349.
..... Vizier of, 245.
..... *See also* Ottoman Empire, &c.
Turkish bassa, a, 287.
Turks, 233, 235, 242, 257, 267, 268, 270, 271, 280, 284, 291, 295, 298, 302, 304, 306, 310, 313, 317, 320, 321, 323, 329, 330, 332, 333, 347, 351, 355.
....., war with the, 167.
..... *See also under* Ottoman *and* Ottomans.
Turnbull, Captain Thomas, 58.
Turner, Captain, 356.
....., Edward, 119.
....., John, 89.
....., Mrs. Mary, 78.
Turog, Hannah, 55.
....., Peter, 55.
Tuscany, Grand Duke of, 4, 132, 277, 278, 279, 286, 302, 331.
Tuxford, 91.
Tweeddale, Marquis of, 105, 124, 294.
....., letters to, 8, 33.
Twigg, —, 229.
Twistleton, Captain Fiennes, 115.
Twyman, John, 79.
Tybert, Andries, 119.
Tyburn, 152.
Tydiman, Francis, 72.
Tynmouth, governor of, 254.
Tyrconnel, Lord, 142, 155 (2), 157, 158, 180 (2).
Tyrell (Tyrrell), Bridget, 42.
....., James, 20, 42.
....., Captain John, 161.
....., Thomas, 42.
Tyrone, Earl of, 212.
Tysack, John, 103.

U

Ukraine, the, 254.
Ulster, 221.
Umfrey, Mrs., 20.
Ummiger, John, 8.
Upper Ossory, Lord of, 16.
Upper Rhine, the, 166, 183, 252.
..... *See also* Rhine, the.
Ushant, 65, 258, 292.
Usleegh, Lure, 78.

V

Valacia, Prince of, 355.
Valenchia, 299.
Valenciennes, 315, 333, 353.
Valence, siege of, 306.
Valentz, 237, 250.
Van Beeck, Lucas, 136.
Van Bracht, Isaac, 56.
Van Brackell, Adran, 100.
Van Braunjeon, Conrad, 105.
Van Bremen, Caspar, 70.
Vanbrook, Mr., 46.
Vander Boom, Weynant, 136.
Vander Dorent, Antonio, 52.
Vander Kettle, Jeremiah, 45.
Van der Meule, Elizabeth, 84.
Van der Meulen, Elizabeth, 86.
....., Gaspar, 86.
Van der Osten, Michell, 69.
Van der Poel, 149.
Vander Porten, Simon, 124.
Vander Stein, Jacob, 138.
Vanderweld, the Castallan, 293.
Van Duijse, Giles, 77.
Vane, Sir Henry, 298.
Van Eyck, Anna, 33.
....., Levina, 33.
....., Peter, 113.
Van Gorb, Rombout, 107.
Van Hauten, Jullis, 69.
Van Homrigh, Monsieur, 15 (2), 170, 182.
Van Houten, Helena, 70.
Van Loesbergen, Menard, 108.
Van Niewenheim, Ensign George, 121.
Van Ommeren, Machiel, 90.
Van Omverquerc. *See* D'Auverquerque.
Van Raven, Barent, 67.
....., Jonas, 67.
Van Ricithoven, Cornelis, 11.
Van Ridd, Peter, 67.
Van Sicke, Isaac, 94.
Vansisterfleet, —, 80.
Van Toll, James, 72, 84.
Van Vleieden, John, 130.
Van Woensel, John, 33.
Vareilles, John James, 110.
Vasselar, Jean, 69.
Vasso, Jaques, 138.
Vauban, Monsieur, 258, 273, 321, 336.
Vaudemont, Prince of, 270, 303, 352.
Vaudois, the, 239, 257, 272, 284, 306, 340.

Vaughan, —, 28.
....., Captain, 48, 50, 64.
..... Mrs., 12.
....., Henry, 84.
Vauss, John, 127.
Vendôme, Duke of, 279, 323, 345.
Venetian Ambassador, the, 294, 304, 306, 311, 323.
..... Fleet, the, 284, 314.
..... Service, the, Irish troops for, 221, 222.
Venetians, the, 237, 248, 268, 284, 287, 295, 304, 312, 332, 340, 347, 353.
Venice, 284, 286, 308, 311, 316, 320, 349.
....., consul at, 118.
....., Doge of, 237, 280.
....., letters from, 302, 306, 353.
....., Republic of, 257, 304, 311, 323.
....., Senate of, 323.
Venner, Colonel, 316.
Ventris, —, 169.
Verbeck, Abraham, 81.
Verbecq, William, 53.
Verdun, 343.
Vernatty, Anthony, 56.
Vernon, Mr., 12, 18, 25, 45, 56, 243.
...., letters from, 46, 91.
....., ... letters to, 21, 22, 26, 27, 30, 36, 38, 42, 44, 45, 52, 60, 109, 119, 132, 286.
....., Colonel, 144 (2).
....., James, 76, 104.
...., letter from, 91.
....., Thomas, 125.
Verrall, Pincha, 33.
Versailles, 237, 246, 298, 315, 330.
Vervort, John, 66.
Veterani (Veteranye), General, 270, 289, 306, 321, 329, 333, 350, 351, 355.
Viand, Samuel, 77.
Vicard, Cardinal, 250.
Victuallers, the, 13, 28, 61, 64, 68, 86.
Victualling, Commissioners of the, 28.
Vidal (Vidall), Asar, 67, 70.
Vienna, 98, 233, 235, 247, 263, 285, 287, 291, 295, 310, 312, 313, 314, 315, 333, 349, 351, 355.
....., Court of, 254.
....., letters dated at, 167, 241, 245, 268, 277, 291, 297, 304, 306, 321, 329, 332, 343, 347, 349, 351, 355.
Vigo, 261.
Villa Franca, 263.
Villa Nuova, 340.
Villar, Mrs., 49.
Villars, Captain, 254.
Villeroy, 46, 345 (2), 347.
....., Duke, 285.
....., Marshal, 253, 355.
Villiers, Brigadier, 234.
....., Colonel, 153, 182.
..... John, 2.
....., Lord, 49, 90, 92 106, 107, 122, 352.
Viner, Thomas, 96.
Virginia, 244 (2), 254, 271, 278, 296, 298, 300, 310, 313.
Vizier, The, 287.
....., Mufti the, 318.
Vleys, Juan Baptista, 51.
Voisea, Monsieur, 293.
Vompion, —, 74.
Von Bart, Captain, 280.
..... *See* Du Bart.
Vonlion, 351.
Von Ottingen, Christian, 27.
Voyer, Catherine, 115.
Vregman, Daniel, 124.
Vrijegel, Jonas, 124.
Vulcan Pass, the, 350.

W

Wadding, John, 120.
Waddington, Sir Henry, 158.
Wade, —, 143.
Wahn, Jurgen, 36.
Walcot, 339.
Walcott, John, 152.
....., Thomas, 152.
Waldeck, Prince of, 149, 151, 152 (2).
....., letters to, 183, 184.
Waldens, Jacob, 300.
Wales, Auditor of, 145.
....., coast of, 194.
....., crown manors, &c. in, accounts of, 145.
....., justice in, 236.
Wales, Prince of, drinking the health of, 2.
Walker, George, 1.
....., Thomas, 53.
Walkington, Dr., 2, 3, 11, 12.
Wall, William, 2.
Wallachia, 350.
Waller, James, letter from, 200.
....., Mr., 57.
Wallin, Benjamin, 14.
Wallingford, 63.
Wallis, Dr., 71, 134.
....., George, 143.
Wally, Hendry, 8.
..... John, 85.
Walmer Castle, 260.
Walmesley, Mr., 270.

Walsh, Colonel, 352.
....., Henry, 142.
Waltham Cross, the "Four Swans" at, 39.
Walton, 146.
Walton, John, 142.
Wandsford, Sir Christopher, 339.
Wandsworth (Wandsor), threatened disturbance at the house of a French Protestant in, 104.
Wanneghem, camp at, 277, 278, 280.
Wapping, 84, 105.
War, Councils of, proceedings at, 2, 6, 25, 26 (2), 27, 30, 31, 35 (2), 37, 38 (2), 42, 43, 46 (2), 151.
Warburton, Sir Peter, 113.
Ward, —, 88.
....., Captain Bernard, 80.
....., Sir Edward, 140, 335, 341.
....., Joanna, 137.
....., John, 137.
....., Mr., 119, 120.
....., Sir Patient, 232.
....., Richard, 142.
Wardrobe, keeper of the King's, 329.
Ware, James, 108.
....., Mr., 352.
Wark, Lord Grey of, 331.
Warminster, manor of, 145.
Warnicke, —, 136.
Warre, Mr., 215.
Warren, Mrs Margaret, 29.
..... Mrs. Mary, 22.
....., Peter, 142.
....., Thomas, 102, 142.
Warring, James, 78.
....., Marget, 78.
Warrington, Earl of, 276.
Warsaw, 232, 236, 254, 307, 347.
Warwick, rebuilding of, 295.
Water, engine for raising water from the Thames, patent for, 296.
Waterford, 154, 182, 186 (2), 187, 220, 221.
....., King's Road, the, 182.
....., letters dated at, 186.
....., surrender of, 153.
Watergoos, letters dated at, 42.
Waterloo, 282.
....., siege of, 343.
Waters, James, 73.
Wats, Alderman William, 143.
Watson, Mary, 29.
....., Tobias, 29.
....., William, 26.
Wattrangh, Isaack, 77.
Waugh, Captain, 107.
Wavre, 282 (2).
Weaver, Mr., 220.
Webb, Mrs. Dorothy, 77.
....., John, 136.
..... Mrs. Mary, 27, 142.
....., Mr., 138.
Webberley, Major Thomas, 80.
Weiden, 277.
Weisman, Ludolf, 110.
Weiss, Peter, 62
Welbeck, passes granted to, 92, 94.
....., documents dated at, 91, 93.
....., letter from, 352.
Welch (Welsh), —, 38.
....., Thomas, 85.
Wellwood, Dr., 256.
Welsham, William, 119.
Wessell, John, 18.
Wessens, Lambert, 72.
Westchester, 85.
West Dean, 224.
Westen, Marget, 78.
Western Circuit, the, 19.
West France, 25.
West India squadron, the, 81.
West Indies, the, 40, 140, 143, 238, 242 260, 271, 300, 334.
Westmeath, Earl of, 60.
Westminster, court of, the verge held at, 247.
..... Court of Chancery in, 326.
....., Dean and Chapter of, 318.
....., election at, 348.
....., gatehouse at, 71, 76.
....., ..., keeper of, 76.
....., letters dated at, 112, 139.
....., prebendaries of, 318.
....., streets in, 34.
Wexford, 202, 203, 320.
Weymans, Gerard, 136.
Weymouth, 152, 153, 238, 249, 251, 266, 272, 341, 344.
....., letters from, 242, 444, 260, 288.
Weymouth, Thomas, Viscount, 145, 322.
Weymouth Road, 258.
Wharton, Edward, 346.
..... Madam, 335.
....., Mr., 45, 318.
....., Thomas, 112.
Wheeler, Sir Francis, 243.
....., Lieut.-Colonel Pitcarne, 110.
Wheller, John, 72.
Whigs, the, 45.
Whip, Mr., 5.
Whitaker, Mr., 50, 64.
Whitbourne, 146.
White, James, 115.
....., Mary, 32.
....., Nicholas, 96.
....., Patrick, 142.
....., Rowland, 16, 60 (2).
Whitebread, Thomas, 89.
Whitefriars, the, 250.
Whitehall, 304.
Whitehaven, 104.
Whitelock, John, 29.
Whitlock (Whittlock), Mr., 308, 316.

Wibiornson, Andrew, 49.
Wiby, Didrick, 85.
Wickam, Captain, 249.
Wiesloch, 263, 267.
Wieyman, Daniel, 132.
Wigan, 272.
Wight, Isle of, 16, 114, 148, 175, 176, 354.
Wijegel, Jonas, 132.
Wildman, Mr., 149, 151.
Wilkie, William, 2.
Wilkins, —, 50.
....., William, 105.
Wilkinson, —, 54.
....., Major Cuthbert, 125.
....., William, 125.
Willems (Willemse), Coro, 69.
....., John, 118.
Willemsen, John, 100.
William III., references to, 2, 9, 11, 16, 19, 54, 57, 87, 139, 146, 149, 166, 169, 172, 211, 220, 222, 230, 231, 238, 242, 246, 250, 252, 255, 256, 257, 263, 264, 269, 280, 285, 291, 298, 304, 311, 313, 319, 334.
....., acknowledgement of, by Papists, 304.
....., leaves Loo, 335.
....., letters from, 116, 123.
....., letters to, 131 (2), 149, 150, 151, 152, 167, 168, 169, 171.
....., return of, from the Continent, 323.
....., rumoured death of, 50, 51.
....., speech of, 356.
....., visits the House of Peers, 322.
....., visits Newmarket and Althorp, 85.
....., visits Oxford and Cambridge, &c., 85, 86, 89, 91, 95, 96.
Williams (Williamse), Barent, 108.
....., Dr., 67.
....., John, 51, 76, 87, 119.
....., Mr., 21.
....., Thomas, 2.
....., Peter, 91.
....., Sir William, 140.
Williamson, Sir Joseph, 59 (2), 93
....., ..., letter to, 166.
....., Thomas, 142, 143.
Willis, Captain Charles, 84.
Willoughby, Susannah, 21.
Wilson, —, 54, 331.
....., Captain, 181.
....., Dr. Nathaniel, 96, 101, 163.
....., John, 66, 142.
....., Mr., 252, 262, 272 (2).
....., Thomas, 142.
Wilts, county of, 146.
Wiltshaw (Wiltshire), Captain, 288, 309.
....., Commander, 44.
Wimbledon, 6.
Winchester, Marquis of, 112.
Winchester School *or* College, 53, 80, 81, 126, 138.
Winden, 297.
Window tax, the, 134.
Windsor, 89, 92, 95, 96, 98, 103, 346, 353, 354.
....., letter dated at, 104.
Windsor, Colonel, 72, 258.
Wine, import tax on, 243.
Wine Licence Office, the, 314.
Winell, Capt., 194.
Wingfield, Mr., 129.
Winterbeyer, Conrad, 110.
Wintoun, Earl of, 18.
Winzenheim, 333.
With, Edward, 85.
Withers, Mrs. Apolonia, 77.
Witsen, Mons., 151 (2).
Wivell, —, 114.
Wolers, Elizabeth, 31.
Wolfenbüttel, 149.
Wolff, Henry, Baron of Lüttichau, 211.
Wollers, —, 25.
Wolseley (Wolsley), —, 155, 156.
....., Brigadier, 135, 136.
....., Richard, 148.
....., Robert, 14, 117.
....., Colonel William, 148, 149, 220, 224.
Womball, —, 331.
Wonterghem, camp at, 278.
Wood, Basil, 99.
....., Captain, 41.
....., Captain Daniel, 29.
....., Colonel, 52.
Woodbridge, Benjamin, 4.
Woodisons, manors of, 145.
Woodson, —, 272.
Woodstock, 32, 92, 95, 98.
....., recorder of, 48.
Woodward, Francis, 133.
Woogen, Serjeant, 341.
Wool, exportation of, 34.
Woolwich, 131, 318, 333, 346.
Worcester, Bishop of, 326.
....., city of, 34, 118.
Wormetlaw, mains of, 127.
Worms, 268.
....., Bishop of, 268.
Wotton, Captain, 292.
Wouterse, Leendert, 90.
Wray, Sir Bouchier, 269.
....., Major Christopher, 135.
Wren, Sir Christopher, 71.
Wright, Captain, 240.
....., Mr., letter to, 85.
Wroughton, William, 138.
Wurtemburg, Count de, 114, 115 (2).
....., Duke of, 154, 277, 347, 353.
Wurzburg, Bishop of, letter from, 183.
Wushletish, Michael, 72.

Wyatt, Sylvester, 148.
....., Thomas, 148.
Wyche (Wych), Sir Cyril, 4, 195.
Wycombe, 57, 67.
Wynne (Wyn, Wynn), Lieut.-Colonel Owen, 125, 247, 258.
....., Peter, 143.
Wytens, William, 69.

Y

Yard, Mr., 92, 243.
....., R., 86.
Yards, the. *See* Dockyards.
Yarm, 240.
Yarmouth, 8, 15, 50, 140, 226.
....., gaol, 41.
....., letters from, 243.
..... Roads, 301.
Yates (Yate), Joseph, 172 (2), 226.
Yeatts, John, 127.
Yester, Lord, 127.
York, 249.
....., Archbishop of, 326.
Yorke, John, 94.
Yorkshire, 294.
....., high sheriff of, 82.
Youghall, 155, 244.
Young, Ralph, 1, 2, 143.
....., Simon, 70.
....., Sir Walter, 272.
Yoward, Thomas, 72.
Ypres 280 (2), 281, 291, 315, 336, 340 (2).

Z

Zalestin, 335.
Zante, 349.
....., men of, 120.
Zealand (Zeeland), 66, 84, 140, 289, 323, 334.
....., capers, 312.
....., privateers, 55.
Zealanders, the, 54.
Zeeland. *See* Zealand.
Zell, 149.
....., the camp at, letter dated at, 11.
Zen, Captain General, 302, 306, 323.
Zulestein, "Senior," 329, 331.
Zurich, cantons of, 250.

CATALOGUE

(*Revised to 1st August*, 1908)

OF

ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND IRISH RECORD PUBLICATIONS,

REPORTS OF THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION,

AND

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DEPUTY KEEPERS OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS, ENGLAND AND IRELAND,

Printed for

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

And to be purchased,

Either directly or through any Bookseller, from

WYMAN AND SONS, LTD., FETTER LANE, E.C., and 32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or

OLIVER AND BOYD, TWEEDDALE COURT, EDINBURGH; or

EDWARD PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Calendars of State Papers &c. - - - -	3
Public Record Office, Lists and Indexes - - -	9
Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages - - - - - -	10
Publications of the Record Commissioners, &c. - -	20
Works Published in Photozincography - - - -	22
Historical Manuscripts Commission Reports - - -	24
Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records -	30
Scottish Record Publications - - - - - -	34
Irish Record Publications - - - - - -	35
Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, Ireland - - - - - - - - -	36

CALENDARS OF STATE PAPERS, &c.

[IMPERIAL 8vo., cloth. *Price* 15*s.* each Volume or Part, except where otherwise stated.]

Subsequent to recommendations of Committees of the House of Commons in 1800 and 1836, the Master of the Rolls, in 1865, stated to the Lords of the Treasury that although "the Records, State Papers, "and Documents in his charge constitute the most complete and "perfect series of their kind in the civilized world," and although "they are of the greatest value in a historical and constitutional point "of view, yet they are comparatively useless to the public from the "want of proper Calendars and Indexes." Whereupon their Lordships assented to the necessity of having Calendars prepared, and empowered the Master of the Rolls to take such steps as might be necessary for this purpose.

The following Works have been already published in this Series :—

CALENDARIUM GENEALOGICUM; for the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. *Edited by* CHARLES ROBERTS. 2 Vols. 1865.

SYLLABUS, IN ENGLISH, OF RYMER'S FŒDERA. *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L. 1869–1885. Vol. I.—1066–1377. (*Out of print.*) Vol. II.—1377-1654. Vol. III., Appendix and Index.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF ANCIENT DEEDS, preserved in the Public Record Office. 1890–1906. Vols. I., II., III., IV. and V.

CALENDAR OF THE PATENT ROLLS, prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records. 1891–1908 :—

HENRY III.
- Vol. I. (*Latin text*).—1216–1225.
- Vol. II. (*Latin text*).—1225–1232.
- Vol. III.—1232–1247.
- Vol. IV.—1247–1258.

EDWARD I.
- Vol. I.— 1272–1281.
- Vol. II.— 1281–1292.
- Vol. III.— 1292–1301.
- Vol. IV.— 1301–1307.

EDWARD II.
- Vol. I.— 1307–1313.
- Vol. II.— 1313–1317.
- Vol. III.—1317–1321.
- Vol. IV.— 1321–1324.
- Vol. V.— 1324–1327.

EDWARD III.
- Vol. I.— 1327–1330.
- Vol. II.— 1330–1334.
- Vol. III.—1334–1338.
- Vol. IV.— 1338–1340.
- Vol. V.— 1340–1343.
- Vol. VI.— 1343–1345.
- Vol. VII.— 1345–1348.
- Vol. VIII.—1348–1350.
- Vol. IX.— 1350–1354.

RICHARD II.
- Vol. I.— 1377–1381.
- Vol. II.— 1381–1385.
- Vol. III.—1385–1389.
- Vol. IV.— 1388–1392.
- Vol. V.— 1391–1396.

HENRY IV.
- Vol. I.— 1399–1401.
- Vol. II.— 1401–1405.
- Vol. III.— 1405–1408.

HENRY VI.
- Vol. I. —1422–1429.
- Vol. II.— 1429–1436.
- Vol. III.— 1436–1441.
- Vol. IV.— 1441–1446.

EDWARD IV.— 1461–1467.

EDWARD IV., HENRY VI.—1467–1477.

EDWARD IV., EDWARD V., RICHARD III., 1476–1485.

CALENDAR OF THE CLOSE ROLLS, prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records. 1892–1908 :—

HENRY III. (*Latin text*).
- Vol. I.— 1227–1231.
- Vol. II.— 1231–1234.

EDWARD I.
- Vol. I.— 1272–1279.
- Vol. II.— 1279–1288.
- Vol. III.—1288–1296.
- Vol. IV.— 1296–1302.
- Vol. V.— 1302–1307.

EDWARD II.
- Vol. I.— 1307–1313.
- Vol. II.— 1313–1318.
- Vol. III.— 1318–1323.
- Vol. IV.— 1323–1327.

EDWARD III.
- Vol. I.— 1327–1330.
- Vol. II.— 1330–1333.
- Vol. III.—1333–1337.
- Vol. IV.—1337–1339.
- Vol. V.— 1339–1341.
- Vol. VI.— 1341–1343.
- Vol. VII.— 1343–1346.
- Vol. VIII.—1346–1349.
- Vol. IX — 1349–1354.
- Vol. X.— 1354–1360.

Wt. 589. A. B. Ltd.—1550.

CALENDAR OF THE CHARTER ROLLS, prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records. 1903–1908.

Vol. I.—1226–1257.
Vol. II.—1257–1300.
Vol. III.—1300–1326.

CALENDAR OF INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM and other analogous documents, prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records. 1898–1908.

Vol. I.—HENRY III.
Vol. II.—EDWARD I.
Vol. V.—EDWARD II.
SECOND SERIES—
HENRY VII.—Vol. I.

INQUISITIONS AND ASSESSMENTS relating to FEUDAL AIDS, etc., prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records. 1284–1431. Vol. I. Bedford to Devon. 1899. Vol. II. Dorset to Huntingdon. 1900. Vol. III. Kent to Norfolk. 1904. Vol. IV. Northampton to Somerset. 1906.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII., preserved in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and elsewhere in England. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A. (Vols. I.–IV.); *by* JAMES GAIRDNER (Vols. V.–XIII.); *and by* JAMES GAIRDNER, C.B., and R. H. BRODIE (Vols. XIV.–XIX.). 1862–1907.

Vol. I.—1509–1514. (*Out of print.*)
Vol. II. (in two parts)—1515–1518. (*Part I. out of print.*)
Vol. III. (in two parts)—1519–1523.
Vol. IV.—Introduction.
Vol. IV., Part I.—1524–1526.
Vol. IV., Part 2.—1526–1528.
Vol. IV., Part 3.—1529–1530.
Vol. V.—1531–1532.
Vol. VI.—1533.
Vol. VII.—1534.
Vol. VIII.—1535, Jan. to July.
Vol. IX.—1535, Aug. to Dec.
Vol. X.—1536, Jan. to June.
Vol. XI.—1536, July to Dec.
Vol. XII., Part I.—1537, Jan. to May.
Vol. XII.—Part 2.—1537, June to Dec.
Vol. XIII., Part 1.—1538, Jan. to July.
Vol. XIII., Part 2.—1538, Aug. to Dec.
Vol. XIV., Part 1.—1539, Jan. to July.
Vol. XIV., Part 2.—1539, Aug. to Dec.
Vol. XV.—1540, Jan. to Aug.
Vol. XVI.—1540, Sept. to 1541, Dec.
Vol. XVII.—1542.
Vol. XVIII., Part 1.—1543, Jan. to July.
Vol. XVIII., Part 2.—1543, Aug. to Dec.
Vol. XIX., Part I.—1544, Jan. to July.
Vol. XIX., Part II.—1544, Aug. to Dec.
Vol. XX., Part I.—1545, Jan. to July.
Vol. XX.—Part II.—1545, Aug. to Dec.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGNS OF EDWARD VI., MARY, ELIZABETH, and JAMES I. *Edited by* ROBERT LEMON, F.S.A. (Vols. I. and II.) *and by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN (Vols. III.–XII.). 1856–1872.

Vol. I.— 1547–1580.
Vol. II.— 1581–1590.
Vol. III.—1591–1594. (*Out of print.*)
Vol. IV.—1595–1597.
Vol. V.— 1598–1601.
Vol. VI.—1601–1603, with Addenda, 1547–1565.
Vol. VII.—Addenda, 1566–1579
Vol. VIII.—1603–1610.
Vol. IX.— 1611–1618.
Vol. X.— 1619–1623.
Vol. XI.— 1623–1625, with Addenda, 1603–1625.
Vol. XII.—Addenda, 1580–1625.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I., Edited by JOHN BRUCE, F.S.A. (Vols. I.–XII.); by JOHN BRUCE, F.S.A., and WILLIAM DOUGLAS HAMILTON, F.S.A. (Vol. XIII.); *by* WILLIAM DOUGLAS HAMILTON, F.S.A. (Vols. XIV.–XXII.); *by* WILLIAM DOUGLAS HAMILTON, F.S.A., *and* SOPHIE C. LOMAS (Vol. XXIII.). 1858–1897.

Vol. I.— 1625–1626.
Vol. II.— 1627–1628.
Vol. III.— 1628–1629.
Vol. IV.— 1629–1631.
Vol. V.— 1631–1633.
Vol. VI.— 1633–1634.
Vol. VII.— 1634–1635.
Vol. VIII.—1635.
Vol. IX.— 1635–1636.
Vol. X.— 1636–1637.
Vol. XI.— 1637.
Vol. XII.— 1637–1638.
Vol. XIII.— 1638–1639.
Vol. XIV.— 1639.
Vol. XV.— 1639–1640.
Vol. XVI.— 1640.
Vol. XVII.— 1640–1641.
Vol. XVIII.—1641–1643.
Vol. XIX.— 1644.
Vol. XX.— 1644–1645.
Vol. XXI.— 1645–1647.
Vol. XXII.— 1648–1649.
Vol. XXIII.—Addenda. 1625–1649.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, DURING THE COMMONWEALTH. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. 1875–1885.

Vol. I.— 1649–1650.
Vol. II.— 1650.
Vol. III.— 1651.
Vol. IV.— 1651–1652.
Vol. V.— 1652–1653.
Vol. VI.— 1653–1654.
Vol. VII.— 1654.
Vol. VIII.— 1655.
Vol. IX.— 1655–1656.
Vol. X.— 1656–1657.
Vol. XI.— 1657–1658.
Vol. XII.— 1658–1659.
Vol. XIII.— 1659–1660.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS:—COMMITTEE FOR THE ADVANCE OF MONEY. 1642–1656. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. Parts I.–III., 1888.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS:—COMMITTEE FOR COMPOUNDING, &c., 1643–1660. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. Parts I.–V., 1889–1892.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES II. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN (Vol. I.–X.); *and by* F. H. BLACKBURNE DANIELL, M.A. (Vols. XI.–XVI.) 1860–1907.

Vol. I.— 1660–1661.
Vol. II.— 1661–1662.
Vol. III.— 1663–1664.
Vol. IV.— 1664–1665.
Vol. V.— 1665–1666.
Vol. VI.— 1666–1667.
Vol. VII.— 1667.
Vol. VIII.—1667–1668.
Vol. IX.— 1668–1669.
Vol. X.— 1670, and Addenda, 1660–1670.
Vol. XI.— 1671.
Vol. XII.— 1671–1672.
Vol. XIII.— 1672.
Vol. XIV.— 1672–1673.
Vol. XV.— 1673.
Vol. XVI.— 1673–1675.
Vol. XVII.— 1675–1676.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF WILLIAM III. *Edited by* WILLIAM JOHN HARDY, F.S.A. 1895–1906.

Vol. I.— 1689–1690.
Vol. II.— 1690–1691.
Vol. III.— 1691–1692.
Vol. IV.— 1693.
Vol. V.— 1694–1695.

CALENDAR OF HOME OFFICE PAPERS OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE III. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* JOSEPH REDINGTON. 1878–1879. Vols. III. and IV. *Edited by* RICHARD ARTHUR ROBERTS, Barrister-at-Law. 1881, 1899.

Vol. I.—1760 (25 Oct.)-1765.
Vol. II.— 1766–1769.
Vol. III.— 1770–1772.
Vol. IV.— 1773–1775.

CALENDAR OF TREASURY BOOKS. *Edited by* W. A. SHAW, M.A. 1904–1908.

Vol. I.— 1660–1667.
Vol. II.— 1667–1668.
Vol. III.—1669–1672. Part I.
Vol. III.—1669–1672. Part II.

CALENDAR OF TREASURY PAPERS. *Edited by* JOSEPH REDINGTON. 1868–1889.

Vol. I.— 1557–1696.
Vol. II.— 1697–1702.
Vol. III.— 1702–1707.
Vol. IV.— 1708–1714.
Vol. V.— 1714–1719.
Vol. VI.— 1720–1728.

CALENDAR OF TREASURY BOOKS AND PAPERS. *Edited by* W. A. SHAW, M.A. 1897–1903.

Vol. I.— 1729–1730.
Vol. II.— 1731–1734.
Vol. III.— 1735–1738.
Vol. IV.— 1739–1741.
Vol. V.— 1742–1745.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to SCOTLAND. *Edited by* MARKHAM JOHN THORPE. 1858.

Vol. I.— 1509–1589.
Vol. II.— 1589–1603; an Appendix, 1543–1592; and State Papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots, 1568 1587.

CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS relating to IRELAND, in the Public Record Office, London. *Edited by* HENRY SAVAGE SWEETMAN, B.A., Barrister-at-Law (Ireland) (Vols. I.–IV); *and by* H. S. SWEETMAN *and* GUSTAVUS FREDERICK HANDCOCK (Vol. V.). 1875–1886.

Vol. I.— 1171–1251.
Vol. II.— 1252–1284.
Vol. III.— 1285–1292.
Vol. IV.— 1293–1301.
Vol. V.— 1302–1307.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, HENRY VIII.—ELIZABETH. *Edited by* HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON, F.S.A. (Vols. I.–V.), 1860–1890, *and by* E. G. ATKINSON (Vols. VI.–X.), 1893–1905.

Vol. I.— 1509–1573.
Vol. II.— 1574–1585.
Vol. III.— 1586–1588.
Vol. IV.— 1588–1592.
Vol. V.— 1592–1596.
Vol. VI.— 1596–1597.
Vol. VII.— 1598–1599.
Vol. VIII.— 1599–1600.
Vol. IX.— 1600.
Vol. X.— 1600–1601.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, JAMES I., preserved in the Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* the Rev. C. W. RUSSELL, D.D., and JOHN P. PRENDERGAST, Barrister-at-Law. 1872–1880.

Vol. I.— 1603–1606.
Vol. II.— 1606–1608.
Vol. III.— 1608–1610.
Vol. IV.— 1611–1614.
Vol. V.— 1615–1625.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, CHARLES I. and COMMONWEALTH. *Edited by* R. P. MAHAFFY, B.A. 1901–1903.

Vol. I.— 1625–1632.
Vol. II.— 1633–1647.
Vol. III.—1647–1660, with Addenda, 1625–1660.
Vol. IV.—Adventurers for Land, 1642–1659.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to IRELAND, CHARLES II. *Edited by* R. P. MAHAFFY, B.A., 1905–1908.

Vol. I.—1660–1662.
Vol. II.—1663–1665.
Vol. III.—1666–1669.

CALENDAR OF THE CAREW PAPERS, preserved in the Lambeth Library. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., *and* WILLIAM BULLEN. 1867–1873.

Vol. I.— 1515–1574. (*Out of print.*)
Vol. II.— 1575–1588.
Vol. III.—1589–1600.
Vol. IV.—1601-1603.
Vol. V.—Book of Howth. Miscellaneous.
Vol. VI.—1603–1624.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES. *Edited by* W. NOEL SAINSBURY (Vols. I–IX), *by* W. NOEL SAINSBURY *and* the Hon. J. W. FORTESCUE (Vol. X.), *and by* the Hon. J. W. FORTESCUE (Vols. XI.–XVI.), 1860–1905.

Vol. I.—America and West Indies, 1574–1660.
Vol. II.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1513-1616. (*Out of print.*)
Vol. III.— „ „ „ 1617–1621. (*Out of print.*
Vol. IV.— „ „ „ 1622–1624.
Vol. V.—America and West Indies, 1661–1668.
Vol. VI.—East Indies, 1625–1629.
Vol. VII.—America and West Indies, 1669–1674.
Vol. VIII.—East Indies and Persia, 1630–1634.
Vol. IX.—America and West Indies, 1675–1676, and Addenda 1574–1674.
Vol. X.— America and West Indies, 1677–1680.
Vol. XI.— „ „ 1681–1685.
Vol. XII.— „ „ 1685–1688.
Vol. XIII.— „ „ 1689–1692.
Vol. XIV.— „ „ 1693–1696.
Vol. XV.— „ „ 1696–1697.
Vol. XVI.— „ „ 1697–1698.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, preserved in the Public Record Office. *Edited by* W. B. TURNBULL, Barrister-at-Law, &c. 1861.

EDWARD VI., 1547–1553. | MARY, 1553–1558.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, preserved in the Public Record Office, &c. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A. (Vols. I.–VII.); ALLAN JAMES CROSBY, M.A., Barrister-at-Law (Vols. VIII.–XI.), *and* ARTHUR JOHN BUTLER, M.A. (Vols XII.–XV.) 1863–1907.

Vol. 1.— 1558–1559.
Vol. II.— 1559–1560.
Vol. III.— 1560–1561.
Vol. IV.— 1561–1562.
Vol. V.— 1562.
Vol. VI.— 1563.
Vol. VII.— 1564–1565.
Vol. VIII.—1566–1568.
Vol. IX.— 1569–1571.
Vol. X.— 1572–1574.
Vol. XI.— 1575–1577.
Vol. XII.— 1577–1578.
Vol. XIII.— 1578–1579.
Vol. XIV.— 1579–1580.
Vol. XV.— 1581–1582.

CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS IN FRANCE, illustrative of the History of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. 1. A.D. 918–1206. *Edited by* J. HORACE ROUND, M.A. 1899.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved at Simancas and elsewhere. *Edited by* G. A. BERGENROTH (Vols. I. and II.); *by* DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS (Vols. III. to VI.); *and by* DON PASCUAL DE GAYANGOS and MARTIN A. S. HUME (Vol. VII.). 1862–1904.

Vol. I.—1485–1509.
Vol. II.—1509–1525.
Supplement to Vol. I. and Vol. II.
Vol. III. Part 1.—1525–1526.
Vol. III. Part 2.—1527–1529.
Vol. IV. Part 1.—1529–1530.
Vol. IV. Part 2.—1531–1533.
Vol. IV. Part 2.—1531–1533, *continued.*
Vol. V. Part 1.—1534–1535.
Vol. V. Part 2.—1536–1538.
Vol. VI. Part 1.—1538–1542.
Vol. VI. Part 2.—1542–1543.
Vol. VII.— 1544.
Vol. VIII.—1545–1546.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS AND STATE PAPERS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved principally in the Archives of Simancas. *Edited by* MARTIN A. S. HUME, F.R.Hist.S. 1892–1899.

Vol. I.— 1558–1567.
Vol. II.—1568–1579.
Vol. III.—1580–1586.
Vol. IV.—1587–1603.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN (Vols. I.–VI.); *by* RAWDON BROWN and the Right Hon. G. CAVENDISH BENTINCK, M.P. (Vol. VII.); *by* HORATIO F. BROWN (Vols. VIII.–XII.); *and by* ALLEN B. HINDS, M.A. (Vol. XIII.), 1895–1908.

Vol. I.— 1202–1509.
Vol. II.— 1509–1519.
Vol. III.—1520–1526.
Vol. IV.—1527–1533.
Vol. V.— 1534–1554.
Vol. VI., Part I.— 1555-1556.
Vol. VI., Part II.— 1556-1557.
Vol. VI., Part III.—1557-1558.
Vol. VII.— 1558–1580.
Vol. VIII.—1581–1591.
Vol. IX.— 1592–1603.
Vol. X.— 1603–1607.
Vol. XI.— 1607–1610.
Vol. XII.— 1610–1613.
Vol. XIII.—1613–1615.
Vol. XIV.—1615–1617.

CALENDAR of entries in the PAPAL REGISTERS, illustrating the History of Great Britain and Ireland. *Edited by* W. H. BLISS, B.C.L. (Vols. I. and II.); *by* W. H. BLISS and C. JOHNSON, M.A. (Vol. III.) *and by* W. H. BLISS and J. A. TWEMLOW, B.A., (Vols. IV. and V.) PAPAL LETTERS. 1893–1906.

Vol. I.— 1198–1304.
Vol. II.— 1305–1342.
Vol. III.—1342–1362.
Vol. IV.—1362–1404.
Vol. V.— 1396–1404.
Vol. VI.— 1404-1415.
Vol. VII.—1417–1431.

PETITIONS TO THE POPE. 1896.

Vol. I.—1342–1419.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE RECORDS AND THE REV. J. S. BREWER upon the Carte and Carew Papers in the Bodleian and Lambeth Libraries. 1864. *Price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE RECORDS upon the Documents in the Archives and Public Libraries of Venice. 1866. *Price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

GUIDE TO THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF DOCUMENTS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. *By* S. R. SCARGILL-BIRD, F.S.A. *Third Edition.* 1908. *Price* 7*s.*

ACTS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF ENGLAND, New Series. *Edited by* JOHN ROCHE DASENT, C.B., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1890–1907. *Price* 10*s. each.*

Vol. I.— 1542–1547.
Vol. II.— 1547–1550.
Vol. III.— 1550–1552.
Vol. IV.— 1552–1554.
Vol. V.— 1554–1556.
Vol. VI.— 1556–1558.
Vol. VII.— 1558–1570.
Vol. VIII.— 1571–1575.
Vol. IX.— 1575–1577.
Vol. X.— 1577–1578.
Vol. XI.— 1578–1580.
Vol. XII.— 1580–1581.
Vol. XIII.— 1581–1582.
Vol. XIV.— 1586–1587.
Vol. XV.— 1587–1588.
Vol. XVI.— 1588.
Vol. XVII.— 1588–1589.
Vol. XVIII.— 1589–1590.
Vol. XIX.— 1590.
Vol. XX.— 1590–1591.
Vol. XXI.— 1591.
Vol. XXII.— 1591–1592.
Vol. XXIII.— 1592.
Vol. XXIV.— 1592–1593.
Vol. XXV.— 1595–1596.
Vol. XXVI.— 1596–1597.
Vol. XXVII.— 1597.
Vol. XXVIII.—1597-1598.
Vol. XXIX. —1598-1599.
Vol. XXX.— 1599-1600.
Vol. XXXI.— 1600-1601.
Vol. XXXII.— 1601–1604.

CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS and other objects in the MUSEUM of the PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. *By* SIR H. C. MAXWELL-LYTE, K.C.B. ***Fifth Edition.*** 1908. *Price* 6*d.*

In the Press.

Close Rolls of the reign of Henry III. (*Latin Text.*) Vol. III.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls of the reign of Henry III. Vol. V.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls of the reign of Edward III. Vol. X.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls of the reign of Richard II. Vol. VI. 1396–1399.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls of the reign of Henry IV. Vol. IV. 1408–1413.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls of the reign of Henry VI. Vol. V.

Calendar of the Close Rolls of the reign of Edward III. Vol. XI.

Calendar of the Charter Rolls. Vol. IV.

Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids. Vol. V. Suffolk to Worcester.

Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem. Edward III.

Calendar of State Papers, relating to English Affairs, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* A. B. Hinds, M.A. Vol. XV.

Calendar of entries in the Papal Registers, illustrating the History of Great Britain and Ireland. *Edited by* J. A. Twemlow, B.A. Papal Letters. Vols. VIII. and IX.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the reign of William III. Vol. VI. *Edited by* W. J. Hardy, F.S.A.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign and Domestic; Henry VIII. Vol. XXI. (Parts I. and II.)

Calendar of Treasury Books. Vols. IV and V.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, Elizabeth. Vols. XVI. and XVII.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the reign of Charles II. Vol. XVIII.

Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, Charles II. Vol. IV. *Edited by* R. P. Mahaffy, B.A.

Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series. Vols. XVII. and XVIII.

In Progress.

Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem. (Edward I. and Edward II.)

Catalogue of Ancient Deeds. Vol. VI.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

LISTS AND INDEXES.

The object of these publications is to make the contents of the Public Record Office more easily available. In conjunction with the Calendars, they will, in course of time, form a catalogue of the National Archives, as explained in the Fifty-first Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records (page 10).

No. 1. Index of ANCIENT PETITIONS of the Chancery and the Exchequer. 1892. 9*s.* 6*d.*
No. II. List and Index of DECLARED ACCOUNTS from the Pipe Office and the Audit Office. 1893. 15*s.*
No. III. List of volumes of STATE PAPERS (Great Britain and Ireland). Part I., 1547–1760. 1894. 6*s.* 6*d.*
No. IV. List of PLEA ROLLS. 1894. 7*s.*
No. V. List of MINISTER'S ACCOUNTS preserved in the Public Record Office. Part I. 1894. 16*s.*
No. VI. List and Index of COURT ROLLS preserved in the Public Record Office. Part I. 1896. 15*s.*
No. VII. Index of CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS, Series II. Vol. I. 1558–1579. 1896. 14*s.*
No. VIII. List of MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS. Appendix, Corrigenda, and Index to Part I. 1897. 3*s.*
No. IX. List of SHERIFFS from the earliest times to A.D. 1831. 1898. 9*s.* (*Out of print.*)
No. X. List of proceedings with regard to CHARITABLE USES. 1899. 5*s.*
No. XI. List of FOREIGN ACCOUNTS enrolled on the Great Rolls of the Exchequer. 1900. 10*s.*
No. XII. List of EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS. Vol. I. 1901 12*s.*
No. XIII. List of STAR-CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS. Vol. I. 1485–1558. 10*s.*
No. XIV. List of Records of the DUCHY OF LANCASTER. 1901. 5*s.*
No. XV. List of ANCIENT CORRESPONDENCE of the Chancery and Exchequer. 1902. 12*s.*
No. XVI. List of EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS. Vol. II. 1903. 17*s.*
No. XVII. List of INQUISITIONS AD QUOD DAMNUM. Part I. 1904. 13*s.*
No. XVIII.—List of ADMIRALTY RECORDS. Vol. I. 1904. 8*s.*
No. XIX.—List of STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN. 1904. 4*s.*
No. XX.—List of EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS. Vol. III. 1906. 15*s.*
No. XXI.—List of Proceedings in the COURT OF REQUESTS. Vol. I. 1906. 15*s.*
No. XXII.—List of INQUISITIONS AD QUOD DAMNUM. Part II. 1906. 14*s.*
No. XXIII.—Index of INQUISITIONS. Vol. I. HENRY VIII. to PHILIP AND MARY. 1907. 10*s.*
No. XXIV.—Index of CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS. Series II. Vol. II. 1579–1621. 10*s.*
No. XXV.—List of RENTALS AND SURVEYS, and other Analogous Documents. 1908. 14*s.*
No. XXVI.—Index of INQUISITIONS. Vo. II. ELIZABETH.
No. XXVII.—List of CHANCERY ROLLS. 1908. 10*s.*

In the Press.

Index of INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM. Vol. III. JAMES I.
List of EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS. Vol. IV.
List of WAR OFFICE RECORDS.
Index to the PLACITA DE BANCO (Plea Rolls, Common Pleas.)
List of MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS. Part II.

In Progress.

List of ANCIENT ACCOUNTS.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

ROYAL 8vo. *Price* 10*s.* each Volume or Part.

1. THE CHRONICLE OF ENGLAND, by JOHN CAPGRAVE. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A. 1858.

Capgrave's Chronicle extends from the Creation of the World to the year 1417. Being written in English, it is of value as a record of the language spoken in Norfolk.

2. CHRONICON MONASTERII DE ABINGDON. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEPHENSON, M.A., Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1858.

This Chronicle traces the history of the monastery from its foundation by King Ina of Wessex, to the reign of Richard I. The author incorporates into his history various charters of the Saxon kings, as illustrating not only the history of the locality but that of the kingdom.

3. LIVES OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. I.—La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei. II.—Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris. III.—Vita Æduuardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1858.

The first is a poem in French, probably written in 1245. The second is an anonymous poem, written between 1440 and 1450, which is mainly valuable as a specimen of the Latin poetry of the time. The third, also by an anonymous author, was apparently written between 1066 and 1074.

4. MONUMENTA FRANCISCANA.

Vol. I.—Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ. Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London.

Vol. II.—De Adventu Minorum; re-edited with additions. Chronicle of the Grey Friars. The ancient English version of the Rule of St. Francis. Abbreviatio Statutorum, 1451, &c. *Edited by* RICHARD HOWLETT, Barrister-at-Law. 1858, 1882.

5. FASCICULI ZIZANIORUM MAGISTRI JOHANNIS WYCLIF CUM TRITICO. Ascribed to THOMAS NETTER, of WALDEN, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. *Edited by* the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. 1858.

This work gives the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards.

6. THE BUIK OF THE CRONICLIS OF SCOTLAND; or, a Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece; by WILLIAM STEWART. Vols. I.-III. *Edited by* W. B. TURNBULL, Barrister-at-Law. 1858.

This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this version.

7. JOHANNIS CAPGRAVE LIBER DE ILLUSTRIBUS HENRICIS. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A. 1858.

The first part relates only to the history of the Empire from the election of Henry I. the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, from the accession of Henry I. in 1100, to 1446, which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world.

8. HISTORIA MONASTERII S. AUGUSTINI CANTUARIENSIS, by THOMAS OF ELMHAM, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* CHARLES HARDWICK, M.A., Fellow of St. Catherine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191.

9. EULOGIUM (HISTORIARIUM SIVE TEMPORIS): Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366; a monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I.–III. *Edited by* F. S. HAYDON, B.A. 1858–1863.

This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., with a continuation to the year 1413.

10. MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE SEVENTH; Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem Spectantia. *Edited by* JAMES GAIRDNER. 1858.

The contents of this volume are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet Laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest are given in an appendix.

11. MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE FIFTH. I.—Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III.—Elmhami Liber Metricus de Henrico V. *Edited by* CHARLES A. COLE. 1858.

12. MUNIMENTA GILDHALLÆ LONDONIENSIS; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati.

Vol. I., Liber Albus.

Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum.

Vol. III., Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index.

Edited by HENRY THOMAS RILEY, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859–1862.

The *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the 12th, 13th, 14th, and early part of the 15th centuries. The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled in the early part of the 14th century during the reign of Edward II. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the 12th, 13th, and early part of the 14th centuries.

13. CHRONICA JOHANNIS DE OXENEDES. *Edited by* SIR HENRY ELLIS, K.H. 1859.

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa, it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and comes down to 1292. It is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom.

14. A COLLECTION OF POLITICAL POEMS AND SONGS RELATING TO ENGLISH HISTORY, FROM THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD III. TO THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. 1859–1861.

15. The "OPUS TERTIUM," "OPUS MINUS," &c. of ROGER BACON. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.

16. BARTHOLOMÆI DE COTTON, MONACHI NORWICENSIS, HISTORIA ANGLICANA, 449–1298; necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1859.

17. BRUT Y TYWYSOGION; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.

This work, written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the adbication and death of Caedwala at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

8. A Collection of Royal and Historical Letters during the Reign of Henry IV. 1399-1404. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.

19. The Repressor of over much Blaming of the Clergy. By Reginald Pecock, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The author was born about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. His work gives a full account of the views of the Lollards, and has great value for the philologist.

20. Annales Cambriæ. *Edited by* the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel M.A. 1860.

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in 447 and come down to 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster.

21. The Works of Giraldus Cambrensis. Vols. I.–IV. *Edited by* the Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V.-VII. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. Vol. VIII. *Edited by* George F. Warner, M.A., of the Department of MSS., British Museum. 1861–1891.

These volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John.

The *Topographia Hibernica* (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland, the first in 1183, the second in 1185-6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. The *Expugnatio Hibernica* was written about 1188. Vol. VI. contains the *Itinerarium Kambriæ et Descriptio Kambriæ;* and Vol. VII., the lives of S. Remigius and S. Hugh. Vol. VIII. contains the Treatise *De Principum Instructione*, and an index to Vols. I.-IV. and VIII.

22. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Wars of the English in France during the Reign of Henry the Sixth, King of England. Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861–1864.

23. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, according to the several Original Authorities. Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* Benjamin Thorpe, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography.

24. Letters and Papers illustrative of the reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* James Gardiner, 1861–1863.

The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III., correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. Letters of Bishop Grosseteste. *Edited by* the Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The letters of Robert Grosseteste range in date from about 1210 to 1253. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. I. (in Two Parts), Anterior to the Norman Invasion. (*Out of Print*); Vol. II., 1066–1200; Vol. III., 1200–1327. *By* Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Records. 1862–1871.

27. Royal and other Historical Letters illustrative of the reign of Henry III. Vol. I. 1216–1235. Vol. II. 1236–1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862–1866.

28. CHRONICA MONASTERII S. ALBANI :—

1. THOMÆ WALSINGHAM HISTORIA ANGLICANA. Vol I., 1272-1381 ; Vol. II., 1381–1422.

2. WILLELMI RISHANGER CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259–1307.

3. JOHANNIS DE TROKELOWE ET HENRICI DE BLANEFORDE CHRONICA ET ANNALES 1259–1296 ; 1307–1324 ; 1392–1406.

4. GESTA ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, A THOMA WALSINGHAM, REGNANTE RICARDO SECUNDO, EJUSDEM ECCLESIÆ PRÆCENTORE, COMPILATA. Vol. I., 793–1290: Vol. II., 1290–1349 : Vol. III., 1349–1411.

5. JOHANNIS AMUNDESHAM, MONACHI MONASTERII S. ALBANI, UT VIDETUR, ANNALES ; Vols. I. and II.

6. REGISTRA QUORUNDAM ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, QUI SÆCULO XV^mo^ FLORUERE. Vol. I., REGISTRUM ABBATIÆ JOHANNIS WHETHAMSTEDE, ABBATIS MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, ITERUM SUSCEPTÆ ; ROBERTO BLAKENEY, CAPELLANO, QUONDAM ADSCRIPTUM : Vol. II., REGISTRA JOHANNIS WHETHAMSTEDE, WILLELMI ALBON, ET WILLELMI WALINGFORDE, ABBATUM MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, CUM APPENDICE CONTINENTE QUASDAM EPISTOLAS A JOHANNE WHETHAMSTEDE CONSCRIPTAS.

7. YPODIGMA NEUSTRIÆ A THOMA WALSINGHAM, QUONDAM MONACHO MONASTERII S. ALBANI, CONSCRIPTUM.

Edited by HENRY THOMAS RILEY, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1876.

In the first two volumes is a History of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., by Thomas Walsingham, Precentor of St. Albans.

In the 3rd volume is a Chronicle of English History, attributed to William Rishanger, who lived in the reign of Edward I. : an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol, 1291-1292, also attributed to William Rishanger, but on no sufficient ground : a short Chronicle of English History, 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand a short Chronicle, Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi, Regis Angliæ, probably by the same hand : and fragments of three Chronicles of English History, 1285 to 1307.

In the 4th volume is a Chronicle of English History, 1259 to 1296 : Annals of Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans, and a continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henry de Blaneforde : a full Chronicle of English History, 1392 to 1406, and an account of the benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the 15th century.

The 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham, with a Continuation.

The 8th and 9th volumes, in continuation of the Annals, contain a Chronicle probably of John Amundesham, a monk of St. Albans.

The 10th and 11th volumes relate especially to the acts and proceedings of Abbots Whethamstede, Albon, and Wallingford.

The 12th volume contains a compendious History of England to the reign of Henry V. and of Normandy in early times also by Thomas Walsingham, and dedicated to Henry V.

29. CHRONICON ABBATIÆ EVESHAMENSIS, AUCTORIBUS DOMINICO PRIORE EVESHAMIÆ ET THOMA DE MARLEBERGE ABBATE, A FUNDATIONE AD ANNUM 1213, UNA CUM CONTINUATIONE AD ANNUM 1418. *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. MACRAY, Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from 690 to 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history.

30. RICARDI DE CIRENCESTRIA SPECULUM HISTORIALE DE GESTIS REGUM ANGLIÆ. Vol. I., 447–871. Vol. II., 872–1066. *Edited by* JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863–1869.

Richard of Cirencester's history is in four books, and gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book ii. c. 3.

31. YEAR BOOKS OF THE REIGNS OF EDWARD THE FIRST AND EDWARD THE THIRD. Years 21–21, 21–22, 30–31, 32–33, and 33–35 Edw. I ; and 11–12 Edw. III. *Edited and translated by* ALFRED JOHN HORWOOD, Barrister-at-Law. Years 12–13, 13–14, 14, 14–15, 15, 16, 17, 17–18, 18–19, 19, and 20 (First Part), Edward III. *Edited and translated by* LUKE OWEN PIKE, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1908.

32. Narratives of the Expulsion of the English from Normandy, 1449–1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ : Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy : Conferences between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A. 1863.

33. Historia et Cartularium Monasterii S. Petri Gloucestriæ Vols. I.–III. *Edited by* W. H. Hart, F.S.A., Membre Correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 1863–1867.

34. Alexandri Neckam de Naturis Rerum libri duo ; with Neckam's Poem, De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, M.A. 1863.

35. Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England ; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I.–III. *Collected and edited by* the Rev. T. Oswald Cockayne, M.A. 1864–1866.

36. Annales Monastici.

Vol. 1. :—Annales de Margan, 1066-1232 ; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066–1263 ; Annales de Burton, 1004–1263.

Vol. II. :—Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519–1277 ; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1–1291.

Vol. III. :—Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1–1297. Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042–1432.

Vol. IV. :—Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016–1347 ; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066–1289 ; Annales. Prioratus de Wigornia, 1–1377.

Vol. V. :—Index and Glossary.

Edited by Henry Richards Luards, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University, Cambridge. 1864–1869.

37. Magna Vita S. Hugonis Episcopi Lincolniensis. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire 1864.

38. Chronicles and Memorials of the Reign of Richard the First.

Vol. I. :—Itinerarium Peregrinorum et Gesta Regis Ricardi.

Vol. II. :—Epistolæ Cantuarienses ; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury ; 1187 to 1199.

Edited by the Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864–1865.

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London.
The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury.

39. Recueil des Croniques et anchiennes Istories de la Grant Bretaigne a present nomme Engleterre, par Jehan de Waurin. Vol. I., Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399–1422. Vol. III., 1422–1431. *Edited by* William Hardy, F.S.A. 1864–1879. Vol. IV., 1431–1447. Vol. V., 1447–1471. *Edited by* Sir William Hardy, F.S.A., and Edward L. C. P. Hardy, F.S.A. 1884–1891.

40. A Collection of the Chronicles and Ancient Histories of Great Britain, now called England, by John de Waurin. Vol. I., Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399–1422. Vol. III., 1422–1431. (Translations of the preceding Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited and translated by* Sir William Hardy, F.S.A., and Edward L. C. P. Hardy, F.S.A. 1864–1891.

41. Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Churchill Babington, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vols. III.–IX. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Vicar of St. Edward's, Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1865–1886.

This chronicle begins with the Creation, and is brought down to the reign of Edward III. The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth.

42. Le Livere de Reis de Brittanie e Le Livere de Reis de Engletere. *Edited by* the Rev. John Glover, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treatises are valuable as careful abstracts of previous histories.

43. Chronica Monasterii de Melsa ab anno 1150 usque ad annum 1406, Vols. I.–III. *Edited by* Edward Augustus Bond, Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866–1868.

44. Matthæi Parisiensis Historia Anglorum, sive ut vulgo dicitur Historia Minor. Vols. I.–III. 1067–1253. *Edited by* Sir Frederick Madden, K.H., Keeper of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum. 1866-1869.

45. Liber Monasterii de Hyda: a Chronicle and Chartulary of Hyde Abbey, Winchester, 455–1023. *Edited by* Edward Edwards. 1866.

The " Book of Hyde " is a compilation from much earlier sources, which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde Chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify the statements which, in substance, he adopts.

There is to be found, in the " Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and mediæval English.

46. Chronicon Scotorum. A Chronicle of Irish Affairs, from the earliest times to 1135; and Supplement, containing the events from 1141 to 1150. *Edited, with Translation, by* William Maunsell Hennessy, M.R.I.A. 1866.

47. The Chronicle of Pierre de Langtoft in French Verse, from the earliest period to the death of Edward I. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, M.A. 1866–1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire and lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first, is an abridgement of Geoffrey of Monmouth's " Historia Britonum "; in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, to the death of Henry III.; in the third, a history of the reign of Edward I. The language is a specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. The War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill, or The Invasions of Ireland by the Danes and other Norsemen. *Edited, with a Translation, by* the Rev. James Henthorn Todd, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin. 1867.

49. Gesta Regis Henrici Secundi Benedicti Abbatis. Chronicle of the Reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., 1169–1192, known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.

50. Munimenta Academica, or Documents illustrative of Academical Life and Studies at Oxford (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. Henry Anstey, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and late Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.

51. Chronica Magistri Rogeri de Houedene. Vols. I.–IV. *Edited by* the Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History and Fellow of Oriel College. Oxford. 1868–1871.

The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds to some extent with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (*see* No. 49). From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work.

52. Willelmi Malmesbiriensis Monachi de Gestis Pontificum Anglorum Libri Quinque. *Edited by* N. E. S. A. Hamilton, of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.

53. Historic and Municipal Documents of Ireland, from the archives of the City of Dublin, &c. 1172–1320. *Edited by* John T. Gilbert, F.S.A., Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. 1870.

54. The Annals of Loch Cé. A Chronicle of Irish Affairs, from 1041 to 1590. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, with a Translation, by* William Maunsell Hennessy, M.R.I.A. 1871. (*Out of print.*)

55. Monumenta Juridica. The Black Book of the Admiralty, with Appendices, Vols. I.–IV. *Edited by* Sir Travers Twiss, Q.C., D.C.L. 1871–1876.

This book contains the ancient ordinances and laws relating to the navy.

56. Memorials of the reign of Henry VI. :—Official Correspondence of Thomas Bekynton, Secretary to Henry VI., and Bishop of Bath and Wells. *Edited by* the Rev. George Williams, B.D., Vicar of Ringwood, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Vols. I. and II. 1872.

57. Matthæi Parisiensis, monachi Sancti Albani, Chronica Majora Vol. I. The Creation to A.D. 1066. Vol. II. 1067 to 1216. Vol. III. 1216 to 1239. Vol. IV. 1240 to 1247. Vol. V. 1248 to 1259. Vol. VI. Additamenta. Vol. VII. Index. *Edited by* the Rev. Henry Richards Luard, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Registrary of the University, and Vicar of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge. 1872–1884.

58. Memoriale Fratris Walteri de Coventria.—The Historical Collections of Walter of Coventry. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1872–1873.

59. The Anglo-Latin Satirical Poets and Epigrammatists of the Twelfth Century. Vols. I. and II. *Collected and edited by* Thomas Wright, M.A., Corresponding Member of the National Institute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres). 1872.

60. Materials for a History of the Reign of Henry VII., from original Documents preserved in the Public Record Office. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. William Campbell, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. 1873–1877.

61. Historical Papers and Letters from the Northern Registers. *Edited by* the Rev. James Raine, M.A., Canon of York, and Secretary of the Surtees Society. 1873.

62. Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense. The Register of Richard de Kellawe, Lord Palatine and Bishop of Durham ; 1311-1316. Vols. I.–IV. *Edited by* Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Records. 1873–1878.

63. Memorials of St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury. *Edited by* the Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1874.

64. Chronicon Angliæ, ab anno domini 1328 usque ad annum 1388, Auctore Monacho Quodam Sancti Albani. *Edited by* Edward Maunde Thompson, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum. 1874.

65. Thomas Saga Erkibyskups. A Life of Archbishop Thomas Becket, in Icelandic. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, with English Translation, Notes, and Glossary, by* M. Eirikr Magnusson, M.A., Sub-Librarian of the University Library, Cambridge. 1875–1884.

66. Radulphi de Coggeshall Chronicon Anglicanum. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A. 1875.

67. Materials for the History of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. Vols. I.–VI. *Edited by* the Rev. James Craigie Robertson, M.A., Canon of Canterbury. 1875–1883. Vol. VII. *Edited by* Joseph Brigstocke Sheppard, LL.D. 1885.

The first volume contains the life of the archbishop, and the miracles after his death, by William, a monk of Canterbury. The second, the life by Benedict of Peterborough, John of Salisbury, Alan of Tewkesbury, and Edward Grim. The third, the life by William Fitzstephen and Herbert of Bosham. The fourth, anonymous lives, Quadrilogus, &c. The fifth, sixth, and seventh, the Epistles, and known letters.

68. Radulfi de Diceto, Decani Lundoniensis, Opera Historica. The Historical Works of Master Ralph de Diceto, Dean of London. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1876.

The Abbreviationes Chronicorum extend to 1147 and the Ymagines Historiarum to 1201.

69. Roll of the Proceedings of the King's Council in Ireland, for a portion of the 16th year of the reign of Richard II. 1392–93. *Edited by* the Rev. James Graves, B.A. 1877.

70. Henrici de Bracton de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ Libri Quinque in varios tractatus distincti. Vols. I.–VI. *Edited by* Sir Travers Twiss, Q.C., D.C.L. 1878–1883.

71. The Historians of the Church of York and its Archbishops. Vols. I.–III. *Edited by* the Rev. James Raine, M.A., Canon of York, and Secretary of the Surtees Society. 1879–1894.

72. Registrum Malmesburiense. The Register of Malmesbury Abbey, preserved in the Public Record Office. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A., Preacher at the Rolls, and Rector of Toppesfield ; *and* Charles Trice Martin, B.A. 1879–1880.

73. Historical works of Gervase of Canterbury. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. William Stubbs, D.D., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London ; Regius Professor of Modern History and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, &c. 1879-1880.

74. Henrici Archidiaconi Huntendunensis Historia Anglorum. The History of the English, by Henry, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, from A.D. 55 to A.D. 1154, in Eight Books. *Edited by* Thomas Arnold, M.A., 1879.

75. The Historical Works of Symeon of Durham. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Thomas Arnold, M.A. 1882–1885.

76. Chronicle of the Reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. William Stubbs, D.D., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London ; Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, &c. 1882–1883.

The first volume of these Chronicles contains the *Annales Londonienses*, and the *Annales Paulini* : the second, I.—*Commendatio Lamentabilis in Transitu magni Regis Edwardi*. II.—*Gesta Edwardi de Carnarvan Auctore Canonico Bridlingtoniensi*. III.—*Monachi cujusdam Malmesberiensis Vita Edwardi II.* IV.—*Vita et Mors Edwardi II., conscripta a Thoma de la Moore.*

77. Registrum Epistolarum Fratris Johannis Peckham, Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis. Vols. I–III. *Edited by* Charles Trice Martin, B.A., F.S.A. 1882–1886.

78. Register of S. Osmund. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. W. H. Rich Jones, M,A_{t}, F.S.A., Canon of Salisbury, Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon. 1883-1884.

This Register derives its name from containing the statutes, rules, and orders made or compiled by S. Osmund, to be observed in the Cathedral and diocese of Salisbury.

79. Chartulary of the Abbey of Ramsey. Vols. I.-III. *Edited by* William Henry Hart, F.S.A., and the Rev. Ponsonby Annesley Lyons. 1884–1893.

80. Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, with the Register of its house at Dunbrody, county of Wexford, and Annals of Ireland, 1162–1370. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* John Thomas Gilbert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A. 1884-1885.

81. Eadmeri Historia Novorum in Anglia et opuscula duo de vita Sancti Anselmi et quibusdam miraculis ejus. *Edited by* the Rev. Martin Rule, M.A. 1884.

82. Chronicles of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I. Vols. I.–IV. *Edited by* Richard Howlett, Barrister-at-Law 1884–1889.

Vol. I. contains Books I.-IV. of the *Historia Rerum Anglicarum* of William of Newburgh. Vol. II. contains Book V. of that work, the continuation of the same to A.D. 1298, and the *Draco Normannicus* of Etienne de Rouen.

Vol. III. contains the *Gesta Stephani Regis*, the Chronicle of Richard of Hexham, the *Relatio de Standardo* of St. Aelred of Rievaulx, the poem of Jordan Fantosme, and the Chronicle of Richard of Devizes.

Vol. IV. contains the Chronicle of Robert of Torigni.

83. Chronicle of the Abbey of Ramsey. *Edited by* the Rev. William Dunn Macray, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Ducklington, Oxon. 1886.

84. Chronica Rogeri de Wendover, sive Flores Historiarum. Vols. I.–III. *Edited by* Henry Gay Hewlett, Keeper of the Records of the Land Revenue. 1886–1889.

This edition gives that portion only of Roger of Wendover's Chronicle which can be accounted an original authority.

85. The Letter Books of the Monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury. Vols. I.–III. *Edited by* Joseph Brigstocke Sheppard, LL.D. 1887–1889.

The Letters printed in these volumes were chiefly written between 1296 and 1333.

86. The Metrical Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester. *Edited by* William Aldis Wright, M.A., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Parts I. and II. 1887.

The date of the composition of this Chronicle is placed about the year 1300. The writer appears to have been an eye witness of many events which he describes. The language in which it is written was the dialect of Gloucestershire at that time.

87 Chronicle of Robert of Brunne. *Edited by* Frederick James Furnivall, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Parts I. and II. 1887.

Robert of Brunne, or Bourne, co. Lincoln, was a member of the Gilbertine Order established at Sempringham. His Chronicle is described by its editor as a work of fiction, a contribution not to English history, but to the history of English.

88. Icelandic Sagas and other Historical Documents relating to the Settlements and Descents of the Northmen on the British Isles. Vol. I. Orkneyinga Saga, and Magnus Saga. Vol. II. Hakonar Saga, and Magnus Saga. *Edited by* Gudbrand Vigfusson, M.A. 1887. Vols. III. and IV. Translations of the above by Sir George Webbe Dasent, D.C.L. 1894.

89. The Tripartite Life of Patrick, with other documents relating to that Saint. *Edited by* Whitley Stokes, LL.D., D.C.L., Honorary Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford; and Corresponding Member of the Institute of France. Parts I. and II. 1887.

90. Willelmi Monachi Malmesbiriensis de Regum Gestis Anglorum libri V.; et Historiæ Novellæ, libri III. *Edited* – William Stubbs, D.D., Bishop of Oxford. Vols. I. and II. 1887-1889.

91. Lestorie des Engles solum Geffrei Gaimar. *Edited by* the late Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Records; *continued and translated by* Charles Trice Martin, B.A., F.S.A. Vols. I. and II. 1888–1889.

92. Chronicle of Henry Knighton, Canon of Leicester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity. 1889–1895.

93. Chronicle of Adam Murimuth, with the Chronicle of Robert of Avesbury. *Edited by* Edward Maunde Thompson, LL.D., F.S.A., Principal Librarian and Secretary of the British Museum. 1889.

94. Register of the Abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, Dublin. *Edited by* John Thomas Gilbert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A. 1889.

95. Flores Historiarum. *Edited by* the Rev. H. R. Luard, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College and Registrary of the University, Cambridge. Vol. I., The Creaton to A.D. 1066. Vol. II. A.D. 1067–1264. Vol. III. A.D. 1265–1326. 1890.

96. Memorials of St. Edmund's Abbey. *Edited by* Thomas Arnold, M.A., Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland. Vols. I.-III. 1890–1896.

97. Charters and Documents, illustrating the history of the Cathedral and City of Sarum, 1100–1300; forming an Appendix to the Register of S. Osmund. *Selected by* the late Rev. W. H. Rich Jones, M.A., F.S.A., *and edited by* the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Ducklington. 1891.

98. Memoranda de Parliamento, 25 Edward I. 1305. *Edited by* F. W. Maitland, M.A. 1893.

99. The Red Book of the Exchequer. *Edited by* Hubert Hall, F.S.A., of the Public Record Office. Parts I.–III. 1896.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE RECORD COMMISSIONERS, &c.

In boards or cloth. Volumes not mentioned in this list are out of print.

ROTULORUM ORIGINALIUM IN CURIA SCACCARII ABBREVIATIO. Henry III.—Edw. III. *Edited by* HENRY PLAYFORD. 2 Vols. folio (1805–1810). 12*s*. 6*d*. each.

LIBRORUM MANUSCRIPTORUM BIBLIOTHECÆ HARLEIANÆ CATALOGUS. Vol. 4. *Edited by* the Rev. T. HARTWELL HORNE. Folio (1812), 18*s*.

ABBREVATIO PLACITORUM. Richard I.—Edward II. *Edited by* the Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE and W. ILLINGWORTH. 1 Vol. folio (1811). 18*s*.

LIBRI CENSUALIS vocati DOMESDAY-BOOK, INDICES. *Edited by* Sir HENRY ELLIS. Folio (1816). (Domesday-Book, Vol. 3). 21*s*.

LIBRI CENSUALIS vocati DOMESDAY-BOOK, ADDITAMENTA EX CODIC. ANTIQUISS. *Edited by* Sir HENRY ELLIS. Folio (1816). (Domesday-Book, Vol. 4). 21*s*.

STATUTES OF THE REALM. *Edited by* Sir T. E. TOMLINS, JOHN RAITHBY, JOHN CALEY and WM. ELLIOTT. Vols. 10 and 11 Folio (1824–1828). Indices. 30*s*. each.

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS, temp. Hen. VIII., Auctoritate Regia institutus. *Edited by* JOHN CALEY and the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER. Vols. 5 to 6, folio (1825–1834). 25*s*. each. The Introduction, separately, 8vo. 2*s*. 6*d*.

FŒDERA, CONVENTIONES, LITTERÆ, &c.; or, RYMER'S FŒDERA. New Edition. folio. *Edited by* JOHN CALEY and FRED. HOLBROOKE. Vol. 4, 1377–1383. (1869). 6*s*.

DUCATUS LANCASTRIÆ CALENDARIUM INQUISITIONUM POST MORTEM, &c. Part 3, Calendar to Pleadings, &c., Hen. VII.—13 Eliz. Part 4, Calendar to Pleadings to end of Eliz. (1827–1834). *Edited by* R. J. HARPER, JOHN CALEY, and WM. MINCHIN. Folio. Part 4 (or Vol. 3). 21*s*.

CALENDARS OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY, ELIZ.; with Examples of Proceedings from Ric. II. *Edited by* JOHN BAYLEY. Vol. 3. (1832), folio. 21*s*.

ROTULI LITTERARUM CLAUSARUM IN TURRI LONDINENSI ASSERVATI. 2 Vols. folio (1833–1844). *Edited by* THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY. Vol. 2, 1224–1227. 18*s*.

PROCEEDINGS AND ORDINANCES OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF ENGLAND. 10 Ric. II.—33 Hen. VIII. *Edited by* Sir NICHOLAS HARRIS NICOLAS. 7 Vols. royal 8vo. (1834–1837). 14*s*. each. (*Vol.* 1 *out of print.*)

ROTULI LITTERARUM PATENTIUM IN TURRI LOND. ASSERVATI. 1201–1216. *Edited by* T. DUFFUS HARDY. 1 Vol. folio (1835). 31*s*. 6*d*. The Introduction, separately, 8vo. 9*s*.

ROTULI CURIÆ REGIS. Rolls and Records of the Court held before the King's Justiciars or Justices. 6 Richard I.—1 John. *Edited by* Sir FRANCIS PALGRAVE. Vol. 2, royal 8vo. (1835). 14*s*.

ROTULI NORMANNIÆ IN TURRI LOND. ASSERVATI. 1200–1205; 1417–1418. *Edited by* THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1835). 12*s*. 6*d*.

ROTULI DE OBLATIS ET FINIBUS IN TURRI LOND. ASSERVATI, temp. Regis Johannis. *Edited by* THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1835). 18*s*.

EXCERPTA E ROTULIS FINIUM IN TURRI LONDINENSI ASSERVATI. Henry III. 1216–1272. *Edited by* CHARLES ROBERTS. 2 Vols. royal 8vo. (1835–1836) Vol. 1, 14*s*. Vol. 2, 18*s*.

FINES, SIVE PEDES FINIUM: SIVE FINALES CONCORDIÆ IN CURIA DOMINI REGIS. 7 Richard 1.—16 John, 1195—1214. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER. In Counties. 2 Vols. royal 8vo. (1835–1844). Vol. 1, 8*s*. 6*d*.; Vol. 2, 2*s*. 6*d*.

ANCIENT KALENDARS AND INVENTORIES OF THE TREASURY OF HIS MAJESTY'S EXCHEQUER; with Documents illustrating its History. *Edited by* Sir FRANCIS PALGRAVE. 3 Vols. royal 8vo. (1836). 42*s*.

DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS illustrating the History of Scotland, and Transactions between Scotland and England; preserved in the Treasury of Her Majesty's Exchequer. *Edited by* Sir FRANCIS PALGRAVE. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1837).

ROTULI CHARTARUM IN TURRI LONDINENSI ASSERVATI. 1190–1216. *Edited by* THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY. 1 Vol. folio (1837). 30*s*.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE RECORD COMMISSIONERS, 1831–1837. 1 Vol. fol. (1837). 8*s*.

REGISTRUM vulgariter nuncupatum "The Record of Caernarvon," e codice MS. Harleiano, 696, descriptum. *Edited by* Sir HENRY ELLIS. 1 Vol. folio (1838). 31*s.* 6*d.*

ANCIENT LAWS AND INSTITUTES OF ENGLAND; comprising Laws enacted under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, with translation of the Saxon; the Laws called Edward the Confessor's; the laws of William the Conqueror, and those ascribed to Henry I.; Monumenta Ecclesiastica Anglicana, from 7th to 10th century; and Ancient Latin Version of the Anglo-Saxon Laws. *Edited by* BENJAMIN THORPE. 1 Vol. folio, 40*s.* 2 Vols. royal 8vo., 30*s.* (*Vol.* 1 *is out of print.*)

ANCIENT LAWS AND INSTITUTES OF WALES; comprising Laws supposed to be enacted by Howel the Good, modified by Regulations prior to the Conquest by Edward I.; and anomalous Laws, principally of Institutions which continued in force. With translation. Also, Latin Transcripts, containing Digests of Laws, principally of the Dimetian Code. *Edited by* ANEURIN OWEN. 1 Vol. folio (1841), 44*s.* 2 Vols. royal 8vo., 36*s.*

ROTULI DE LIBERATE AC DE MISIS ET PRÆSTITIS, Regnante Johanne. *Edited by* THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1844). 6*s.*

THE GREAT ROLLS OF THE PIPE, 2, 4, Hen. II., 1155–1158. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1844). 4*s.* 6*d.* (*Out of print*).

THE GREAT ROLL OF THE PIPE, I Ric., I., 1189–1190. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1844). 6*s.* (*Out of print*).

DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ENGLISH HISTORY in the 13th and 14th centuries, from the Records of the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer. *Edited by* HENRY COLE. 1 Vol. fcap. folio (1844). 45*s.* 6*d.*

MODUS TENENDI PARLIAMENTUM. An Ancient Treatise on the Mode of holding the Parliament in England. *Edited by* THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY. 1 Vol. 8vo. (1846). 2*s.* 6*d.*

REGISTRUM MAGNI SIGILLI REG. SCOT. in Archivis Publicis asservatum. Vol. I, 1306–1424. (*For continuation see page* 34.) *Edited by* THOMAS THOMSON. Folio (1814). 10*s.* 6*d.*

ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND. Folio (1814–1875). *Edited by* THOMAS THOMSON and COSMO INNES. Vol. 1, 42*s.*; Vols. 2, 3, and 4, 10*s.* 6*d.* each; Vols. 5 and 6 (in three Parts), 21*s.* each Part; Vols. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, 10*s.* 6*d.* each; Vol. 12 (Index), 63*s.* Or, 12 Vols. in 13, 12*l.* 12*s.*

ACTS OF THE LORDS AUDITORS OF CAUSES AND COMPLAINTS (ACTA DOMINORUM AUDITORUM). 1466-1494. *Edited by* THOMAS THOMSON. Folio (1839). 10*s.* 6*d.*

ACTS OF THE LORDS OF COUNCIL IN CIVIL CAUSES (ACTA DOMINORUM CONCILII). 1478–1495. *Edited by* THOMAS THOMSON. Folio (1839). 10*s.* 6*d.*

ISSUE ROLL OF THOMAS DE BRANTINGHAM, Bishop of Exeter, Lord High Treasurer, containing Payments out of the Revenue, 44 Edw. III., 1376. *Edited by* FREDERICK DEVON. 1 Vol. royal 8vo., 25*s.*

ISSUES OF THE EXCHEQUER, James I.; from the Pell Records. *Edited by* FREDERICK DEVON. 1 Vol. 4to. (1836), 30*s.* Or, royal 8vo. 21*s.*

ISSUES OF THE EXCHEQUER, Henry III.—Henry VI.; from the Pell Records. *Edited by* FREDERICK DEVON. 1 Vol. royal 8vo., 30*s.*

HANDBOOK TO THE PUBLIC RECORDS. *By* F. S. THOMAS, Secretary of the Public Record Office. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1853). 12*s.*

HISTORICAL NOTES RELATIVE TO THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Henry VIII.—Anne (1509–1714). A Book of Reference for ascertaining the Dates of Events. *By* F. S. THOMAS. 3 Vols. 8vo. (1856). 40*s.*

STATE PAPERS, DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY THE EIGHTH: with Indices of Persons and Places. 11 Vols. 4to. (1830–1852). 10*s.* 6*d.* each.
Vol. I.—Domestic Correspondence.
Vols. II. and III.—Correspondence relating to Ireland.
Vols. IV. and V.—Correspondence relating to Scotland.
Vols. VI. to XI.—Correspondence between England and Foreign Courts.

REPORTS ON THE UTRECHT PSALTER.

THE ATHANASIAN CREED IN CONNEXION WITH THE UTRECHT PSALTER; being a Report to the Right Honourable Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, on a Manuscript in the University of Utrecht, by Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1872. 4to. 44pp. 2 facsimiles, half bound. 20*s.*

FURTHER REPORT ON THE UTRECHT PSALTER; in answer to the Eighth Report made to the Trustees of the British Museum, and edited by the Dean of Westminster. By Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records 1874. 4to. 80 pp. half bound. 10*s.*

WORKS PUBLISHED IN PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY.

DOMESDAY BOOK, or the GREAT SURVEY OF ENGLAND OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, 1086; fac-simile of the Part relating to each county, separately (with a few exceptions of double counties). Photozincographed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, by Colonel Sir HENRY JAMES, R.E., F.R.S., DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the ORDNANCE SURVEY, under the superintendence of W. BASEVI SANDERS, an Assistant Record Keeper. 35 parts, imperial quarto and demy quarto (1861–1863), boards.

Domesday Survey is in two parts or volumes. The first, in folio, contains the counties of Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Chester and Lancaster, Cornwall, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Herts, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester and Rutland, Lincoln, Middlesex, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Wilts, Worcester, and York. The second volume, in quarto, contains the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

Domesday Book was printed *verbatim et literatim* during the last century, in consequence of an address of the House of Lords to King George III. in 1767. It was not, however, commenced until 1773, and was completed early in 1783. In 1860, Her Majesty's Government, with the concurrence of the Master of the Rolls, determined to apply the art of photozincography in the production of a fac-simile of Domesday Book.

In Great Domesday Book.	*Price.*		*Price,*
Bedfordshire	8/0	Middlesex	8/0
Berkshire	8/0	Nottinghamshire	10/0
Buckingham	8/0	Northamptonshire	8/0
Cambridge	10/0	Oxfordshire	8/–
Cheshire and Lancashire	8/0	Rutlandshire (bound with Leicestershire)	–
Cornwall	8/0	Shropshire (*out of print*)	8/0
Derbyshire	8/0	Somersetshire	10/0
Devonshire	10/0	Staffordshire	8/0
Dorsetshire	8/0	Surrey	8/0
Gloucestershire (*out of print*)	8/0	Sussex	10/0
Hampshire	10/0	Warwickshire	8/0
Herefordshire	8/0	Wiltshire	10/0
Hertfordshire	10/0	Worcestershire	8/0
Huntingdonshire	8/0	Yorkshire (*out of print*)	21/0
Kent (*out of print*)	8/0		
Lancashire (*see* Cheshire and Lancashire)	–	*In Little Domesday Book.*	
Leicestershire and Rutlandshire	8/0	Norfolk	23/0
Lincolnshire	21/0	Suffolk	22/0
		Essex	16/0

TRANSLATION OF THE DOMESDAY BOOK:—Cornwall, 5/0.

FAC-SIMILES OF NATIONAL MANUSCRIPTS, from WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR to QUEEN ANNE, selected under the direction of the Master of the Rolls and Photozincographed, by Command of Her Majesty, by Colonel Sir HENRY JAMES, R.E., F.R.S., DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the ORDNANCE SURVEY, and edited by W. BASEVI SANDERS, an Assistant Record Keeper. *Price*, each Part, with translations and notes, double foolscap folio, 16*s*.

Part I. (William the Conqueror to Henry VII.). 1865. (*Out of print.*)

Part II. (Henry VII. and Edward VI.). 1866.

Part III. (Mary and Elizabeth). 1867.

Part IV. (James I. to Anne). 1868.

The first Part extends from William the Conqueror to Henry VII., and contains autographs of the kings of England, as well as of many other illustrious personages famous in history, and some interesting charters, letters patent, and state papers. The second Part, for the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., consists principally of holograph letters, and autographs of kings, princes statesmen, and other persons of great historical interest, who lived during those reigns. The third Part contains similar documents for the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, including a signed bill of Lady Jane Grey. The fourth Part concludes the series, and comprises a number of documents taken from the originals belonging to the Constable of the Tower of London ; also several records illustrative of the Gunpowder Plot, and a woodcut containing portraits of Mary Queen of Scots and James VI., circulated by their adherents in England, 1580-3.

FAC-SIMILES OF ANGLO-SAXON MANUSCRIPTS. Photozincographed, by Command of Her Majesty, upon the recommendation of the Master of the Rolls, by the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the ORDNANCE SURVEY, Lieut.-General J. CAMERON, R.E., C.B., F.R.S., and edited by W. BASEVI SANDERS, an Assistant Record Keeper. Part I. *Price* 2*l.* 10*s.*

The Anglo-Saxon MSS represented in this volume form the earlier portions of the collection of archives belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and consist of a series of 25 charters, deeds, and wills, commencing with a record of proceedings at the first Synodal Council of Clovesho in 742, and terminating with the first part of a tripartite chirograph of the sixth year of the reign of Edward the Confessor.

FAC-SIMILES OF ANGLO-SAXON MANUSCRIPTS. Photozincographed, by Command of Her Majesty, upon the recommendation of the Master of the Rolls, by the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the ORDNANCE SURVEY, Major-General A. COOK, R.E., C.B., and collected and edited by W. BASEVI SANDERS, an Assistant Record Keeper. Part II. *Price* 3*l.* 10*s.*

(Also separately. Edward the Confessor's Charter. *Price* 2*s.*)

The originals of the fac-similes contained in this volume belong to the Deans and Chapters of Westminster, Exeter, Wells, Winchester, and Worcester ; the Marquis of Bath, the Earl of Ilchester, Winchester College, Her Majesty's Public Record Office, Bodleian Library, Somersetshire Archæological and National History Society's Museum in Taunton Castle, and William Salt Library at Stafford. They consist of charters and other documents granted by, or during the reigns of, Baldred, Æthelred, Offa, and Burgred, Kings of Mercia ; Uhtred of the Huiccas, Caedwalla and Ini of Wessex ; Æthelwulf, Eadward the Elder, Æthelstan, Eadmund the First, Eadred, Eadwig, Eadgar, Eadward the Second, Æthelred the Second, Cnut, Eadward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror, embracing altogether a period of nearly four hundred years.

FAC-SIMILES OF ANGLO-SAXON MANUSCRIPTS. Photozincographed, by Command of Her Majesty, upon the recommendation of the Master of the Rolls, by the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the ORDNANCE SURVEY, Colonel R. H. STOTHERD, R.E., C.B., and collected and edited by W. BASEVI SANDERS, an Assistant Record Keeper. Part III. *Price* 6*l.* 6*s.*

This volume contains fac-similes of the Ashburnham Collection of Anglo-Saxon Charters, &c., including King Alfred's Will. The MSS. represented in it range from A.D. 697 to A.D. 1161, being charters, wills, deeds, and reports of Synodal transactions during the reigns of Kings Wihtred of Kent, Offa, Eardwulf, Coenwulf, Cuthred, Beornwulf, Æthelwulf, Ælfred, Eadward the Elder, Eadmund, Eadred, Queen Eadgifu, and Kings Eadgar, Æthelred the Second, Cnut, Henry the First, and Henry the Second. In addition to these are two belonging to the Marquis of Anglesey, one of them being the Foundation Charter of Burton Abbey by Æthelred the Second, with the testament of its great benefactor Wulfric.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

REPORTS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE WHAT PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS BELONGING TO PRIVATE FAMILIES AND INSTITUTIONS ARE EXTANT WHICH WOULD BE OF UTILITY IN THE ILLUSTRATION OF HISTORY, CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, SCIENCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

(*Size, to Ninth Report, Part III., inclusive, F'cap ; after that, 8vo.*)

(Dates in parentheses show years of Reprints.)

Date.	———	No. of Paper.	Price.
			s. d.
1870 (1874)	FIRST REPORT, WITH APPENDIX .. .. ENGLAND. House of Lords ; Cambridge Colleges ; Abingdon, and other Corporations, &c. SCOTLAND. Advocates' Library, Glasgow Corporation, &c. IRELAND. Dublin, Cork, and other Corporations, &c.	C. 55	1 6
1871	SECOND REPORT, WITH APPENDIX, AND INDEX TO THE FIRST AND SECOND REPORTS .. .. ENGLAND. House of Lords ; Cambridge Colleges ; Oxford Colleges ; Monastery of Dominican Friars at Woodchester, Duke of Bedford, Earl Spencer, &c. SCOTLAND. Aberdeen and St. Andrew's Universities, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde ; Dr. Lyons &c.	C. 441	3 10
1872 (1895)	THIRD REPORT, WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX .. ENGLAND. House of Lords ; Cambridge Colleges ; Stonyhurst College ; Bridgwater and other Corporations ; Duke of Northumberland, Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Bath, &c. SCOTLAND. University of Glasgow ; Duke of Montrose, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde ; Black Book of Limerick, &c.	C. 673	6 0
1873	FOURTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. .. ENGLAND. House of Lords ; Westminster Abbey ; Cambridge and Oxford Colleges ; Cinque Ports, Hythe, and other Corporations, Marquis of Bath, Earl of Denbigh, &c. SCOTLAND. Duke of Argyll, &c. IRELAND. Trinity College, Dublin; Marquis of Ormonde.	C. 857	6 8
1873	DITTO. PART II. INDEX	C. 857 i	2 6
1876	FIFTH REPORT, WITD APPENDIX. PART I. .. ENGLAND. House of Lords ; Oxford and Cambridge Colleges ; Dean of Chapter of Canterbury ; Rye, Lydd, and other Corporations, Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Lansdowne, Reginald Cholmondeley, Esq., &c. SCOTLAND. Earl of Aberdeen, &c.	C. 1432	7 0
1876	DITTO. PART II. INDEX	C. 1432-i	3 6

Date.	———	No of Paper.	Price.
			s. *d.*
1877	SIXTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. .. ENGLAND. House of Lords; Oxford and Cambridge Colleges; Lambeth Palace; Black Book of the Archdeacon of Canterbury; Bridport, Wallingford, and other Corporations; Lord Leconfield, Sir Reginald Graham, Sir Henry Ingilby, &c. SCOTLAND. Duke of Argyll, Earl of Moray, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde.	C. 1745	8 6
1878 (1893)	DITTO. PART II. INDEX	C. 2102	1 10
1879 (1895)	SEVENTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. .. House of Lords; County of Somerset; Earl of Egmont, Sir Frederick Graham, Sir Harry Verney, &c.	C. 2340	7 6
1879 (1895)	DITTO. PART II. APPENDIX AND INDEX .. .. Duke of Atholl, Marquis of Ormonde, Sir S. F. Livingstone, &c.	C. 2340-i	3 6
1881	EIGHTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX. PART I... .. .. *Re-issued as Stationery Office Publications*— Report and Appendix, Part 1., Section I. 1907. Price 6*s.* 8vo :— Duke of Marlborough; Earl of Portsmouth; Earl of Jersey; House of Lords; Lord Emly; Ralph Bankes, Esq., Geo. Wingfield Digby, Esq.; Royal College of Physicians; Corporation of Trinity House. Report and Appendix, Part I., Section II. 1908. Price 6*s.* 8vo :— Magdalen College, Oxford; Corporation of Pontefract; Lord Braybrooke; Viscount Arbuthnott; Earl of Glasgow; Miss Hamilton of Burns and Cochno; Alex. C. Stuart Esq., of Eaglescarnie; Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; Corporations of Chester and Leicester; The O'Conor Don, M.P.; Lord Talbot de Malahide; Marquis of Ormonde.	C. 3040	*Out of print.*
1881	DITTO. PART II. APPENDIX AND INDEX .. .. Duke of Manchester.	C. 3040-i	*Out of print.*
1881	DITTO. PART III. APPENDIX AND INDEX .. Earl of Ashburnham.	C. 3040-ii	*Out of print.*
1883 (1895)	NINTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX. PART I... .. .. St. Paul's and Canterbury Cathedrals; Eton College; Carlisle, Yarmouth, Canterbury, and Barnstaple Corporations, &c.	C. 3773	5 2
1884 (1895)	DITTO. PART II. APPENDIX AND INDEX. .. ENGLAND. House of Lords, Earl of Leicester, C. Pole Gell, Alfred Morrison, Esqs., &c. SCOTLAND. Lord Elphinstone, H. C. Maxwell Stuart, Esq., &c. IRELAND. Duke of Leinster, Marquis of Drogheda, &c.	C. 3773-i	6 3
1884	DITTO. PART III. APPENDIX AND INDEX .. Mrs. Stopford Sackville [re-issued, 1904, revised and extended, as Cd. 1892. Price 1*s.*10*d.* 8vo.]	C. 3773-ii	*Out of print.*
1883 (1895)	CALENDAR OF THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G. (or CECIL MSS.).		
	PART I. 1306–1571	C. 3777	3 5
1888	PART II. 1572–1582	C. 5463	3 5
1889	PART III. 1583–1589	C. 5889-v	2 1
1892	PART IV. 1590–1594	C. 6823	2 11
1894	PART V. 1594–1596	C. 7574	2 6
1896	PART VI. 1596	C. 7884	2 8
1899	PART VII. 1597	C. 9246	2 8
1899	PART VIII. 1598	C. 9467	2 8
1902	PART IX. 1599	Cd. 928	2 3
1904	PART X. 1600	Cd. 2052	2 3
1906	PART XI. 1601	Cd. 3134	2 10
	PART XII. 1602		*In the press.*

Date.	——	No. of Paper.	Price.
			s. d.
1885	TENTH REPORT	C. 4548	*Out of print.*
	(*Re-issued*, 1906, *as a Stationery Office publication. Price* 6*d.*)		
	This is introductory to the following APPENDICES AND INDEXES:		
1885 (1895)	(1.) Earl of Eglinton, Sir J. S. Maxwell, Bart., and C. S. H. D. Moray, C. F. Weston Underwood, G. W. Digby, Esqs.	C. 4575	3 7
1885	(2.) The Family of Gawdy	C. 4576-iii	1 4
1885	(3.) Wells Cathedral	C. 4576-ii	*Out of print.*
	[Re-issued, 1906, revised and extended, as Cd. 2810. 2*s.* 11*d.* 8vo.]		
1885	(4.) Earl of Westmorland; Capt. Stewart; Lord Stafford; Sir N. W. Throckmorton; Sir P. T. Mainwaring, Lord Muncaster, M.P., Capt. J. F. Bagot, Earl of Kilmorey, Earl of Powis, and others; the Corporations of Kendal, Wenlock, Bridgnorth, Eye, Plymouth; the County of Essex; and Stonyhurst College. (*Re-issued*, 1906, *as a Stationery Office publication. Price* 6*s.*)	C. 4576	*Out of print.*
1885 (1895)	(5) Marquis of Ormonde, Earl of Fingall, Corporations of Galway and Waterford, Sees of Dublin and Ossory, the Jesuits in Ireland.	C. 4576-i	2 10
1887	(6.) Marquis of Abergavenny, Lord Braye, G. F. Luttrell, P. P. Bouverie, W. Bromley Davenport, R. T. Balfour, Esqs.	C. 5242	1 7
1887	ELEVENTH REPORT	C. 5060-vi	0 3
	This is introductory to the following APPENDICES AND INDEXES:		
1887	(1.) H. D. Skrine, Esq., Salvetti Correspondence	C. 5060	1 1
1887	(2.) House of Lords, 1678–1688	C. 5060-i	2 0
1887	(3.) Corporations of Southampton and Lynn	C. 5060-ii	1 8
1887	(4.) Marquess Townshend	C. 5060-iii	2 6
1887	(5.) Earl of Dartmouth	C. 5060-iv	2 8
1887	(6.) Duke of Hamilton	C. 5060-v	1 6
1888	(7.) Duke of Leeds, Marchioness of Waterford, Lord Hothfield, &c.; Bridgwater Trust Office, Reading Corporation, Inner Temple Library.	C. 5612	2 0
1890	TWELFTH REPORT	C. 5889	0 3
	This is introductory to the following APPENDICES AND INDEXES:		
1888	(1.) Earl Cowper, K.G. (Coke MSS., at Melbourne Hall, Derby). Vol. I.	C. 5472	2 7
1888	(2.) Ditto. Vol. II.	C. 5613	2 5
1889	(3.) Ditto. Vol. III.	C. 5889-i	1 4
1888	(4.) Duke of Rutland, G.C.B. Vol. I.	C. 5614	*Out of print.*
1891	(5.) Ditto. Vol. II.	C. 5889-ii	2 0
1889	(6.) House of Lords, 1689–1690	C. 5889-iii	2 1
1890	(7.) S. H. le Fleming, Esq., of Rydal	C. 5889-iv	1 11
1891	(8.) Duke of Athole, K.T., Earl of Home ..	C. 6338	1 0
1891	(9.) Duke of Beaufort, K.G., Earl of Donoughmore; J. H. Gurney, W. W. B. Hulton, R. W. Ketton, G. A. Aitken, P. V. Smith, Esqs.; Bishop of Ely; Cathedrals of Ely, Gloucester, Lincoln, and Peterborough; Corporations of Gloucester, Higham Ferrers, and Newark; Southwell Minster; Lincoln District Registry.	C. 6338-i	2 6
1891	(10.) First Earl of Charlemont. Vol. I. ..	C. 6338 ii	1 11

Date.	——	No. of Paper.	Price. s.	Price. d.
1892	THIRTEENTH REPORT .. .. This is introductory to the following APPENDICES AND INDEXES :	C. 6827	0	3
1891	(1.) Duke of Portland. Vol. I.	C. 6474	3	0
1893	(2.) Ditto. Vol. II.	C. 6827-i	2	0
1892	(3.) J. B. Fortescue, Esq., of Dropmore, Vol. I.	C. 6660	2	7
1892	(4.) Corporations of Rye, Hastings, and Hereford ; Captain F. C. Loder-Symonds; E. R. Wodehouse, M.P., J. Dovaston, Esqs. ; Sir T. B. Leonard, Bart., Rev. W. D. Macray, and Earl of Dartmouth (Supplementary Report).	C. 6810	2	4
1892	(5.) House of Lords, 1690–1691	C. 6822	2	4
1893	(6.) Sir W. Fitzherbert, Bart. ; the Delaval Family, of Seaton Delaval ; Earl of Ancaster ; General Lyttelton-Annesley.	C. 7166	1	4
1893	(7.) Earl of Lonsdale..	C. 7241	1	3
1893	(8.) First Earl of Charlemont. Vol. II. ..	C. 7424	1	11
1896	FOURTEENTH REPORT .. .. This is introductory to the following APPENDICES AND INDEXES :	C. 7983	0	3
1894	(1.) Duke of Rutland, G.C.B. Vol. III. ..	C. 7476	1	11
1894	(2.) Duke of Portland. Vol. III.	C. 7569	2	8
1894	(3.) Duke of Roxburghe ; Sir H. H. Campbell, Bart. ; Earl of Strathmore ; Countess Dowager of Seafield.	C. 7570	1	2
1894	(4.) Lord Kenyon	C. 7571	2	10
1896	(5.) J. B. Fortescue, Esq., of Dropmore. Vol. II.	C. 7572	2	8
1895	(6.) House of Lords, 1692–93 .. .. (*Manuscripts of the House of Lords*, 1693–1695 *Vol. I. (New Series). See H.L. No.* (5) *of* 1900. *Price* 2*s.* 2*d.* *Ditto.* 1695–1697. *Vol. II. See H.L. No.* (18) *of* 1903. *Price* 2*s.* 9*d.* *Ditto.* 1697–1699. *Vol. III. See H.L. No.* (175) *of* 1905. *Price* 2*s.*) *Ditto.* 1699–1702. *Vol. IV. See H.L. No.* (7) 1908. *Price* 2*s.* 9*d.*	C. 7573	1	11
1895	(7.) Marquis of Ormonde	C. 7678	1	10
1895	(8.) Lincoln, Bury S. Edmunds, Hertford, and Great Grimsby Corporations ; Dean and Chapter of Worcester, and of Lichfield ; Bishop's Registry of Worcester.	C. 7881	1	5
1895	(9.) Earl of Buckinghamshire ; Earl of Lindsey ; Earl of Onslow ; Lord Emly ; T. J. Hare, Esq., J. Round, Esq., M.P.	C. 7882	2	6
1895	(10.) Earl of Dartmouth. Vol. II. American Papers.	C. 7883	2	9
1899	FIFTEENTH REPORT .. .. This is introductory to the following APPENDICES AND INDEXES :	C. 9295	0	4
1896	(1.) Earl of Dartmouth. Vol. III..	C. 8156	1	5
1897	(2.) J. Eliot Hodgkin, Esq.	C. 8327	1	8
1897	(3.) Charles Haliday, Esq., of Dublin ; Acts of the Privy Council in Ireland, 1556–1571 ; Sir William Ussher's Table to the Council Book ; Table to the Red Council Book.	C. 8364	1	4
1897	(4.) Duke of Portland. Vol. IV.	C. 8497	2	11
1897	(5.) Right Hon. F. J. Savile Foljambe ..	C. 8550	0	10
1897	(6.) Earl of Carlisle, Castle Howard	C. 8551	3	6
1897	(7.) Duke of Somerset ; Marquis of Ailesbury ; Sir F. G. Puleston, Bart.	C. 8552	1	9

Date.	——	No. of Paper.	Price.
	APPENDICES AND INDEXES—*cont.*		*s.* *d.*
1897	(8.) Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, at Drumlanrig. Vol. I.	C. 8553	1 4
1897	(9.) J. J. Hope Johnstone, Esq., of Annandale	C. 8554	1 0
1899	(10.) Shrewsbury and Coventry Corporations; Sir H. O. Corbet, Bart., Earl of Radnor, P. T. Tillard, J. R. Carr-Ellison, Andrew Kingsmill, Esqs.	C. 9472	1 0
	MANUSCRIPTS IN THE WELSH LANGUAGE:		
1898	Vol. I. Lord Mostyn, at Mostyn Hall ..	C. 8829	1 4
1899	Vol. I. Part II.—W. R. M. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth.	C. 9468	2 11
1905	Vol. I. Part III.—Peniarth. Sir T. Williams; John Jones, Robert Vaughan, Esqs.	Cd. 2443	0 8
1902	Vol. II. Part I. Jesus College, Oxford; Free Library, Cardiff; Havod; Wrexham; Llanwrin; Merthyr; Aberdar.	Cd. 1100	1 9
1903	Vol. II. Part II. Plas Llan Stephan; Free Library, Cardiff.	Cd. 1692	1 8
1905	Vol. II. Part III. Panton; Cwrtmawr ..	Cd. 2444	0 8
1899	Manuscripts of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., K.T., at Montagu House, Whitehall. Vol. I.	C. 9244	2 7
1903	Ditto. Vol. II. (Part I.)	Cd. 930	1 10
1903	Ditto. Vol. II. (Part II.)	Cd. 930 i	1 11
1903	Ditto. at Drumlanrig Castle. Vol. II.	Cd. 1827	1 1
1899	Ditto. Marquess of Ormonde, K.P., at Kilkenny Castle. Vol. II.	C. 9245	2 0
1902	Ditto. New Series. Vol. I.	Cd. 929	1 7
1903	Ditto Ditto. Vol. II.	Cd. 1691	1 10
1904	Ditto Ditto. Vol. III.	Cd. 1963	2 0
1906	Ditto Ditto. Vol. IV.	Cd. 3008	3 0
1908	Ditto Ditto. Vol. V.	Cd. 4116	2 10
1904	Ditto. Mrs. Stopford-Sackville. Vol. I.	Cd 1892	1 10
1899	Ditto. Duke of Portland, K.G. Vol. V. ..	C. 9466	2 9
1901	Ditto. Vol. VI., with Index to Vols. III.–VI.	Cd. 676	1 9
1901	Ditto. Vol. VII.	Cd. 783	2 3
1907	Ditto. Vol. VIII.	Cd. 3475	1 10
1899	Ditto. J. M. Heathcote, Esq.	C. 9469	1 3
1899	Ditto. J. B. Fortescue, Esq. Vol. III.	C. 9470	3 1
1905	Ditto. Vol. IV.	Cd. 2233	2 6
1906	Ditto. Vol. V.	Cd. 2811	2 4
1908	Ditto. Vol. VI.	Cd. 3670	*In the Press.*
1899	Ditto. F. W. Leyborne-Popham, Esq.	C. 9471	1 6
1900	Ditto. Mrs. Frankland-Russell-Astley	Cd. 282	2 0
1900	Ditto. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu	Cd. 283	1 1
1900	Ditto. Beverley Corporation	Cd. 284	1 0
1901	Ditto. Various Collections. Vol. I. Corporations of Berwick-on-Tweed, Burford and Lostwithiel; Counties of Wilts and Worcester; Bishop of Chichester; Dean and Chapter of Chichester, Canterbury, and Salisbury.	Cd. 784	2 0
1903	Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II. Sir Geo. Wombwell, Duke of Norfolk, Lord Edmund Talbot (the Shrewsbury Papers), Miss Buxton, Mrs. Harford and Mrs. Wentworth of Woolley.	Cd. 932	2 4
1904	Ditto. Ditto. Vol. III. T. B. Clarke-Thornhill, Esq., Sir T. Barrett-Lennard, Bart., Pelham R. Papillon, W. Cleverley Alexander, Esqs.	Cd. 1964	1 6
1907	Ditto. Ditto. Vol. IV. Bishop of Salisbury; Bishop of Exeter; Dean and Chapter of Exeter; Earl of Leicester; Sir W. Clayton, Bart.; Major Money-Kyrle; F. H. T. Jervoise, Esq.; Glemham Hall; Corporations of Salisbury, Orford, and Aldeburgh.	Cd. 3218	1 9

Date.	———	No. of Paper.	Price.
			s. d.
1902	Calendar of the Stuart Manuscripts at Windsor Castle, belonging to His Majesty the King. Vol. I.	Cd. 927	2 11
1904	Ditto. Vol. II.	Cd. 2189	2 9
1907	Ditto. Vol. III.	Cd. 3430	2 10
	Ditto. Vol. IV.		*In the Press.*
1902	Manuscripts of Colonel David Milne-Home, of Wedderburn Castle, N.B.	Cd. 931	1 4
1904	Ditto. Marquess of Bath, at Longleat, Wiltshire. Vol. I.	Cd. 2048	1 9
1907	Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II.	Cd. 3474	1 0
1908	Ditto. Ditto. Vol. III. (Prior Papers).	Cd. 3849	2 5
1904	American Manuscripts in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Vol. I.	Cd. 2201	2 3
1906	Ditto. Vol. II.	Cd. 2897	2 6
1907	Ditto. Vol. III.	Cd. 3669	1 11
	Ditto. Vol. IV.		*In the Press.*
1904	SIXTEENTH REPORT (containing a list of the owners of Manuscripts upon whose collections Reports have been made to July, 1904).	Cd. 2209	0 9
1904	Manuscripts of the Earl of Mar and Kellie, at Alloa House, N.B.	Cd. 2190	2 7
1905	Ditto. Lady Du Cane	Cd. 2367	2 6
1905	Ditto. Marquess of Lothian, at Blickling Hall	Cd. 2319	2 2
1905	Ditto Earl of Egmont. Vol. I. Part I. ..	Cd. 2318	1 8
1905	Ditto. Ditto. Vol. I. Part II. ..	Cd. 2570	1 9
1905	Ditto. Duke of Rutland. Vol. IV.	Cd. 2606	2 9
1906	Ditto. Earl of Verulam	Cd. 2973	1 4
1906	Ditto. (Franciscan) at the Convent, Merchants' Quay, Dublin.	Cd. 2867	1 4
1907	Ditto. Dean and Chapter of Wells	Cd. 2810	2 11
1907	Ditto. Earl of Ancaster, at Grimsthorpe	Cd. 3429	2 7
1907	SEVENTEENTH REPORT (containing a List of the owners of Manuscripts upon whose collections Reports have been made to June, 1907.	Cd. 3737	0 11
	Manuscripts of Lord Middleton at Wollaton Hall, co. Nottingham.		*In the Press.*

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

REPORTS NOS. 1–22, IN FOLIO, PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1840 AND 1861, ARE NO LONGER ON SALE. SUBSEQUENT REPORTS ARE IN OCTAVO.

Date.	No. of Report	Chief Contents.	Sessional No.	Price
				s. d.
1862	23	Proceedings	C.2970	0 4
1863	24	Ditto	C.3142	*Out of print.*
1864	25	Calendar of Crown Leases, 33-38 Hen. VIII. —Calendar of Bills and Answers, &c., Hen. VIII.—Ph. & Mary, for Cheshire and Flintshire.—List of Lords High Treasurers and Chief Commissioners of the Treasury, from Hen. VII.	C.3318	*Out of print.*
1865	26	List of Plans annexed to Inclosure Awards, 31 Geo. II.-7 Will. IV.—Calendar of Privy Seals, &c., for Cheshire and Flintshire, Hen. VI.-Eliz.—Calendar of Writs of General Livery, &c., for Cheshire, Eliz.-Charles I.—Calendar of Deeds, &c., on the Chester Plea Rolls, Hen. III. and Edw. 1.	C.3492	*Out of print.*
1866	27	List of Awards of Inclosure Commissioners. —References to Charters in the Cartæ Antiquæ and the Confirmation Rolls of Chancery, Ethelbert of Kent-James I.—Calendar of Deeds, &c., on the Chester Plea Rolls Edw. II.	C.3717	*Out of print.*
1867	28	Calendar of Fines, Cheshire and Flintshire, Edw. I.—Calendar of Deeds, &c., on the Chester Plea Rolls, Edw. III. Table of Law Terms, from the Norman Conquest to 1 Will. IV.	C.3839	*Out of print.*
1868	29	Calendar of Royal Charters.—Calendar of Deeds, &c., on the Chester Plea Rolls Richard II.-Henry VII.—Durham Records, Letter and Report.	C.4012	*Out of print.*
1869	30	Duchy of Lancaster, Records, Inventory—Durham Records, Inventory.—Calendar of Deeds, &c., on the Chester Plea Rolls, Hen. VIII.—Calendar of Decrees of Court of General Surveyors, 34-38 Hen. VIII.—Calendar of Royal Charters.—State Paper Office, Calendar of Documents relating to the History of, to 1800.—Tower of London. Index to Documents in custody of the Constable of.—Calendar of Dockets, &c., for Privy Seals, 1634-1711.—Report of the Commissioners on Carte Papers.—Venetian Ciphers.	C.4165	*Out of print.*
1870	31	Duchy of Lancaster Records, Calendar of Royal Charters.—Durham Records, Calendar of Chancery Enrolments ; Cursitor's Records.—List of Officers of Palatinate of Chester, in Cheshire and Flintshire, and North Wales.—List of Sheriffs of England, 13 Hen. I. to 4 Edw. III.	C.187	*Out of print.*

Date.	No. of Report	Chief Contents.	Sessional No.	Price.
				s. d.
1871	32	Part I.—Report of the Commissioners on Carte Papers.—Calendarium Genealogicum, 1 & 2 Edw. II.—Durham Records, Calendar of Cursitor's Records. Chancery Enrolments. — Duchy of Lancaster Records, Calendar of Rolls of the Chancery of the County Palatine.	C.374	*Out of print.*
1871	—	Part II.—Charities; Calendar of Trust Deeds enrolled on the Close Rolls of Chancery, subsequent to 9 Geo. II.	C.374-i.	*Out of print.*
1872	33	Duchy of Lancaster Records, Calendar of Rolls of the Chancery of the County Palatine.—Durham Records, Calendar of the Cursitor's Records, Chancery Enrolments.—Reports on the Shaftesbury Papers.—Venetian Transcripts.—Greek Copies of the Athanasian Creed.	C.620	*Out of print.*
1873	34	Durham Records, Calendar of the Cursitor's Records, Chancery Enrolments.—Supplementary Report on the Shaftesbury Papers.	C.728	1 9
1874	35	Duchy of Lancaster Records, Calendar of Ancient Charters or Grants.—Palatinate of Lancaster; Inventory and Lists of Documents transferred to the Public Record Office.—Durham Records, Calendar of Cursitor's Records.—Chancery Enrolments.—Second Supplementary Report on the Shaftesbury Papers.	C.1045	*Out of print.*
1875	36	Durham Records, Calendar of the Cursitor's Records, Chancery Enrolments.—Duchy of Lancaster Records; Calendar of Ancient Charters or Grants.—Report upon Documents in French Archives relating to British History.—Calendar of Recognizance Rolls of the Palatinate of Chester, to end of reign of Hen. IV.	C.1301	*Out of print.*
1876	37	Part I.—Durham Records, Calendar of the Cursitor's Records, Chancery Enrolments.—Duchy of Lancaster Records, Calendar of Ancient Rolls of the Chancery of the County Palatine.—List of French Ambassadors, &c. in England, 1509–1714.	C.1544	*Out of print.*
1876	—	Part II.—Calendar of Recognizance Rolls of the Palatinate of Chester; Hen. V.—Hen. VII.	C. 1544-i.	*Out of print.*
1877	38	Exchequer Records, Catalogue of Special Commissions, 1 Eliz. to 10 Vict., Calendar of Depositions taken by Commission, 1 Eliz. to end of James I.—List of Representative Peers for Scotland and Ireland.	C.1747	*Out of print.*
1878	39	Calendar of Recognizance Rolls of the Palatinate of Chester, 1 Hen. VIII.—11 Geo. IV.—Exchequer Records, Calendar of Depositions taken by Commission, Charles I.—Duchy of Lancaster Records; Calendar of Lancashire Inquisitions post Mortem, &c.—Third Supplementary Report on the Shaftesbury Papers.—List of Despatches of French Ambassadors to England 1509–1714.	C.2123	*Out of print.*

Date.	No. of Report	Chief Contents.	Sessional No.	Price.
				s. d.
1879	40	Calendar of Depositions taken by Commission, Commonwealth—James II.—Miscellaneous Records of Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer.—Durham Records, Calendar of the Cursitors' Records, Chancery Enrolments.—Calendar of Duchy of Lancaster Patent Rolls, 5 Ric. II.—21 Hen. VII.	C.2377	*Out of print.*
1880	41	Calendar of Depositions taken by Commission, William and Mary to George I.—Calendar of Norman Rolls, Hen. V., Part I.—List of Calendars, Indexes, &c., in the Public Record Office on 31st December, 1879.	C.2658	4 8
1881	42	Calendar of Depositions taken by Commission, George II.—Calendar of Norman Rolls, Hen. V., Part II. and Glossary.—Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1 Edw. I. Transcripts from Paris.	C.2972	4 0
1882	43	Calendar of Privy Seals, &c., 1-7 Charles I.—Duchy of Lancaster Records, Inventory of Court Rolls, Hen. III.—Geo. IV. Calendar of Privy Seals, Ric. II.—Calendar of Patent Rolls, 2 Edw. I.—Fourth Supplementary Report on the Shaftesbury Papers.—Transcripts from Paris.—Report on Libraries in Sweden.—Report on Papers relating to English History in the State Archives, Stockholm.—Report on Canadian Archives.	C.3425	3 10
1883	44	Calendar of Patent Rolls, 3 Edw. I.—Durham Records, Cursitors' Records, Inquisitions post Mortem, &c.—Calendar of French Rolls, 1-10 Hen. V.—Report from Venice.—Transcripts from Paris.—Report from Rome.	C.3771	3 6
1884	45	Duchy of Lancaster Records, Inventory of Ministers' and Receivers' Accounts, Edw. I.—Geo. III.—Durham Records, Cursitors' Records, Inquisitions post Mortem, &c.—Calendar of Diplomatic Documents.—Transcripts from Paris.—Reports from Rome and Stockholm.—Report on Archives of Denmark, &c.—Transcripts from Venice.—Calendar of Patent Rolls, 4 Edw. I.	C.4425	4 3
1885	46	Presentations to Offices on the Patent Rolls, Charles II.—Transcripts from Paris. Reports from Rome.—Second Report on Archives of Denmark, &c.—Calendar of Patent Rolls, 5 Edw. I.—Catalogue of Venetian Manuscripts bequeathed by Mr. Rawdon Brown to the Public Record Office.	C.4746	2 10
1886	47	Transcripts from Paris—Third Report on Archives of Denmark, &c.—List of Creations of Peers and Baronets, 1483–1646.—Calendar of Patent Rolls, 6 Edw. I.	C.4888	2 2
1887	48	Calendar of Patent Rolls, 7 Edw. I.—Calendar of French Rolls, Henry VI.—Calendar of Privy Seals, &c., 8–11 Charles I.—Calendar of Diplomatic Documents.—Schedules of Valueless Documents.	C.5234	3 6

Date.	No. of Report	Chief Contents.	Sessional No.	Price. s.	Price. d.
1888	49	Calendar of Patent Rolls, 8 Edw. I.—Index to Leases and Pensions (Augmentation Office).—Calendar of Star Chamber Proceedings.	C.5596	3	3
1889	50	Calendar of Patent Rolls, 9 Edw. I.. ..	C.5847	1	2
1890	51	Proceedings	C.6108	0	2
1891	52	Ditto	C.6528	0	1½
1892	53	Ditto	C.6804	0	2½
1893	54	Ditto	C.7079	0	1½
1894	55	Ditto	C.7444	0	1½
1895	56	Ditto	C.7841	0	1½
1896	57	Ditto. Account of the Rolls Chapel with eight plates of the Chapel.	C.8271	1	0
1897	58	Ditto	C.8543	0	1½
1898	59	Ditto	C.8906	0	1
1899	60	Ditto	C.9366	0	1
1900	61	Ditto	Cd.245	0	1
1901	62	Ditto	Cd.617	0	1
1902	63	Ditto	Cd.1141	0	1
1903	64	Ditto	Cd.1620	0	1
1904	65	Ditto	Cd.2129	0	1
1905	66	Ditto	Cd.2536	0	1
1906	67	Ditto	Cd.2962	0	1
1907	68	Ditto	Cd.3439	0	1
1908	69	Ditto	Cd.4062	0	1
		Indexes to Printed Reports, viz.:—			
		Reports 1–22 (1840–1861)	—	4	0
		„ 23–39 (1862–1878)	—	2	0

SCOTLAND.

CATALOGUE OF SCOTTISH RECORD PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

THE LORD CLERK REGISTER OF SCOTLAND.

[OTHER WORKS RELATING TO SCOTLAND WILL BE FOUND AMONG THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE RECORD COMMISSIONERS, *see* pp. 20–21.]

1. CHRONICLES OF THE PICTS AND SCOTS, AND OTHER EARLY MEMORIALS OF SCOTTISH HISTORY. Royal 8vo., half bound (1867). *Edited by* WILLIAM F. SKENE, LL.D. (*Out of print.*)
2. LEDGER OF ANDREW HALYBURTON, CONSERVATOR OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE SCOTCH NATION IN THE NETHERLANDS (1492–1503); TOGETHER WITH THE BOOKS OF CUSTOMS AND VALUATION OF MERCHANDISES IN SCOTLAND. *Edited by* COSMO INNES. Royal 8vo., half bound (1867). 10*s.*
3. DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND FROM THE DEATH OF KING ALEXANDER THE THIRD TO THE ACCESSION OF ROBERT BRUCE, from original and authentic copies in London, Paris, Brussels, Lille, and Ghent. In 2 Vols. royal 8vo., half bound (1870). *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON. (*Out of print.*)
4. ACCOUNTS OF THE LORD HIGH TREASURER OF SCOTLAND. Vol. I., 1473–1498. *Edited by* THOMAS DICKSON. 1877. 10*s.* (*Out of Print.*) Vol. II., 1500-1504. Vol. III., 1506-1507. Vol. IV., 1507-1513. Vol. V., 1515-1531. Vol. VI., 1531-1538. Vol. VII. 1538-41. *Edited by* SIR J. B. PAUL, F.S.A., SCOT., Lord Lyon King of Arms. 10*s. each.*
5. REGISTER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND. *Edited and arranged by* J. H. BURTON, LL.D. Vol. I., 1545-1569. Vol. II., 1569-1578. Vol. III., 1578-1585. Vol. IV., 1585-1592. Vol. V., 1592-1599. Vol. VI., 1599-1604. Vol. VII., 1604-1607. Vol. VIII., 1607-1610. Vol. IX., 1610-1613. Vol. X., 1613-1616. Vol. XI., 1616-1619. Vol. XII., 1619-1622. Vol. XIII., 1622-1625. Vol. XIV., Addenda, 1545-1625. *Edited by* DAVID MASSON, LL.D. 15*s. each.*

   Ditto, Second Series. Vol. I., 1625-1627. *Edited by* D. MASSON, LL.D. Vol. II., 1627-1628. Vol. III., 1629-1630. Vol. IV., 1630–1632. Vol. V., 1633-1635. Vol. VI., 1635-1637. Vol. VII., 1638-1643. Vol. VIII., 1544-1660. *Edited by* P. HUME BROWN, M.A., LL.D. 15*s. each.*
6. ROTULI SCACCARII REGUM SCOTORUM. THE EXCHEQUER ROLLS OF SCOTLAND. Vol. I., 1264-1359. Vol. II., 1359-1379. Vol. III., 1379-1406. Vol. IV., 1406-1436. Vol. V., 1437-1454. Vol. VI., 1455-1460. Vol. VII., 1460-1469. Vol. VIII., 1470-1479. Vol. IX., 1480-1487. Addenda, 1437-1487. Vol. X., 1488-1496. Vol. XI., 1497-1501. Vol. XII., 1502-1507. Vol. XIII., 1508-1513. Vol. XIV., 1513-1522. Vol. XV., 1523-1529. Vol. XVI., 1529-1536. Vol. XVII., 1537-1542. Vol. XVIII., 1543-1556. Vol. XIX., 1557-1567. Vol. XX., 1568-1579. Vol. XXI., 1580-1588. Vol. XXII., 1589-1594. *Edited by* JOHN STUART, LL.D. (Vol. I.); GEORGE BURNETT (Vols. II. to XII.); GEORGE BURNETT and Æ. J. G. MACKAY (Vols. XIII. and XIV.); and G. P. McNeil (Vols. XV. to XXII.) 10*s. each.*
7. CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SCOTLAND, preserved in the Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOSEPH BAIN. Vol. I., 1108-1272. Vol. II., 1272-1307. Vol. III., 1307-1357. (*Out of print*). Vol. IV., 1357-1509. 15*s. each.*
8. REGISTER OF THE GREAT SEAL OF SCOTLAND. Vol. I., 1306-1424 (*see p.* 21). Vol. II., 1424-1513. Vol. III., 1513-1546. Vol. IV., 1546-1580. Vol. V., 1580-1593. Vol. VI., 1593-1609. Vol. VII., 1609-1620. Vol. VIII., 1620-1633. Vol. IX., 1634-1651. Vol. X., 1652-1659. *Edited by* JAMES BALFOUR PAUL and J. M. THOMSON. 15*s. each.*
9. THE HAMILTON PAPERS. Letters and Papers illustrating the Political Relations of England and Scotland in the XVIth century. Formerly in the possession of the Duke of Hamilton, now in the British Museum. *Edited by* JOSEPH BAIN, F.S.A. Scot. Vol. I., 1532-1543; Vol. II., 1543-1590. 15*s. each.*
10. BORDERS OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. Calendar of. Letters and Papers relating to the Affairs of the. Preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London. *Edited by* JOSEPH BAIN. Vol. I., 1560-1594; Vol. II. 1595-1603. 15*s. each.*
11. STATE PAPERS RELATING TO SCOTLAND AND MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. Calendar of, 1547-1603. Vol. I., 1547-1563; Vol. II., 1563-1569; Vol. III., 1569-1571; Vol. IV., 1571-1574; Vol. V., 1574-1581. *Edited by* JOSEPH BAIN. 15*s. each.*

FAC-SIMILES OF THE NATIONAL MSS. OF SCOTLAND. Parts I., II., and III. (*Out of print.*)

IRELAND.

CATALOGUE OF IRISH RECORD PUBLICATIONS.

1. CALENDAR OF THE PATENT AND CLOSE ROLLS OF CHANCERY IN IRELAND, HENRY VIII., EDWARD VI., MARY AND ELIZABETH, AND FOR THE 1ST TO THE 7TH YEAR OF CHARLES I. *Edited by* JAMES MORRIN. Royal 8vo. (1861-3). Vols. I., II., and III. 11*s. each.*

2 ANCIENT LAWS AND INSTITUTES OF IRELAND.
Senchus Mor. (1865-1880.) Vols. I. (*Out of print*), II., III., IV., V., and VI. 10*s. each.*

3. ABSTRACTS OF THE IRISH PATENT ROLLS OF JAMES I. (*Out of print.*)

4. ANNALS OF ULSTER. Otherwise Annals of Senat, a Chronicle of Irish Affairs from 431-1131, 1155-1541. With Translation and Notes. Vol. I., 431-1056; Vol. II., 1057-1131, 1155-1378; Vol. III., 1379-1541 ; Vol. IV., Introduction and Index. 10*s. each.*

5. CHARTÆ PRIVILEGIA ET IMMUNITATES, being transcripts of Charters and Privileges to Cities, Towns, Abbeys, and other Bodies Corporate. 18 Henry II. to 18 Richard II. (1171-1395). Printed by the Irish Record Commission, 1829-1830. Folio. 5*s.*

6. JUSTICIARY ROLLS, or PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURT OF THE JUSTICIAR OF IRELAND. 23rd to 31st years of EDWARD I. 1295-1303. *Edited by* JAMES MILLS, I.S.O. 15*s.*

7. STATUTES AND ORDINANCES, and ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND. KING JOHN to HENRY V. *Edited by* HENRY F. BERRY, I.S.O., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 10*s.*

FAC-SIMILES OF NATIONAL MANUSCRIPTS OF IRELAND, FROM THE EARLIEST EXTANT SPECIMENS TO 1719. *Edited by* JOHN T. GILBERT, F.S.A., M.R.I.A. *Part* I. *is out of print*; Parts II. and III. 42*s. each* ; Part IV.—1. 5*l.* 5*s.* ; Part IV.—2. 4*l.* 10*s.*

This work forms a comprehensive Palæographic Series for Ireland. It furnishes characteristic specimens of the documents which have come down from each of the classes which, in past ages, formed principal elements in the population of Ireland, or exercised an influence in her affairs. With these reproductions are combined fac-similes of writings connected with eminent personages or transactions of importance in the annals of the country to the early part of the eighteenth century.

The specimens have been reproduced as nearly as possible in accordance with the originals, in dimensions, colouring, and general appearance. Characteristic examples of styles of writing and caligraphic ornamentation are, as far as practicable, associated with subjects of historic and linguistic interest. Descriptions of the various manuscripts are given by the Editor in the Introduction. The contents of the specimens are fully elucidated and printed in the original languages, opposite to the Fac-similes—line for line—without contractions—thus facilitating reference and aiding effectively those interested in palæographic studies.

In the work are also printed in full, for the first time, many original and important historical documents.

Part I. commences with the earliest Irish MSS. extant.
Part II. From the Twelfth Century to 1299.
Part III. From 1300 to end of reign of Henry VIII.
Part IV.—1. From reign of Edward VI. to that of James I.
In part IV.—2 the work is carried down to the early part of the eighteenth century, with Index to the entire publication.

ACCOUNT OF FAC-SIMILES OF NATIONAL MANUSCRIPTS OF IRELAND. In one Vol. 8vo., with Index. 10*s.* *Or separately* : Parts I. and II. together, 2*s.* 6*d.* ; Part II. 1*s.* 6*d.* ; Part III. 1*s.* ; Part IV.—1. 2*s.* ; Part IV.—2. 2*s.* 6*d.*

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS, IRELAND.

Date.	No. of Report	Chief Contents.	Sessional No.	Price.
				s. d.
1869	1	Contents of the principal Record Repositories of Ireland in 1864.—Notices of Records transferred from Chancery Offices.—Irish State Papers presented by Philadelphia Library Company.	C.4157	*Out of print.*
1870	2	Notices of Records transferred from Chancery, Queen's Bench, and Exchequer Offices.—Index to Original Deeds received from Master Litton's Office.	C.137	*Out of print.*
1871	3	Notices of Records transferred from Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Offices.—Report on J. F. Furguson's MSS. —Exchequer Indices, &c.	C.329	*Out of print.*
1872	4	Records of Probate Registries	C.515	*Out of print.*
1873	5	Notices of Records from Queen's Bench Calendar of Fines and Recoveries of the Palatinate of Tipperary, 1664-1715.—Index to Reports to date.	C.760	0 8
1874	6	Notices of Records transferred from Chancery, Queen's Bench, and Common Pleas Offices.—Report respecting "Facsimiles of National MSS. of Ireland."—List of Chancery Pleadings (1662-1690) and Calendar to Chancery Rolls (1662-1713) of Palatinate of Tipperary.	C.963	*Out of print.*
1875	7	Notices of Records from Exchequer and Admiralty Offices.—Calendar and Index to Fiants of Henry VIII.	C.1175	*Out of print.*
1876	8	Calendar and Index to Fiants of Edward VI.	C.1469	*Out of print.*
1877	9	Index to the Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ.—Calendar and Index to Fiants of Philip and Mary.	C.1702	*Out of print.*
1878	10	Index to Deputy Keeper's 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Reports.	C.2034	*Out of print.*
1879	11	Calendar to Fiants of Elizabeth (1558-1570).	C.2311	*Out of print.*
1880	12	Calendar to Fiants of Elizabeth, continued (1570-1576).	C.2583	*Out of print.*
1881	13	Calendar to Fiants of Elizabeth, continued (1576-1583).	C.2929	1 5
1882	14	Report of Keeper of State Papers containing Catalogue of Commonwealth Books transferred from Bermingham Tower.	C.3215	0 6½
1883	15	Calendar to Fiants of Elizabeth, continued (1583-1586).—Index to Deputy Keeper's 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Reports.	C.3676	1 0
1884	16	Calendar to Fiants of Elizabeth, continued (1586-1595).	C.4062	1 6
1885	17	Report on Iron Chest of Attainders following after 1641 and 1688.—Queen's Bench Calendar to Fiants of Elizabeth continued (1596-1601).	C.4487	1 6
1886	18	Calendar to Fiants of Elizabeth, continued (1601-1603).—Memorandum on Statements (1702) and Declarons (1713-14) of Huguenot Pensioners.	C.4755	1 1

Date.	No. of Report	Chief Contents.	Sessional No.	Price
				s *d*
1887	19	Notice of Records of Incumbered and Landed Estates Courts.—Report of Keeper of State Papers, containing Table of Abstracts of Decrees of Innocence (1663), with Index.	C.5185	0 6
1888	20	Calendar to Christ Church Deeds in Novum Registrum, 1174-1684. Index to 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th Reports.	C.5535	0 8½
1889	21	Index to Calendars of Fiants of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Letters A—C.	C.5835	1 0
1890	22	Catalogue of Proclamations, 1618-1660 ..	C.6180	0 2½
		Index to Fiants of Elizabeth. D—Z ..	C.6180-i.	2 0
1891	23	Catalogue of Proclamations, 1661-1767.—Calendar to Christ Church Deeds, 1177-1462.	C.6504	1 1
1892	24	Catalogue of Proclamations, 1767-1875. Contents of the Red Book of the Exchequer. Calendar to Christ Church Deeds, 1462-1602.	C.6765	0 9½
1893	25	Regulations respecting State Papers. Instructions for Parochial Custodians. Index to 21st to 25th Reports.	C.7170	0 3
1894	26	Abstract of Antrim Inquisition, 3 James I., Bankruptcy Records, 1857-1872; Early Plea Rolls to 51 Edward III.	C.7488	0 3½
		Index to the Act or Grant Books, and to Original Wills, of the Diocese of Dublin to the year 1800.	C. 7488-i.	*Out of print.*
1895	27	Records from Courts and Offices transferred to, and deposited at, the Public Record Office in Ireland.	C.7802	0 2½
1896	—	Index to Calendars of Christ Church Deeds 1174-1684, contained in Appendices to 20th, 23rd, and 24th Reports.	C.8080	0 5½
1896	28	(1.) Report on the Early Plea Rolls, continued from 51 Edward III. (2.) Table showing present Custodies of Parochial Records.	C.8163	0 5½
1897	29	Copy and Translation of Five Instruments of Record in the Public Record Office of Ireland, written in the Irish Character and Tongue, 1584-1606.	C.8567	0 3
1898	30	Report on MSS. of Sir T. Phillipps' Library; Index to Deputy Keeper's 26th to 30th Reports.	C.9030	0 3½
1899	31	Report of Proceedings, and Appendix .. (1) Corrections to the Addenda to the Dublin Grants Index in Appendix to the 26th Report; (2.) Notes on the Departmental Letters and Official Papers, 1760-89.	C.9478	0 5½
1900	—	Index to the Act or Grant Book and Original Wills of the Diocese of Dublin from 1800-1858.	Cd.4	4 7
1900	32	Report of Proceedings and Appendix.—Report on the Records of the Clerks of the Crown and Peace transferred prior to 1900.	Cd.274	0 6
1901	33	Report of Proceedings and Appendix .. (1) Notes on Manuscript Volumes connected with the Irish Revenue, the Court of Trustees of Forfeited Estates, &c., in the possession of Earl Annesley; (2) Report on the Books of the Treasury and Accounting Departments in Ireland.	Cd.729	0 5

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
3 0112 085000849